INDIA - GAZZ
APRIL - JUNE
1914

201
Librarian
Uttarpara Jaikrishna Public Library

Librarian
Uttarpara Jaikrishna Public Library

REGISTERED No. L 848.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, AND 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Thursday, the 19th March, 1914.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble SIR HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 52 Members, of whom 46 were Additional Members.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

The Hon'ble Mr. Monteath asked:—

Amendment of Civil Procedure Code so as to render the pay of all officers serving in India attachable to the extent provided in section 60.

"(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state whether they have received a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 29th March, 1912, from the Calcutta Trades Association, praying that the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, may be amended so far as necessary to render the pay of all officers serving in India, of whatever service or in whatever employment and whether belonging to the British or the Indian Army, attachable to the extent provided in section 60 of the Code?

"(*b*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a recent decision of Mr. Justice MacLeod in the Bombay High Court, in which it was held that an officer in the Indian Army was entitled to receive his pay without any deduction and that an attachment levied thereon may be raised?

"(*c*) Is it the intention of Government to take steps to effect the end sought to be attained by the Calcutta Trades Association; and, if so, what steps, if any, have been taken in the matter?"

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied:—

"The replies to (*a*) and (*b*) of the Hon'ble Member's question are in the affirmative and negative, respectively. The question of amending the law on the subject of the attachment of the pay of military officers serving in India has been under the consideration of Government, who are addressing the Secretary of State on the subject."

[*Raja Kushal Pal Singh; Mr. Walsh.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

RESOLUTION *RE* RECOMMENDATIONS OF DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION WITH REGARD TO MUNICIPALITIES, ETC.

(*Continuation of the discussion on the Resolution moved by the Honourable Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee at the meeting of the Council held on the 18th March, 1914.*)

The Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh :—" Sir, I beg to point out that almost all the reforms advocated by the Hon'ble Mover have been adopted by the Government of the United Provinces. I am the Chairman of a Municipality. I can say from my personal experience that even in financial matters the liberty of action is not unduly interfered with. Non-official Chairmen have been appointed in all those Municipalities where unfavourable local conditions or special obstacles do not exist. The work of the non-official Chairmen has been commendable. The replacement of official Chairmen by non-officials has tended to rouse local interest and stimulated non-official activities. As a proof of this assertion I quote the testimony of no less an authority than His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces. I quote from the Resolution dated the 4th January, 1913 :—

> With one exception it is reported that satisfactory work has been done by non-official Chairmen, whom the Commissioner of Lucknow Division characterizes as intelligent, interested in their work and most ready to take advice. The Lieutenant-Governor recognizes the encouraging aspect of the results and again acknowledges the public spirit of these gentlemen and the services they have rendered at the sacrifice of their time and sometimes of their private business.

" At least three-fourths of the members of the District Boards in the United Provinces must be elected, except in a few backward tracts. In our Provinces Sub-District Boards were abolished some years ago.

" As regards village sanitation, experimental advances have been made in several districts towards the control of village sanitation by committees of the residents themselves.

" The rule 45 given on page 265 of the United Provinces District Board Manual runs as follows :—

> The Board shall if possible form for each Board school a local Committee of three or five of the residents of the neighbourhood, and request this Committee to supervise and encourage the school—
>
> (1) by endeavouring to increase the enrolment ;
> (2) by insisting on regularity and punctuality of attendance by teachers and scholars ;
> (3) by providing or recommending necessary improvements ;
> (4) by assisting the Board in fixing the fees fairly leviable ;
> (5) by arranging locally for an annual distribution of prizes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Walsh :—" Sir, with reference to the remarks which the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee has made regarding the number of Municipalities in the province of Bihar and Orissa in which the Chairmen are elected and in which they are appointed by Government, I should like to invite attention to the fact as noted in the statement and as also mentioned by the Hon'ble Mover, that, out of the 42 Municipalities which have nominated Chairmen, eleven have power to elect their own Chairmen, but instead of exercising the power, they requested Government to appoint a Chairman, and Government in every case complied with their request.

" Of these Municipalities, seven are the head-quarters of important districts, namely Arrah, Chapra, Motihari, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, and Purnea, in each of which the Municipalities requested Government to appoint the District Magistrate as their Chairman.

" It may be suggested that official pressure may be brought to bear upon the Municipal Commissioners to apply to Government for the appointment of the District Magistrate. I have personal knowledge in regard to three of these towns and can say that such is not the case, but that the request was

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Mr. Walsh; Mr. Madhu Sudan Das.*]

the spontaneous request of the Municipal Commissioners who considered that the District Magistrate was the most suitable person for the post of their Chairman. I would mention that the seven head-quarter towns, whose Municipal Commissioners have requested Government to appoint the District Magistrate as their Chairman, are large and important towns whose Municipal Commissioners have representative men of all sections of the community amongst their members, including, in some cases, members of the Provincial Legislative Council.

"The remaining four Municipalities are Sub-Divisional Head-quarters, in which the Municipal Commissioners similarly requested Government to appoint the Sub-Divisional Officer as Chairman, and in which also their request was spontaneous, and in each case the Local Government complied with their request.

"I should like also to make a few remarks with regard to clause (*d*) of the Resolution, namely, that village *panchayats* should be formed where local circumstances and experience permit with power to carry out projects regarding village sanitation, village schools and minor village works.

"Although the village *panchayat* formerly existed throughout India and was an essential part of its social organization. the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhur Chitnavis has told us that it no longer exists in the Central Provinces.

"In Bihar and Orissa also, except amongst the aboriginal races of Chota Nagpur and the Sonthal Parganas, the village *panchayat* has ceased to exist; and I may add that it has also ceased to exist in Bengal, so far as my personal knowledge of a considerable portion of that Presidency extends. Nor do I think that in the entirely changed social conditions of the present day, it would be possible to resuscitate the state of society that formerly rendered the separate government of every village by its own village *panchayat*, a possibility.

"The place and functions of the former *panchayats* have, however, to some extent been provided by the Union Committees, which in Bihar and Orissa, and also in Bengal are provided by the Bengal Local Self-Government Act.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee has referred to the smallness of the number of Union Committees at present existing in Bihar and Orissa. It is true that the number is at present small, but it is likely to be increased.

"At a *Sanitary Conference* for the province of Bihar and Orissa held at Ranchi in August last, it was the unanimous opinion that the system of Unions under the Local Self-Government Act, is particularly suitable for places, such as sub-divisional head-quarters, railway bazaars and exceptionally large villages which are not large enough to be made into municipalities under the Municipal Act.

"It was agreed that experimental Unions should also be formed in other parts of the *mufassal*, and that in this case it would ordinarily be convenient to take as the Union the villages which have been grouped together for *chaukidari* purposes."

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee, in moving the Resolution yesterday, referred to Lord Morley's despatch, which he said should be considered as the charter of the reformed and enlarged Councils. That despatch is a unique document, because it contains reference to a policy which was enunciated in 1882 by the Government Resolution of that year. It also refers to the fact that though the policy was enunciated in 1882 it was not acted up to till the date of the despatch of Lord Morley. It then goes on to discuss the causes why the policy was not given effect to, and formulates instructions for the guidance of this Government in giving effect to that policy in future. Sir, I beg permission

[*Mr. Madhu Sudhan Das.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

to refer to a certain portion of the despatch which contains reference to the Resolution of Government of 1882.

'It is not primarily,' they say, 'with a view to improvement in administration that this measure is put forward and supported. It is chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education.' There appears to be great force in the argument that so long as the chief executive officers are as a matter of course chairmen of the municipal and district committees, there is little chance of these committees affording any effective training to their members in the management of local affairs or of non-official members taking any real interest in local business.

"Then it goes on to discuss why this policy has been a failure. 'If local self-government has so far been no marked success as a training ground, it is mainly for the reason that the constitution of the local bodies departed from what was affirmed in the Resolution to be 'the true principle' —that 'the control should be exercised from without rather than from within.' It goes on to show the reason why it had not proved a success, and then it proceeds to say that 'it would be hopeless to expect any real development of self-government if local bodies were subject to check and interference in matters of detail,' and that 'the respective powers of Government and of the various local bodies should be clearly and distinctly defined by statute so that there may be as little risk of friction and misunderstanding as possible within the limits to be laid down in each case.'

"We find here a Resolution of the Government of India which was re-iterated and re-affirmed in the memorable despatch of Lord Morley, and it contained directions for the future guidance of this Government. One of these directions was that there should be a statute which should clearly lay down the limits of power of interference, and prescribe the duties of the executive officers and of local bodies. This is the place where one feels inclined to ask this question as to whether, since the date of the despatch, any statute has been enacted to carry out this policy. Then, referring, in an earlier part to the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils, Lord Morley said, with reference to Lord Minto's suggestion, 'I gather, however, from your despatch of 21st March, 1907, that you would at that time have preferred, as Lord Lansdowne had done in 1892, to build up the higher fabric on the foundation of the Provincial Council.' So it is clear to any one who reads this despatch through that the idea was to make a whole connected system having at its base these local bodies and at the top of the edifice the Imperial Legislative Council, the Provincial Legislative Council occupying an intermediate position.

"Sir, if this Council is really meant to be useful in the way of being a body that will co-operate, or at least so that the non-official members of this Council will co-operate and their co-operation will be helpful and useful to Government, it is absolutely necessary that the foundations should be looked to. Very often non-officials make suggestions that do not find favour with Government, owing to lack of administrative experience. It may be that when we suggest any change on account of our want of experience we are not able to take into account the difficulties which a particular theory when applied in practice would create. No doubt non-officials are at a disadvantage so far as experience goes. But if it is intended to make their co-operation effective and useful, every attention should be paid to the foundations; and these foundations are in the local bodies, the municipalities and district boards. Lord Morley says in this despatch 'The encouragement of local self-government being an object of the highest importance in the better organization of our Indian system, it remains to be considered how far in each of the provinces it will be desirable to create a department for dealing exclusively with these local bodies, guiding and instructing them and correcting abuses in form analogous to the operations of the Local Government Board in this country. That however is a detail, though a weighty one, in a question on which as a whole I confidently expect that your Excellency will find much light in the forthcoming Report of the Royal Commission on Decentralization.' So this despatch contains a reference to the Report of the Decentralization

Commission. Since the date of this despatch the Report of that Commission has been published; the report is dated the 25th February, 1909, and one of the Members of the Royal Commission and the Secretary are Members of this Council. The recommendations of the Royal Commission ought to be considered as having very great authority, or, if I may use such an expression, double authority; first they are the recommendations of a Royal Commission and then they are referred to in a despatch which may be considered as the charter to this enlarged Council. When speaking on the Resolution before this Council yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb pointed out to us that want of time and want of experience were the reasons why these municipalities could not command non-official chairmen. I beg to ask, as regards that part of his argument based on want of experience, is it not really making the gravamen of a charge against the people what really is neglect of duty on the part of Government? The despatch clearly shows, and the Resolution of 1888 clearly shows, that these local bodies should be considered as training ground, that they should first of all be maintained as instruments for political and popular education and that they were not instituted with a view to the improvement of the administration; and now we are met with the argument that because there is no efficient administration to be had of the non-official public, therefore they should not have the position of chairmen of these institutions. That, Sir, in my humble opinion, is really making out of the neglect on the part of Government the gravamen of a charge against the people. What was really meant to be a training ground is now considered as the battlefield itself, where it is proposed to test the bravery and efficiency of the soldier. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb also referred to paragraph 869 of the Commission's Report, and there read out that the Bombay Government, while keeping the executive power in the hands of an experienced official, provides a dignified post as a reward or incentive to public spirit and interest in municipal affairs. This is one of several paragraphs which come under the heading 'Presidency Municipalities.' This does not refer to municipalities generally, while the Resolution deals with municipalities generally. It is very easy to distinguish between what is required of a chairman in a presidency municipality like that of Bombay or Calcutta, and a chairman who presides over a municipality with a smaller income in a small town with a much smaller population. There is at the end of the—."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"I must remind the Hon'ble Member that he has got one minute more."

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das:—"Will you give me two minutes, Sir."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"Very well, then; two minutes."

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das:—"Referring to the figures which were given to the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee showing the number of nominated chairmen, I find that the number of elected chairmen is smallest in Bihar and Orissa. With reference to that the Hon'ble gentleman on my left has given an explanation. I beg to ask, has the spirit which underlies the despatch, that is to say, to induce the people to take an active part in the administration of local bodies, been exercised? The Hon'ble Mr. Walsh said that the Government was asked, and they complied with the request. The Report says that Municipal Councils should be able to delegate any of their administrative functions to individuals who may include persons not on the Council. If the District Magistrate was so minded, he could remain outside the Council and advise the chairman, if he was wanting in administrative experience, what to do; that would have been really following the spirit of the despatches and the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"The time allowed to the Hon'ble gentleman is up."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur:—"Sir, the Resolution which the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee has moved, although appears to be one Resolution, but it consists really of four separate parts. Each of which is so important as to require special consideration and I venture to suggest that they may be considered separately; and with your permission, Sir, I should like to make a few observations on each of the items contained in the said Resolution.

"Sir, I am not in favour of the complete withdrawal of the powers of the authorities over the municipal finances altogether. But at the same time I think that undue interference on the part of the divisional commissioners causes humiliation to the municipal commissioners and discourages them from doing their duties properly. From my experience as chairman of one of the municipalities in Bengal for 12 years I can say that the commissioners are not allowed even to increase one rupee to the pay of a coolie unless it is sanctioned by the divisional commissioner, and the divisional commissioners are always reluctant to sanction any such increment. In my opinion the commissioners should have a free hand in the distribution of their money, provided they don't exceed their legitimate limits and so I have great pleasure in supporting the first part of the Resolution. As regards the second part, as far as my experience goes in Bengal, local boards have still the elective majority in their boards; but as regards the district boards, half the number is nominated by Government and half elected by Local Boards I have no objection if the District Boards be given an elective majority, but I think it will not be practicable in all the districts. Now-a-days advanced people who take an intelligent part in public affairs do not live in the villages and do not care to be elected on local boards, and if there be an elective majority in the District Boards they must be recruited from the Local Boards and so the District Boards will be deprived of the services of educated people who generally live at the head-quarters of the districts. However, in such districts where suitable men are available as members of the Local Boards, I think the experiment might be tried. Then, as regards my Hon'ble friend's request as to the election of Chairmen in all the municipalities, I think Government should accede to his request. The Hon'ble Mr. Walsh said that in Bihar some of the municipalities which have even got the power of electing their Chairmen have requested the Local Government to elect their Chairmen; so if Government accede to the request of my Hon'ble friend there will be no difficulty in cases where the office of Chairmen should be filled up by officials as the municipal commissioners voluntarily request the Government to appoint their Chairman in cases where they find themselves incapable of managing the affairs of municipalities in big towns. Sir, I regret I cannot support the fourth part of my Hon'ble friend's Resolution. Circumstances have now completely changed, formerly the headmen of the villages had great influence over their neighbours; and they used to exercise control not only over public matters but over social and religious matters also. It is not possible now to get suitable men in the villages, who could exercise such influence or could command such respect from their neighbours; because, generally, educated men or men of means do not like to live in the villages; some have to go away for professional or commercial pursuits and some for insanitary condition of the villages; if, therefore, we adopt this system, I am afraid the result will not be satisfactory; and so I am not in a position to support this part of the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi of Kasimbazar:—"Sir, I beg to support this Resolution. It will be remembered that early last month I had the honour to move a Resolution in this Council recommending the publication of certain correspondence between the

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi of Kasimbazar; Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.]

Government of India and the Secretary of State for India in respect of certain recommendations of the Decentralization Commission. While not prepared to accept my Resolution, the Government were pleased to inform Hon'ble Members that an important despatch on the recommendations of the Commission was about to be addressed by the Government of India to the Secretary of State. The Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee recommends the adoption of certain specific recommendations made by the Decentralization Commission in respect of Municipal Councils, District Boards and Village *Panchayats*. The language used in the Resolution is precisely the same as that of the summary appended to the Report of the Commission. As regards clause (*d*) of the Resolution I should like to point out that the proposed transfer of certain powers to village *Panchayats* may be carried out by the re-adjustment of the funds at the disposal of District and Local Boards, and without resort to fresh taxation. No remarks of mine are needed to commend these recommendations to the Government of India or this Council. I crave leave to point out that these recommendations are not made by an Hon'ble Member of this Council, but are the result of the prolonged deliberations of the Royal Commissioners, whose unanimous opinion is entitled to the most earnest and sympathetic consideration of the Government of India. From the report of the Bengal Municipalities which are managed by the non-official Chairmen it would appear that those Municipalities are managed very successfully. From my personal experience as Chairman of a Municipality for a considerable number of years, I can say that by the interference of the Divisional Commissioner no good is done."

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur :—" Sir, I beg to support the Resolution which has been moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee. But before doing so, I will state a few facts relating to my own province, *i.e.*, the United Provinces.

" This Resolution is composed of four parts: the first part is regarding municipal committees having a free hand in the framing of their budgets. No doubt paragraph 813 of the Decentralization Commission's Report lays down that municipalities should have a free hand in preparing their budgets In the United Provinces, however, the practice still exists of the budget being subjected to the sanction of the Commissioner, and, where there is a non-official chairman, it requires the sanction of the District Officer also; but generally there is not much complaint against this interference. Still I must say that the spirit of the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission is not carried out, and so far as my opinion goes, it would be better to give the municipalities a free hand in the framing of their budgets. Only in cases where it appears that they have done something which they ought not to do the Government officials should interfere.

" Then comes, Sir, the question of the election of chairmen by the municipalities. In our province there are 86 municipalities. Of these, 6 have a population of over 100,000, 72 a population of between 10,000 and 100,000, and 6 a population of between 5,000 and 10,000. There is only one municipality in the whole province which has got the privilege of electing its own chairman, *viz.*, Fyzabad, and this privilege was given to it in 1884 and has been exercised by it since. Other municipalities have non-official chairmen no doubt, but formerly the practice was that the members were told that they would have the power of election if they elected certain specified persons as chairmen. Latterly the practice has been to nominate a non-official chairman for some municipalities. This has been done since the last year; and there are 16 municipalities which have nominated non-official chairmen. I submit, Sir, that this is against the principle laid down, first by Lord Ripon in his resolution dated 18th May, 1882, reiterated by Lord Morley in his despatch of 27th November, 1908, and embodied by the Decentralization Commission in their report of 25th February, 1909. It is said that there are not men who will

[*Rai Sri Ram Bahadur; Mr. Abbott.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

undertake municipal work, because they are generally professional men who cannot spare time to devote to it. But, experience has shown that there are persons who will undergo self-sacrifice and will work for the public. The time, therefore, has come, when, except in certain circumstances, a free hand should be given to the members of municipalities to elect their own chairmen.

"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb said yesterday that the practice which is followed in Bombay should be introduced in all municipalities. That practice is, that there is a nominal chairman who is a sort of mouthpiece or representative of the members of the committee, and there is another officer who has all the executive work in his hand. But the Report of the Decentralization Commission does not go so far It merely says that in large cities perhaps it might be useful to introduce that practice, but as regards the municipalities which are not large enough the report is silent, or rather it recommends the election of non-official chairmen. Therefore the Bombay practice is one which, if introduced, ought to be adopted for big municipalities where we cannot find a non-official who would devote all his time to the work of the municipality.

"Then comes the third point, *i.e.*, that District Boards should contain an elected majority. So far as the United Provinces are concerned, except in the Hill Tracts, *i.e.*, the three districts of the Kumaon Division, the rest of the district boards have got that privilege. More than three-quarters are non-officials, and the rest are officials. It shows that we are far ahead of other provinces in this respect, and we are thankful to Government for it. I must tell the Council that there are no local boards in the United Provinces now. Formerly they did exist, but experience showed that they did not do any useful work and they were abolished in 1906.

"We now come to the fourth part of the Resolution, *i.e.*, the constitution of village *panchayats*. Our Local Government has been doing something towards the attainment of that object. Some districts have been selected in which it has been introduced; it is in an experimental stage: But regarding the establishment of *panchayats* in all places where they can be established, I am of opinion that it should be done. My Hon'ble friend the Maharaja of Nashipur has told us that the *panchayat* system prevailed in the rural tracts of India in former times, but the circumstances have changed now, and in his opinion they should not be reconstituted. I do not agree with that view. We have the elements for forming these *panchayats* in almost all the villages in India, and especially in the United Provinces. It is only the fostering care of Government that is required to revive them and they will spring up in a very short time. Of course I do not say that the thing should be undertaken at once: it is a matter in which we must proceed slowly and cautiously and be guided by the light of experience which might be gained in the course of time. We have something even now like this in the villages at present. In matters relating to their village festivals and other things connected with their village the elders assemble together and collect subscriptions. This shows that they have the capacity to act collectively on certain occasions.

"That shows that there are the germs, and it is only the nourishing of the plant that is required, and I hope that the Hon'ble Member in charge of Education will take measures to secure the establishment of village *panchayats*.

"With these remarks I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott :—"Sir, my experience of municipalities and district boards is confined to the United Provinces, where I have had the honour to represent the people for many years as an elected and nominated member and vice-president. The removing of Government control, I consider, would be disastrous and dangerous, as it would lead to a state of chaos. The average member is not educated up to the necessary standard. What does he know of sanitation, public works, improvements, finance? Practically *nil*. Many of the members cannot read or write English.

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Mr. Abbott; Mr. Walsh.*]

"I will read to you a few lines from the *Morning Post* of the 18th instant, with reference to the Lahore Municipality :—

'The eagerness of the communities to get their representatives into responsible posts in India seems to be as strong as ever, judging from the state of municipal affairs in the capital city of the Punjab and elsewhere. As our Lahore correspondent informed us the other day a deadlock occurred in the Municipality owing to the fixed determination of the Hindu community to have one of their co-religionists appointed as Assistant Secretary, and an equally determined effort on the part of the Mohammedan members on the Committee to get in one of their own creed."

"We might wake up one morning to find our beef and bacon supply cut off. The appointment of a non-official chairman in middle and large-sized municipalities cannot be too strongly condemned I consider a municipality with a non-official chairman as a ship on the ocean without a rudder, or with a makeshift rudder. A chairman requires training; he requires knowledge of law, advanced sanitation, public works, finance, etc., and should be one born to command, and with a great deal of energy. If he is not an expert in the above, he must be in a position to demand expert advice at any time and any place. Who but the official can do this? Certainly not a non-official. I am afraid I can say without hesitation that there is no one in this Council of the non-official members including myself, who would make an ideal chairman. If such is the case, what can be expected outside? We would be weak in one or other of the most necessary qualifications, as I said before, in sanitation, water works, finance, public works, or law, and we would not have the time daily at our disposal to do justice to the position. It is not an armchair office; it is one which requires the very best of man. It is looked upon in many places as an armchair situation, a signing machine or a social position. I repeat that it is a dangerous experiment. In no time the whole of the machinery and the people of that town with the chairman will be in the hands of the subordinates and at their mercy, such as the secretaries, overseers, sanitary inspectors, and run by one or all these subordinates—a pitiable state of affairs. To remove the control of the Commissioner would be cutting away the advice and experience of many many years I can only compare it to the sudden death of father and mother in a very large growing family. I would suggest that we learn to creep before we run.

"I am whole heartedly with the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb and the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh, and I beg—"

The Hon'ble Mr. Walsh :—"Sir, may I rise to an explanation I never said I was in favour of an official chairman, I merely stated a fact, explaining that the reason why a large number of municipalities in my province had a chairman appointed by Government was that there were eleven municipalities which had the right of electing their chairman who for their own reasons in each case, considering their district magistrate to be the most suitable person to appoint as their chairman, asked Government to appoint him. I never for one moment would say that a non-official is not fit to be a chairman of a municipality. I have had a very considerable experience of municipalities both in Bihar and Orissa and also in Bengal and have known many very able non-official chairmen."

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott :—"I am afraid the Hon'ble Member has misunderstood me. I simply mentioned the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh and the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb and I said I was with them in all that they said I suggested that we should learn to creep before we run. I will continue. I am with the Hon'ble Mr Cobb and the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh in all they have said and beg hon'ble non-official members will follow a great deal of what they have said. It is a very pleasant duty and a great honour to be Chairman of a municipality in the smallest of towns and one is naturally looked upon as a great *bahadur*. It is because of the love and respect the members have for the official that they do and have done so much good work. With a

[*Mr. Abbott; Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

non-official chairman it is not so and parties at once take sides and a very unfortunate position arises with a Mohammedan or Hindu chairman. Official members here could give us many serious tales of non-official chairmen, but they have spared our feelings. The United Provinces require nothing more; they have too much now. I therefore oppose this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar:—"Sir, I desire to make a few remarks on the Resolution. The Resolution asks for the adoption by the Government of India of certain recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization, and the motion was sustained by a statement brilliant in character as usual If I may venture to say so, the mover surpassed himself in making the statement yesterday. But brilliant as the statement was, it strikes me the motion is capable of admitting some criticism directed against it.

"The Resolution may be divided into two parts, namely, the object the Hon'ble Member has in view and the means for attaining it. So far as the object is concerned, it strikes me the problem of local self-government is no longer a controversial one. I believe the leaders of the people and the Government are at one so far as the end is concerned. Such differences as there may exist relate solely to the method and rate of progress in regard both to the constitution of local boards and their functions. On the one hand the popular leaders are apt to regard these institutions more from the point of view of popular and political education. On the other hand the Government and Government officers are too apt to approach the solution of the question from the standpoint of efficiency alone, of which we have had an apostle in the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott this morning. If the rate of progress is arrested at all, the arrest is due, whenever fresh efforts are made, to our not being able to reach a compromise between these two aspects of view. Be that as it may, I am in perfect accord with the Hon'ble Mover of the Resolution so far as the end is concerned. Nay, I go even further than he. For instance, sub-division (*c*) of the Resolution asks that the members of the district boards may be elected by the non-official members of the sub-district boards. I am one of those who believe that there is no magic in the mere word 'election' as distinguished from the word 'nomination.' If election means anything at all in this connection, it must mean that the rate-payers must have a voice in the raising of the rates and in the administration of the rates. And election must therefore necessarily mean here election of the representatives of the rate-payers by the vote of the rate-payers. Now most of these non-official members in sub-district boards are nominated members themselves and sub-district boards are everywhere highly and excessively controlled. I cannot understand therefore how an election, even an election of the majority of the district boards, by these non-official members of sub-district boards would very much alter the situation as it now exists.

"But the important question to consider is the means proposed in view to achieve the end.

"The Resolution says that this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council the *adoption* of the recommendations of the Royal Commission stated in it. Now what is this adoption for? We must examine this demand for the adoption by the Government of India in the existing state of things and in the light of the prospects held out to the people of this country touching provincial autonomy. I believe that this demand is open to two objections. The first is what is the effect of this adoption? Now whatever reform is possible and practicable in the progress of local self-government is to be attained and may be attained by laws enacted by the local legislatures. The local legislatures, under the latest reform scheme, have a non-official majority. Now I wish to know—and the brilliant statement of the Hon'ble Mover has not shown the way—how these non-official majorities are to be asked or, it may be, forced into making a law suited to special requirements, as asked for by this Resolu-

tion. Therefore I cannot at all understand the Hon'ble Mover's Resolution. He has complained, and rightly complained, of circulars of Local Governments controlling rural boards As a remedy he asks for a circular from the Government of India to control both the local Executive Governments and the local legislatures. Surely, it seems to me, the remedy is much worse than the evil he complains of. The Government of India is federal in conception and federal in theory. It has no municipalities, it has no district boards, it has no sub-district boards, it has no villages to organize. Therefore, what is the object of the Government of India expressing a formal adoption of the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission? I cannot understand it. Therefore, I respectfully submit, that this Resolution is out of order before the Government of India.

Now we have been trying, and trying so long, for more and more local autonomy, and my friend the Hon'ble Mover, more than any body else, has been not only working for it, but only the other day he was in raptures about it in opposition to the distinguished Finance Member. He said that the argument he based upon the memorable passage in the despatch of August, 1911, in respect of provincial autonomy was not traversed by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, and he provoked him into a special reply. There is some grave inconsistency, therefore, in the Resolution of the Hon'ble Mover in asking the Government of India to interfere in the manner just advocated.

"Now I wish to know what would be the effect of the adoption of this Resolution? Now we have to go before the local legislatures. Either the majority there will adopt the resolutions or they will not. If they will not adopt the resolutions, what is the course open to this Government. But if they will, why trouble this Government, why come to this Council? Is he afraid that the local legislatures will not except these recommendations? Is he afraid that the local administrations will veto them? If so, it is then time, and not till then, to come to the Governor General and to this Council. At this stage, therefore, I cannot understand the force of the argument in support of the prayer that there should be a further step taken in the advance of local self-government in the light of the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission by asking this Government to adopt them. The debate yesterday and to-day has shown that one province at least has adopted some of the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission without any suggestion or any pressure from this Government, and without any resolution passed by this Council, *viz.*, the Government of the United Provinces, as the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb told us yesterday. Therefore, it seems to me that the leaders of the people may and ought to approach the Local Governments and legislatures to adopt these recommendations. I am therefore unable to understand the object of asking the Government of India to adopt this Resolution.

"My second reason is a broader and deeper one. I have said that the Government of India is federal in conception and origin. I shall make my grounds more clear. Sir, we all know that the high office of Governor General was created so long ago as 1772 by an Act of Parliament, the Regulating Act, 13 George 3, c. 21. Now at that time there were four administrations, I cannot say Governments. They were partly mercantile and partly political; so they may be termed politico-mercantile Governments, but all independent of each other, they were, the President in Council in Bengal, the President in Council, Bombay, the President in Council, Madras, and the President in Council of another place, Bencoolen. Now, under the Regulating Act of 1772, the only power of superintendence that that Act gave to the Governor General of Bengal (not of India yet) was in reference to the defence of the country and control of diplomatic relations. The other Governments, now the Local Governments, were forbidden from going to war except in cases of imminent danger and from entering into treaties with Native Princes. Thus was, I may say, federal government started in India. Some four years later it was that federal government was started in America. Thus the conception of a federal

government in India was anterior to the conception of federal government in the United States by some four or five years, although the two systems were similar in principle and constitution.

"In the course of some 90 or 100 years, alike by Statutes, by departmental traditions and by despatches from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, Local Governments were gradually deprived of their independent power until at last they were deprived even of their power of legislation which they had, so that they became mere departments of the Government of India. About ninety years after the Regulation Act, statutory decentralization of the Provinces began with the Indian Councils Act of 1861, which restored their legislative powers and, later on, departmental decentralization, under the auspices of Lord Mayo's Government. Now we need not go further. The progress was kept up more or less steadily, depending partly upon the personnel of the Indian and Local Governments and partly on other circumstances. On the whole, however, the tendency has been towards decentralization, until we reach the memorable despatch of August, 1911, a despatch which I believe was unanimously signed by His Excellency Lord Hardinge and his colleagues. Now that despatch clearly lays down the principle as to what should be the ultimate autonomy of the provincial Governments. The ultimate effect is that each Provincial Government will be left to itself except in cases of misgovernment. Now I believe the question the people, their representatives and *quasi*-representatives in Councils ought to ask themselves is "Do we want this autonomy or do we not want it? If we do not want it, then I cannot understand the cry and the necessity for the creation of Governors, of Executive Councils, of Indian members of Executive Councils and of High Courts in each province. The sooner we do away with these the better. It would be far more economical for the whole country to be divided into collectorates and placed under groups of Commissioners if you like. If on the other hand, you do want local autonomy, all that we say or do should tend towards development and perfection of that autonomy. Inconsistent conduct is what I cannot understand. For my part I have made up my mind to so act and to confine my conduct here towards that ultimate goal foreshadowed in the despatch. Now to this despatch I will fondly adhere, if for no other reason than that it has begun to receive hostile interpretation in view to narrow and whittle it down. Whenever such a despatch begins to receive hostile interpretation from men like Sir John Rees, I begin to think there is something very good in it for the people."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"Order, order! The Hon'ble Member is covering a very wide range of subjects in his speech."

The Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar:—"I only give reasons why I am fond of provincial autonomy as outlined in this great despatch.

"I fear this passage has to be saved from authoritative interpretation and that it would be injudicious to start any discussion calculated to provoke frequent interpretations of this passage. I therefore deprecate the putting of any questions or moving any resolutions in this Council which will have the effect of compelling the apostles of bureaucracy endeavour to give an interpretation of this divine passage, which I for one would not now like to see done. The passage needs a rest cure at this stage.

"That is all I wish to say about this. The Resolution, in my humble opinion, does not quite coincide with peoples' aspirations and with hopes which are so often held out to the people of this country as the ultimate goal of their national life. We expect resolutions and questions in this Council, and discussions, financial or other, shall be animated, if we accept the theory of provincial autonomy at all, as foreshadowed in this despatch, shall be animated by a due regard to this national ideal and—"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Member's time is finished."

The Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar :—" Very well, Sir. I have nothing more to say. All that I say is, taking the Resolution as a whole, I respectfully submit that the end and the means are inconsistent, the means proposed is inconsistent with the national aims and aspirations of the people of this country."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—" Sir, I give my hearty support to the Resolution which is before the Council. As regards the objections which have been raised, I will first take up the one of principle which has been pressed with his usual ability and eloquence by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar. I am entirely at one, Sir, with my friend in desiring that there should be a continuous devolution of power from the Government of India to the Local Governments in all matters of domestic administration. I have long advocated it, and I hope the day is not very far distant when Local Governments will have much more independence and will be able to initiate measures of reform to a much larger extent than they can at present. When that day comes I shall join with the Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar in deprecating the putting forward of any Resolution like the one which has been put before the Council by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee to-day. But that day is not yet, and I fear, Sir, it will be some time before we arrive at the stage when the control of the Government of India in the matter of supervising and directing the activities of Local Governments will be circumscribed to the extent to which it was foreshadowed in the memorable despatch of August, 1911. I do not doubt that that day will come, but until it comes, it is our duty to put forward before the Government of India matters in which, without reflecting on the attitude of the Local Government, without in any way suggesting that the Local Governments are apathetic, indifferent or hostile to the proposals put forward here, we feel that the activities of the Local Governments might be stimulated by drawing the attention of the Government of India to what has not been done or to what might have been done at a quicker pace than what has actually been achieved.

" That, Sir, deals with the objection of principle which has been raised. Other objections have been raised of a different character, and they proceeded from the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott. Before I go on to deal with the Resolution, I think it as well to deal with the objections raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott. Mr. Abbott has drawn a very melancholy picture of the state of affairs which might be ushered in if the recommendations of my Hon'ble friend were adopted, if there were a non-official Chairman—a Hindu or a Mohammedan in charge of the administration of municipal affairs of a large city,—the water supply might be cut off, the lights might be extinguished, and many other horrors, which Mr. Abbott has been considerate enough not to describe to us, might come into existence. I must be thankful to him—and the whole Council must be thankful—that he did not draw a more harrowing picture before us. Does the Hon'ble Member not know that such a large municipality as that of Poona was for some years administered, in the capacity of Chairman, by one of our honoured colleagues, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale? Does he not know that the Fyzabad Municipality—not a small municipality in the United Provinces—has been administered by a non-official chairman—a Hindu—for nearly 25 years, with none of the evil results which Mr. Abbott's imagination has conjured up? I regret to think, Sir, that the Hon'ble Member has given expression to such extremist views regarding the progress of this scheme for delegating power to the people for the administration of their local affairs. Let him be assured that none of the evils which he has imagined will occur if the recommendations, which have, on their side, the weighty authority of the Royal Commission on Decentralization, are adopted; for we, on our side, feel sure that they will be adopted in spite of the fears, the ill-based fears, which the Hon'ble Member has expressed.

[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

"The Hon'ble Member has referred to a letter published by some writer in some newspaper in which it has been stated that on a recent occasion, when there was a vacancy to be filled up in a certain municipality, the Hindu members of the board tried their best to get a Hindu candidate appointed, and the Mohammedan members did the same for a Mohammedan candidate. Let us assume that this is true We are all, Hindus, Mohammedans and Christians, human beings and all liable to err. But I think, Sir, many official and non-official members could recall instances in which people, knowing a particular candidate to be honest and efficient have done their best, without any narrow-minded motive, any narrow-minded consideration of which any gentleman need be ashamed, to press the claims of that candidate, whether he was a Hindu, a Mohammedan, or a Christian. The mere circumstance that there are two sets of persons, each trying to press the claims of the candidate, whom it considers to be better than the other, does not necessarily indicate the existence of interests which cannot be reconciled with the public good.

"Then, Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott has urged that if a non-official Chairman is appointed he will not be able to command expert advice. He has claimed that none but an official can command expert advice. 'Who but an official can command expert advice?' asked he. 'Not a non-official certainly,' was his own answer! But the Hon'ble Member is entirely mistaken. Non-officials account for 98 per cent. of the population: they form the great bulk of the community. Officials are merely the servants of the community—honoured servants, trusted servants; but servants all the same. They derive their power and influence by reason of their being public servants But, Sir, many a man among the general pubic, who has not the honour of being an official, commands expert advice to an extent evidently not conceived of by the Hon'ble Member. There are large engineering firms, entirely unofficial, large railway companies, large business concerns, in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, entirely unofficial, which command expert advice fully to the extent they require, and as much as any official or body of officials in the country.

"Well, Sir, I will leave the Hon'ble Member with only one further remark. He asserted that, including himself, there is not one non-official member of this Council who, in his opinion, is fit enough to be chairman of a municipal board. I have myself not had the honour, Sir, of serving as a chairman of a municipal board. But I have served as a senior vice-chairman. And I think nothing but unreasoning prejudice would suggest that the duties of a chairman of a municipal board are such that none but an official can discharge them. There are many non-official Indians who are discharging those duties with credit to themselves and great benefit to their towns. I will mention one name which is known to you, Sir,—the name of Rai Ganga Prasad Varma, Bahadur, who in his capacity of senior vice-chairman of the Lucknow Municipality, as you know, has done more for Lucknow than probably has fallen to the lot of many official chairmen to do for the cities of which they have been in charge He has given ungrudgingly of his time and energy to the improvement of his city. Not even the worst critic of his municipal administration can point to one instance where he has abused the powers he has exercised, while all fair-minded people admiringly admit that they have been exercised to the great benefit of his city and to the glory of non-official municipal administration in the United Provinces.

"Sir, I will now come to the substantial part of the Resolution. What is the Hon'ble Mover of this Resolution asking the Council to do?" Only to recommend to the Governor General in Council that the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization, which consisted of men distinguished for their administrative capacity and experience, should now be given effect to. That Commission took evidence all over the country. It made its recommendations after weighing fully and fairly all the pros and cons of every question urged before them; and in its collective wisdom it made

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

certain recommendations on those questions. It is some of those which my Hon'ble friend asks the Government to carry out. It ought to be remembered, Sir, that the Government have never expressed any opinion against any of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the heads to which attention has been drawn. Indeed some of us, at least, expect that the Government is going to act up to them, and to issue instructions to Local Governments to stimulate action in the direction of those recommendations. But as some objections have been urged against the Resolution, I feel it my duty to draw attention to the remarks of the Royal Commission on some of the points covered by it. The first question taken up is that the municipal boards should have a free hand in regard to their budgets so long as they maintain the prescribed minimum balance. Now, Sir, this is exactly what the Commission have recommended at page 279 of their Report. They say, ' We consider that municipalities should have a free hand in regard to their budgets, though these should go, through the Collector, to the Commissioner for information, and that the only check required is that each municipality should maintain a minimum standing balance to be prescribed by the Local Government '. I will pass on to the next recommendation, because I must not go beyond my time. The second recommendation is that the municipal chairman should usually be an elected non-official. Mark the word ' usually '. My friend does not urge that the chairman of Municipal Boards should in every case be elected non-official persons. And here, I may say, that I endorse the remarks which the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb has made in this connection, so far as the larger municipalities are concerned,—remarks based on the recommendation contained in paragraph 853 of the Report of the Royal Commission, to the effect that in some of the largest cities it might be desirable to adopt the method in force in the city of Bombay, *i.e.*, to have an elected Chairman, but to vest the executive administration in a full-time nominated officer, with this reservation that I would not insist that in every one of the larger cities it should be compulsory for the Board to adopt the method in force in the city of Bombay; but I would for the present give power to the Government to require the Board to follow that method in any particular case where the Government may deem it necessary that it should be followed. It is not always possible, Sir, even in the larger municipalities. to find gentlemen who are competent and willing to be elected chairmen, who can give their whole time to the details of municipal administration. In such cases it will be eminently desirable while electing a non-official chairman who would guide the Board aright in their deliberations and the determination of matters of principle and policy, to provide that there should be a full-time salaried officer of the Board who would see the executive administration of the Board carried out in accordance with the decisions of the Board. I need not say more in this connection at present than what has been said so far as the United Provinces are concerned. I have every hope that the United Provinces Government will move forward in the right direction; and that, so far as the Municipal Act is concerned, the provision suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb will be incorporated in it in such a form that it will both satisfy public sentiment and ensure efficient municipal administration.

"The third recommendation is that district boards should contain an elected majority chosen by the non-official members of the several district boards. With regard to this, I will say this only, that this is a recommendation which has been overdue for a long time. It is time that the district boards should contain an elected majority. It has been said, Sir, that in villages you do not find the best men of the village, that such men often live in towns and that those who live in villages do not possess sufficient common-sense to be able to understand and look after the affairs of the village. Sir, common-sense is not the monopoly of those who live in towns, and the men who live in villages are not wanting in common-sense to the extent which certain Hon'ble Members' remarks would imply. You find men in the villages who deal daily with their affairs connected with agriculture, who deal with the affairs of their own large estates with an amount of common-sense which would surprise some

of their critics if they came into contact with them more than they do at present. I think, Sir, that the reform suggested in the third recommendation is also desirable and ought to be carried out.

"Then with regard to the fourth point, I would invite the attention of the Council again to the remarks of the Commission, which are to be found at page 238 of their Report. The village *panchayat*, Sir, is an ancient institution; it is unfortunate, it is deplorable, that it has ceased to exist to a large extent; but the soul of it is not yet dead, and the Commission, after weighing fully all the pros and cons of the question recommended as follows :—

Some witnesses hold that the disintegration of the village communities which has taken place under our administration has gone so far that it is not possible to reconstitute them as reliable entities in any scheme of local self-government. There is, however, a large and strong body of opinion in favour of enlisting the help of the people in local administration in the villages, by the establishment of administrative village councils which should bear the time-honoured title of *panchayat*. The common traditions of a village; the fact that its inhabitants are largely connected by ties of blood and caste, and have many interests in common; and the measure of corporate life still existing in the Indian villages, which is shown occasionally by voluntary self-taxation for special purposes, warrant action of this description.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Walsh felt a doubt as to whether it would be desirable now to revive village *panchayats* in their ancient form. The Hon'ble Member expressed his preference for the union committees which are constituted under the Municipal Act in Bengal. Now, Sir, the views of the Hon'ble Member are very much on the lines of what the Commission recommended. At page 239 of their Report the Commission say :—

We do not think it possible, even if it were expedient, to restore the ancient village system, under which the community was responsible for each of its members, and in turn claimed the right to regulate his actions; but we hold that it is most desirable, alike in the interests of decentralization, and in order to associate the people with the local tasks of the administration, that an attempt should be made to constitute and develope village *panchayats* for the administration of local village affairs.

"But the Commission went on to say :—

We are of opinion also that the foundation of any stable edifice which shall associate the people with the administration must be the village, as being an area of much greater antiquity than administrative creations such as *tahsils*, and one in which the people are known to one another and have interests which converge on definite and well-recognized objects, like water-supply and drainage."

The Hon'ble Mr. Walsh :—"Sir, with your permission, I rise to a point of order. I did not say, as the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya supposes, that the re-establishment of village *panchayats* is not desirable. I expressed no opinion on the point. I said that as regards the part of India with which I am acquainted, and with regard to which alone I can speak, that in the present altered state of social conditions which have led to the disappearance of the village *panchayats*, I did not think it was possible to resuscitate them"

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"I thank the Hon'ble Member"—

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"I must draw the attention of the Hon'ble Member to the fact that he has only one minute more."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I am sorry I did not entirely correctly represent my Hon'ble friend, but I think I represented what he said in the spirit. Therefore, Sir, I think that the Resolution which is before the Council runs on entirely sound lines, and all that the Government is asked to do is that it should give its early attention to the

recommendations of the Royal Commission on the points to which attention has thus been drawn.

"I am confident that the Government will move in the direction recommended by the Hon'ble Mover, and in that confidence I support the Resolution before the Council."

The Hon'ble Srijut Ghanasyam Barua:—"Sir, this Resolution and the next are of importance at this moment, as it was recently declared by you that a fresh resolution on the further advance of the local self-government policy is just now engaging the consideration of the Government of India; and whether the Resolution as it stands is accepted in its entirety or not, I think a discussion of the subject is very opportune at this moment, so that non-official opinion, or to say properly, Indian public opinion as represented in this Council, may be placed before the Government to be taken into consideration before the further policy is declared. My friend the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya has forestalled me in what remarks I wanted to make with regard to the remarks of Mr. Abbott and Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar. I think the difficulties, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Pandit, have been greatly exaggerated by Mr. Abbott, and I do not think that the relations between Mohammedans and Hindus at the present day are so bad as to necessitate the constant keeping out of both the communities from active co-operation in these local and municipal matters or that they cannot work cordially together; and if there is any such bad relation anywhere, I beg to submit that it is open to Government to remove it from these institutions in such a manner as to bring about a better understanding. These are the fields properly open to the people, where they can best train themselves to greater unanimity and greater concert in all public matters. As to the expert advice which he referred to, my Hon'ble friend Pandit Malaviya has pointed out that it is not right to suppose that non-officials are not capable of becoming equally expert. I would point out in addition that if expert advice is available to the Government official in the position of a chairman, it should equally be available to a non-official chairman. All sorts of help that are available to the official in anything he may need, and any expert advice which the non-official may be in need of, will be made available to the non-official in the same way as they are to the official chairman. Mr. Abbott is not perhaps aware that, in many matters requiring expert advice, municipal bodies are not at all allowed to work without having recognised expert sanction first.

"Sir, with regard to Mr. Achariar's remarks based on the decentralization theory, I perfectly agree that it is time that the local administrations should have their proper share in the initiation and development of local self-government schemes within them; but I must say that we are just now at the stage when we want, and when we must press for, decentralization as well as centralization. We have not yet come to that stage when we can safely leave it to the local administrations or local officers alone to exercise that amount of discretion and liberality which is necessary and which it is the whole aim and object of local self-government to achieve. What we aspire for is, as was so well put by His Gracious Majesty our beloved King-Emperor, the fusion of the East and the West. The whole aim and object in the past, in the present and for the future was, is and should be, that the East and the West are blended together by an indissoluble tie; and that, while every individual in the Empire is trained up to a proper and real appreciation of the ideals and beauty of the British constitution, and British administration it is as well to have a central guiding authority, which will always have as its aim the achievement of that object. For that purpose I think the Government of India should always be that central authority for directing and guiding the local administrations in properly proceeding in the development of this grand scheme that is before us; and, Sir, hopeless as it may have seemed in the past, I think we are approaching a stage when it is every day becoming more and more possible

[*Srijut Ghanasyam Barua; Rai Sita Nath Ray.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

to hope that an all-India citizenship with an Indian Empire uniformly developed in all its parts will be achieved in the future, however distant that future may be. With regard to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh that many municipalities make spontaneous requests to the Local Government for the appointment of their Chairman and that in these cases Government has to help and has always helped them, I have no doubt that these cases are common. I have also no doubt that the official Chairman is always perhaps the most capable that can be had; but we must not lose sight of the fact that it is not for efficiency alone that local self-government is meant or required. In the Resolution of 1882 the late Lord Ripon, of revered memory, laid down the real principle in clear terms, and the opinion expressed in that Resolution should not be lost sight of when a request from a Municipality or Local Board for the appointment of official Chairmen is made even spontaneously. Paragraph 6 of that Resolution shows clearly what was intended. I think the Government of India should again insist upon the following of the policy that is indicated there. That paragraph runs:

It is not uncommonly asserted that the people of this country are themselves entirely indifferent to the principle of self-government; that they take but little interest in public matters and that they prefer to have such affairs managed for them by Government officers.

"In those cases to which the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh has referred I think that is the popular feeling still. I beg to submit that the people should be again moved to a sense of their responsibility. Paragraph 6 goes on—

The Governor General does not attach much value to this theory. It represents no doubt the point of view which commends itself to many active and well-intentioned district officers; and the people of India are, there can be equally no doubt, remarkably tolerant of existing fact. But as education advances there is rapidly growing up all over the country an intelligent class of public-spirited men, whom it is not only bad policy but sheer waste of power to fail to utilise. The task of administration is yearly becoming more onerous as the country progresses in civilisation and material prosperity. Under these circumstances it becomes imperatively necessary to look around for some means of relief; and the Governor General in Council has no hesitation in stating his conviction that the only reasonable plan open to the Government is to induce the people themselves to undertake as far as may be, the management of their own affairs; and to develope or *create*, if need be, a capacity for self-help in respect of all matters that have not, for imperial reasons, to be retained in the hands of the representatives of Government.

"The real question, Sir, is how are the people to be trained; and it is for this training that Government should make every effort. In paragraph 15 of the Resolution it is said:—

The problem before the Government is one of no slight difficulty; being that of discovering in what manner the people of the town and district of British India can be best trained to manage their own local affairs intelligently and successfully.

"Further on it says:—

It may be suspected therefore that the cause of comparative failure in the efforts hitherto made is to be found rather in the character of those efforts than in the nature of the object pursued. They have been, it seems to the Governor General in Council, wanting to a great degree in earnestness and in real endeavours to adopt the system adapted to the feelings of the people by whom it has to be worked. If this is so, the remedy must lie in ascertaining, by patient and practical experiment, how best to call forth and render effective desire and capacity for self-government, which all intelligent and fairly educated men may safely be assumed to possess.

"I only beg to reiterate that these are the true principles to be followed and that they be repeated by Government with greater force in their promised Resolution and in any legislation that it may be proposed to effect in pursuance thereof. I beg to support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray:—"Sir, while I give my humble support to other parts of this Resolution, I don't know whether to give my support to the fourth part of the Resolution or withhold it. Nothing can be more desirable than that the village people instead of grovelling in the mire and dirt, as is unhappily the case now should live in sanitary surroundings and

should have good drinking water; and measures should be taken for the improvement of village sanitation. I shall always welcome these measures, but who is to do it? Most of our villages, as at present constituted, consist mostly of men who have nothing particular to do and who are mostly a set of idlers whose only business is to start party factions and thereby satisfy their private grudge. Most of the good men who delighted formerly to live in villages now shun them on account of the growing unhealthiness of the present villages and more particularly, with a view to enjoy the increasing luxuries of modern civilisation and the higher amenities of life, choose to live in towns; and all professional men and all men following trade and commerce do not and cannot afford to live in villages; and the result is, with all the good and true men away, it cannot be desirable to entrust the trust of the *panchayat* system to men who would not and probably could not, make efficient *panchayats*; and next, it is all very well to ask the people to levy additional taxes for the sanitary and other necessary purposes, but with the present road cess and *chaukidari* taxes pressing so hard upon the poor villagers, it would be a cruel wrong to the village people to levy more taxes from them. However, if a large part of the cesses is made over to the village *panchayats*, then I have no objection to the formation of *panchayats*; but not for the levying of additional taxes, which the people cannot bear—."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—" Order, order! The Hon'ble Member is not in order in referring to the question of taxation. The motion before the Council is that village *panchayats* should be formed to carry out projects."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray:—" It will lead to that: that is what I wished to explain. However, I may assure my Hon'ble friend that the creation of the *panchayati* system would be the sure harbinger of additional local cesses which would be called permissive cesses.

" For these reasons I am sorry that I cannot accord my support to the fourth part of the Resolution, while cordially supporting the other parts."

The Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan:—" I only wish to refer to part (*b*) of the Resolution. I disagree with what Mr. Abbott says with regard to elected and nominated chairman. Supposing a municipality wanted one of their own men; naturally some would be on his side and some would not; and if this man were elected, the side which was against him would naturally do their best to try and hamper his work. So if instead Government nominated a man as chairman of the municipal council, it would be far better; especially for this purpose; suppose there was a Deputy Commissioner at head-quarters, then the municipality would perhaps be about 20 or 30 miles away from him, and he would only visit it once a year or so. As entrusted; to his care, he is doing lots of other duties which are perhaps more important he will leave matters to the *tahsildar* and the *tahsildar* may delegate his duties to the *darogha*, a man on Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 a month. This *darogha* may sell things worth Rs. 2,000 for Rs. 500 and get some money for himself, leaving the municipality a loser by Rs. 1,500 on the transaction. I do not say this happens always; but there may be that danger. So, nomination, especially if a good man is chosen or nominated by Government, is far better than perhaps a *tahsildar* who is far away from the place."

The Hon'ble Mr. Porter:—" The Council will recollect that you, Sir, have already been compelled, on behalf of Government, to refuse to publish certain papers dealing with local self-government, on the ground that it will be for the public convenience to publish a resolution on the whole question. The Hon'ble Mover will, therefore, I hope, not think it in any way discourteous if I decline to be drawn into any specific statement of policy, and I gather from his opening speech that he does not wish to elicit a premature statement of this kind, but rather to bring to the notice of the Government of

[*Mr. Porter.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

India the opinion of the Council. With regard to what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Achariar, I will not enter into the question of the meaning of the despatch of August, 1911, as it has no direct bearing on the present Resolution. But this much I may say that the Government of India realise most fully that it is quite impossible to lay down any but the most general principles as applying to the different provinces in India. In the course of this debate we have heard of very different systems in Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras and Bombay. Even if it were possible of attainment, uniformity would be undesirable as tending to lifelessness and monotony and as impeding experimental action. In each province the administrative system has grown up on lines of its own and with reference largely to local needs, and a measure or a procedure which might suit one province might be wholly inapplicable, or at least unnecessary in another. It follows that the decisions, in most matters connected with local self-government, which require the intervention of a central authority at all, should be left very much to the discretion of the Local Government concerned, and I really think that questions of local self-government are most usefully discussed in provincial councils rather than in the Imperial Council. I may remark that the Hon'ble Mover scarcely travelled beyond Bengal in his opening speech. It is probable that in the next few years excellent opportunities for such discussion will arise in connection with probable amendments of the Municipal and other Acts pertaining to local self-government.

"With these few prefatory remarks, I will deal with the resolution by sections.

"As regards (*a*), *viz.*, that, subject to the maintenance of prescribed minimum balances, municipalities should have a free hand in respect of their budgets, Local Governments generally have been prepared to accept the recommendation or to make considerable relaxations in existing practice.

"As regards (*b*), *viz.*, that municipal councils should usually elect their own chairman, the Hon'ble Member referred to statistics which have been laid upon the table. The figures show (he excepted Bengal) that out of 685 municipalities 477 have the privilege of electing their chairmen; thirteen more who possess the same privilege have asked Government to nominate. It is moreover stated in paragraph 851 of the Commission's Report that in a large portion of India, *e.g.*, Madras, Bengal, Bombay and the Central Provinces, there are already a considerable proportion of elected non-official chairmen, as recommended by the Commission. In the United Provinces there has been a real effort of late to substitute non-official for official chairmen. The Hon'ble Mr. Cobb has told us the difficulties which have had to be contended against, but real progress is being made.

"As regards (*c*) and (*d*), I can only say that the matter is still under consideration. The Hon'ble Mover will be interested to learn that in most provinces the Commission's recommendation that district boards should contain a majority of elected members is already realised or about to be introduced.

"The establishment of village *panchayats* is, it will be recognised, a matter calling for great thought and care, and I can only assure the Council that it will receive these.

"In conclusion I may say that the policy of the Government of India is to progress slowly and surely on the lines laid down; and I do not think that anyone who has experience in such matters will wish us to move hurriedly in matters of administration which touch, at many points, the daily life of the people. In building up an administrative system, it is easier to make mistakes than to correct them; and it is only by steady progress, with due regard to local circumstances and conditions, that really healthy development can be achieved. The ends of Government and the educated classes are in the main the same; and, although in the circumstances I cannot accept the Resolution, which would impose rigid uniformity throughout the

[*Mr. Porter; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee; Mr. Cobb.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

widely differing provinces of India, at the same time I can assure the Hon'ble Mover that the trend of this debate will receive careful consideration before the Resolution is published."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—" Sir, I desire to thank the Hon'ble Member who has just spoken for the assurance he has given me that the points which have been raised in this discussion and the views which have been put forward will receive the careful consideration of Government. The object of my resolution was to place the Government in touch with the trend of educated opinion as regards some of the most vital issues affecting the question of local self-government. I do not want the Government to pledge itself to any policy; I fully understand the situation of the Central Government in regard to Provincial Governments in a matter of this kind. The Central Government can only lay down general principles which have to be modified by the Provincial Governments in the light of local conditions and circumstances. That was, indeed, the way in which Lord Ripon proceeded and that must continue to be the policy of the Government of India until we have a complete system of decentralization. Sir, I thank the Government for the assurance that the debate to-day and the views which have been expressed here will receive careful consideration, and I will not press the resolution in view of this assurance. But you will permit me, Sir, to refer to one or two matters which I think it necessary for me to take note of.

" I desire (and I think I may say so on behalf of the non-official Indian Members here) to thank the official members not connected with the Government of India who have spoken upon this subject. Both of them, the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb and the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh, have shown their deep sympathy not only with the resolution, but with the whole system of local self-government, and, how very different was the attitude of Mr. Abbott! We have about 200 municipalities in which there are non-official chairmen; and we have these 200 ships which, accordingly to Mr Abbott, are sailing without rudder or compass; and yet no great catastrophe has happened, things are going on just the same now as they were before. I think his apprehensions have been grossly exaggerated; they certainly are not shared by responsible administrators.

" There was one remark which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb, which I think needs some explanation. He observed, in the course of his speech, that party spirit interfered with the growth and development of local self-government. This is a point which is very often urged on the official side by official members here and elsewhere. Party spirit is an inevitable element in all forms of government by discussion. We have it in Europe; we have it in civilized countries; we have it here."

The Hon'ble Mr. Cobb:—"May I explain, Sir, that I distinctly alluded not to general party spirit, but to the particular religious animosities which at present unfortunately exist."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—" If it is in reference to particular religious animosities I will say this, that these animosities are dying out; that the feeling of cordiality and friendliness between Hindus and Mohammedans is growing; and we find, in connection with the recent *Bakir-Id* festivals that there were less numerous cases of breaches of the peace than there had been before. Therefore, altogether, the outlook is hopeful and satisfactory. Party spirit with regard to municipal affairs is indeed dying out, is certainly diminishing, and I hope and trust that, with the spread of education and the growth of public spirit, our people will learn to subordinate to national ends the ends of party.

"Sir, one word with reference to my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar. I have the highest respect for the opinions of my friend. I am often on the same platform with him, though sometimes I have to stand upon a different platform. I welcome his opposition, and for two reasons.

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

In the first place it shows that we non-official Indian members in this Council Chamber do not vote by parties, that in giving a decision on any point, we act according to the light of our individual consciences and the light of our individual judgments. In the second place, his opposition shows the strength of my case When we have provincial autonomy (and no one is a stronger advocate of provincial autonomy than myself), we shall certainly not come to the Government of India for a thing of this kind; but so long as we have not provincial autonomy, we are bound to come to the fountain head of power and influence it in order that it may shape its policy for the furtherance of provincial autonomy, and this Resolution is indeed but part of a scheme of provincial autonomy. What do we want? We want the Imperial Government to delegate some of its powers to the Provincial Governments, and we want the Provincial Governments to delegate some of their powers to local bodies, the representatives of the people. Is not that a forward step in the direction of provincial autonomy? And further, Sir, if my friend were to analyse my Resolution he would find that, with the exception of one matter, in every case legislation would be necessary, and if legislation were necessary, a Bill would have to be drafted and the Bill would have to be sent to the Government of India for approval. Is it not far better that we should come to the Government of India direct and lay our views before the Government instead of going about it in this roundabout fashion? Therefore, Sir, I do not think that the position which my friend has taken up is a tenable one; and, on sober reflection, I am sure he will agree with us.

"I do not wish to detain the Council at further length—no further reply is required. I beg leave to withdraw the Resolution."

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* ELECTION OF PRESIDENTS OF RURAL BOARDS, APPOINTMENT OF ADVISORY COUNCILS FOR COLLECTORS AND CREATION OF A LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR EACH PROVINCE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—" Sir, I beg to move the resolution which stands against my name—

That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council the adoption of the following recommendation made by Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, a member of the Decentralization Commission:—

(*a*) that the Presidents of District and Sub-District Boards should be elected;

(*b*) that Advisory Councils be formed to help the Magistrate-Collector in the discharge of his executive duties;

(*c*) that a Local Government Board be formed in each province for exercising control over rural boards and municipalities.

"It is associated with the honoured memory of the late Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt of the Indian Civil Service. A distinguished scholar and a man of letters, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt was also a brilliant administrator. He was the first Indian to rise to the position of a Divisional Commissioner; and he would have risen still higher if the attractions of literary pursuits and his ambition to improve and ennoble the literature of his own country had not led to his early retirement. Sir, he was the only Indian member on the Decentralization Commission, a fact which testifies to the appreciation of his worth as a practical administrator in the highest circles of Government.

"Sir, the first part of my resolution relates to the election of Chairmen by the District and Sub-District Boards. Here I again take my stand upon the Resolution of the 18th of May, to which I referred yesterday, and which

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee.*]

lays down the principle that, whatever official control has to be exercised over local bodies should be exercised from without rather than from within. I said yesterday that this principle was endorsed by Lord Morley, who regarded it as a vital principle of Local Self-Government, and he invited the Government of India to affirm it and actively shape their policy in accordance with it. But, Sir, objections have been taken to the view I have urged by the majority of the members of the Decentralization Commission. Their objections are formulated at pages 265 and 266 of their Report. They say that the effect of such a change would be (I think I am quoting their words) to divorce the Collector from all healthy contact with instructed non-official opinion. To that objection my reply is this, that the District Boards, as constituted at present, do not and cannot reflect non-official opinion, instructed or otherwise. But waiving that point, admitting for argument's sake, the full force of this objection, I submit that it is met by the second branch of my resolution which recommends that Advisory Committees should be appointed. If Advisory Committees be not appointed, if the second branch of my resolution be rejected, it will still be open to the Collector, as it was open to him before the creation of District Boards in 1886, as it is still open to him in some parts of the Central Provinces, to consult educated local opinion, though in an informal and therefore in a less effective manner. Sir, you will not (I reply to the objector) you will not give us Advisory Committees on the ground that they will weaken the authority of the Collector; you will not allow us to elect our own Chairman, on the ground that it will deprive the Collector of the opportunity of coming in contact with instructed opinion of the locality. Therefore, Sir, it comes to this, that we and our institutions exist for the Collector and not the Collector for us. I venture to submit that this is an exploded doctrine as applicable to present-day Indian administration. Furthermore, it does not lie in the mouth of those who refuse us the boon of Advisory Committees to make that the ground of denying us this right involved in the great Resolution of the 18th May, 1882.

"Let us look at the matter from another point of view. In Bengal, and I presume it is the case in other parts of India, the Vice-Chairmen of district boards are usually non-official Indian gentlemen, and I say this, that the brunt of the work in many cases is borne by the Vice-Chairman. Therefore, Sir, it comes to this, that you give the work to be done by one, but the responsibility and the power belong to somebody else. Is that conducive to efficiency?

"Sir, I rely upon the authority of the Hon'ble the Home Member in support of this branch of my Resolution. In opposing Mr. Gokhale's Resolution in February, 1912, in connection with the appointment of Advisory Committees, he indicated his views as to the future of local self-Government. He said,—I think I am quoting his exact words, but he will correct me if I am not—' as time goes on, various functions which are now vested in the Collector should be withdrawn from him and they should be made over to District Boards and Municipalities.' Well, Sir, I say this that here we have a function which with the utmost advantage to the public interests may be withdrawn from the Collector and made over to the district boards to be exercised by them through their elected Chairman.

"I now come, Sir, to the second branch of my Resolution, the appointment of Advisory Committees. A similar Resolution, but in a somewhat more amplified form, was introduced in this Council in February, 1912, by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. That Resolution was lost after considerable discussion; the Indian voting, however, being substantially unanimous. I do not indeed go so far, for the present at any rate, as regards details as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale did. I shall be satisfied if the Council will accept the view that it is necessary to create Advisory Committees to help the Collector in the discharge of his executive functions, the details being elaborated by the Government subject to the approval of this Council. Sir, when I invite this Council to accept this principle, I claim to have on my side practically the whole weight of the authority of the Decentralization Commission, for the majority agreed in the recommendation that the practice followed by some Collectors of consulting their District

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

Boards on questions beyond their legitimate sphere should be extended. My Hon'ble friend opposite, Sir William Meyer, went a step further. He said that 'the practice should be general'—I think I quote his words. Therefore, the necessity of the Collector taking advice in the discharge of his executive duties is admitted by the majority of the Decentralization Commission as well as by Mr. Dutt. The only point of difference is that, whereas the majority regarded District Boards as a suitable organization for the purpose, Mr. Dutt recommended that separate Advisory Committees independent of the District Boards should be created. I venture to submit that the whole weight of argument is in favour of Mr. Dutt's view. The District Boards are created for a particular purpose; you want them for a general purpose; their unsuitability is obvious. Then, Sir, as I pointed out yesterday, the District Boards are largely officialised bodies consisting of a majority of nominated members. Are they a suitable organization for the expression of non-official opinion, instructed or otherwise? No, Sir; for that you must look elsewhere. With the advance of public opinion and the growing complexities of administrative problems in this country, the necessity of executive officers of Government being placed in close touch with the people of the country is being felt in an increasing measure. In Bengal a Committee has been appointed and is at present at work to suggest means for the promotion of this object. From the published reports of the evidence taken by the Committee it seems that there is a general consensus of opinion among the educated classes in favour of the view that the only solution of the problem lies in the appointment of Advisory Committees independent of the District Boards. Sir, we have heard a great deal about Collectors holding informal conferences with the *raiyats*. What need is there for intermediaries, exclaims the objector, when the Collector can go straight to the *raiyat* and talk to him in the language of the *raiyat*? Sir, there are two difficulties in the way. In the first place the Collector is an overworked official. He is tied to his desk from morning till evening, buried amid piles of reports which he has to read, to digest and to whose volume he has sometimes himself to add. If he can tear himself away from the state of bondage, he is confronted with another difficulty—the difficulty of language. Is the Collector always able to speak to the *raiyat* in the language of the *raiyat*? Sir, I am myself unable to make a pronouncement on that subject, but I quote the authority of the Decentralization Commission. They took a lot of evidence on the subject and this is what they say: 'We find, European officers, more specially in Madras, Bombay and the two Bengals (that was before the partition, at the time when we had two Bengals), we find that European officers are not sufficiently acquainted with the vernaculars': and they add: 'We consider that the officers of Government, and specially the European officers, are not in sufficient contact with the people.' European officers include Collectors. Therefore, this statement analysed means that Collectors are not in sufficient contact with the people. Therefore, we are driven to this conclusion that, despite the District Boards which the Collectors might have used as advisory bodies, they were not in sufficient contact with the people. Therefore, Sir, the conclusion is irresistible that the District Boards have failed as Advisory Committees on the showing of the Decentralization Commission itself.

"Let us take another objection. If these Committees are appointed, it is said that they will hamper the Collector and weaken his executive authority. Evidently the Decentralization Commission did not take that view, for if they had, they would not recommend even the District Boards as Advisory Committees. How can the Collector feel hampered in the exercise of his executive duties by advice which he is under no obligation to accept? Or how can an Advisory Committee degenerate into a hot-bed of intrigue, as was said by the Hon'ble the Home Member in the debate of 1912, when the utmost limit of their authority will not extend beyond tendering advice which the Collectors need not accept. Sir, in the course of that debate, on the occasion of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's motion, my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya made a remark that as the Viceroy and Governors had their

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee.*]

Councils to assist and advise them, it was only right and proper that the Magistrate-Collector should have his Advisory Committee. To that the Hon'ble the Home Member made the following reply. He said 'there is no analogy between the work done in this Council and the Provincial Councils and the work done in the Collector's office. The Collector is a mere executive officer; he has to carry out policies, not to determine them. I accept the statement; which, however, overlooks one or two very important considerations. The Collector of the district is indeed an executive officer, but he is something more; he is, in the words of a great Anglo-Indian administrator 'the eye and the ear of the Government. Through him the Government sees; through him the Government hears.' All large administrative and legislative proposals before they have materialised into definite measures and policies have to be reported upon by him. They come before him in their formative, their fluid stage. It is then open to him to give them form, shape and direction. Therefore, Sir, I say this, that at an early and important stage, he is in one sense the creater of all measures and of all policies. I think the position is irresistible, and, therefore, is it not necessary, is it not desirable, that he should, even at this early stage, have the benefit of the advice, the corporate and responsible advice, of a body of men like the representatives of local opinion?

"How many blunders would be avoided; how many difficulties overcome; how facile would be the course of legislative and administrative measures, if at their inception, or very near the stage of their inception, the executive authorities were placed in touch with the cultured opinion and the better mind of the land? Take a concrete case. There was no question which in the annals of Bengal in recent times more profoundly stirred the hearts of our people than the Partition of Bengal. It was said at the time that the agitation which it gave rise to was a machine-made affair, that the Bar was pulling the strings from behind and was moving forward the wheels of agitation. My Hon'ble friend there (Mr. Kenrick) was not the leader of the Bar at that time and was innocent of all complicity in this wicked and nefarious conspiracy. However that may be, if we had Advisory Committees at that time, this question of the Partition would infallibly have been placed before them and then the Government would have been in a position to ascertain the genuine sense of the community, and what undoubtedly was a deplorable blunder would have been averted. Sir, in Bengal such questions as the partition of districts, the creation of sub-divisions, the opening of *thanas* and *chaukis*, the establishment of honorary benches, are constantly cropping up, and Advisory Committees would afford invaluable aid to the administration.

"Lastly, Sir, I take my stand, so far as this branch of the subject is concerned, upon what is admitted by the Government of India and by Lord Morley himself as the fundamental underlying principle of the reform scheme. I will read an extract from his despatch of 27th November, 1908, which has so often been quoted:—

> Your Excellency claims for your scheme as a whole 'that it will really and effectively, associate the people of India in the work not 'only of occasional legislation but of actual every-day administration.' The claim is abundantly justified, yet the scheme hardly pretends to be a complete representation of the entire body of changes and improvements in the existing system that are evidently present to the minds of some of those whom your Government has consulted and that to the best of my judgment are now demanded by the situation described in the opening words of the despatch.

"Well, Sir, the underlying principle of the reform scheme therefore is that the people should be brought into association with the Government in the ever-yday work of administration. In order that this principle may be given effect to and the noble words of Lord Morley vindicated, I commend with all confidence the adoption of this part of my Resolution by the Council.

"I now come, Sir, to the last branch of my Resolution, *i.e*, the creation of a Local Government board for each province. At present, under existing conditions, control is exercised over local bodies by the Magistrate, the Commissioner of the Division, and in some cases, by the Government. What I propose is that these authorities should be relieved of this power which

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

should be vested in a Local Government board. The advantages of this proposal are obvious. The Collector has multifarious duties to attend to. He is not an expert, and in these days of specialisation every department of Government needs expert knowledge and experience which the Collector does not and cannot be expected to possess. Thus, Sir, under existing conditions efficiency is lost amid the diffusion of duties, the distraction of attention and the absence of expert knowledge. A Local Government board would remove these drawbacks and further ensure uniformity and co-ordination in the working of our system of Local Self-Government. Sir, Lord Morley was inclined to accept this proposal, but he awaited the report of the Decentralization Commission. This is what he said,—it is a small extract and I will read it out:—

> The encouragement of Local Self-Government being an object of high importance in the better organization of our Indian system, it remains to be considered how far in each province it would be desirable to create a department to deal exclusively with these local bodies, guiding and instructing them, correcting their abuses, in a form analogous to the operation of the Local Government boards in this country. That, however, is a detail, though a weighty one, of the question on which as a whole I confidently expect that Your Excellency will find some light in the forthcoming report of the Decentralization Commission.

"The Decentralization Commission, with the exception of Mr. Dutt, voted against the proposal, and the gist of their argument is this: that as their recommendations, by reason of the delegation of power, would restrict the area of Government control over the local bodies, it was no longer necessary to create Local Government boards for each province. Well, Sir, the Decentralization Commission—I speak of that body with the utmost possible respect—could have no forecast of the recent developments of local self-government. The Government of India have been making, and will I hope continue to make, large grants for sanitary purposes. Sanitary schemes and provincial projects arising out of them will have to be considered; and I contend that they will be best considered by a body exclusively devoted to that work and furnished with expert knowledge. Such a body would be a source of inspiration and guidance, the value of which it would be difficult to exaggerate.

"Sir, I have now laid my case before this Council, and I await its judgment. I cannot indeed disguise from myself the fact that, in regard to two at least of the three points covered by my Resolution, the majority of the Decentralization Commission are opposed to me. But, Sir, the Decentralization Commission submitted their report in 1909: this is 1914. India to-day is not what India was even in 1909: great changes have taken place even in the short period of a quinquennium. In the words of the late lamented Lord Minto:

> India has felt the full impact of that wave of progress which is sweeping through Asia bearing on its crest the germs of vast and stupendous changes.

"But the framework of our system of local self-government was fixed 30 years back and it has not been changed since then. In the meantime the administrative machinery in its higher ranges has been re-adjusted to the novel conditions. In 1893 the Councils were enlarged and reformed in pursuance of the Parliamentary Statute of 1892. In 1910 the Councils were again enlarged and reformed in pursuance of the Parliamentary Statute of 1909. But our local bodies were constituted between 1884 and 1886, and they remain what they were. Lord Morley regards them as an integral part of his reform scheme. Obviously the old should be adapted to the new in order that it may respond to the impulses of progress which vibrate through the whole administrative machinery. Sir, therefore, with statesmanlike insight, Lord Morley has called for an advance in the direction of local self-government. The public voice endorses that view, and I submit, with all respect but with the utmost emphasis, that it is the supreme duty of Government to bridge the gulf that separates the demands of an advancing public opinion from the prevailing administrative and legislative conditions, to harmonise them, and, by allaying contention and controversy, to spread broadcast the blessings of peace and contentment.

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee; Mr. Arthur.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

"With these words I beg to move the Resolution which stands in my name."

The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur said:—"Sir, as one who has been a District Officer throughout his service I may be permitted to say something from the District Officer's point of view on recommendation (*b*) of this Resolution, namely that Advisory Councils be formed to help the Magistrate-Collector in the discharge of his executive duties.

"Those duties are manifold. The Collector is responsible for the peace of a district of perhaps 5,000 square miles and for the well-being of a population of a million or more living in a few towns and 1,400 or 1,500 villages; he is responsible for the collection of revenue and the control of a large revenue staff; he supervises the work of a number of Subordinate Magistrates; he is the head of the Police and of the Forest Department; he is President of the District Board; he is District Registrar; he is Political Agent for any Native States attached to the District; he supervises the work of Municipalities; in consultation with the Executive Engineer he makes out a scheme of Public Works; he is responsible for famine administration and for measures to deal with cholera and plague epidemics.

"Let us now see whether an advisory council could help the Collector in performing these duties. Supporters of the Resolution may say, 'I never suggested that the Council should interfere in this or that duty.' The wording of the Resolution however is that the Council should assist the Magistrate-Collector in the performance of his *executive* duties, and if a Council were appointed for this purpose, I venture to say that there is no branch of his duties in which they would not sooner or later interfere.

"I hardly think any one will be bold enough to suggest that a Council could assist the Collector in his work as Political Agent. He stands towards the Chief of a State in the position of the accredited representative of Government. How would the Chief view interference in his State's affairs by an irresponsible non-official Council?

"The Collector's work as District Registrar consists in the control of a staff of Sub-Registrars and their clerks and annually inspecting their work in the course of his tour. It requires much technical knowledge and it is obvious that a Council could not assist in its performance.

"The Collector is the head of the Forest Department with the Divisional Forest Officer as his Assistant. It lies with him to hold the balance evenly between the opposite extremes of such severity as will allow the Department to become an engine of oppression and a misplaced leniency which may result in untold damage to forests. In such matters as Forest Conservancy would not an Advisory Council be strongly tempted to adopt the popular side and champion petitions for unwise or impossible forest concessions?

"As regards public works the Collector is jointly responsible with the Executive Engineer for bringing the needs of the district to the notice of Government and seeing that he spends almost half the year on a tour which takes in the whole district, I think no one could be better qualified than he to judge of the merits of conflicting claims on the public purse in this direction. Taking human nature as it is, would not individual members of his Council inevitably favour works to benefit their own neighbourhood? Does not one of the foundations of a Collector's successful administration consist in his known independence of local interests?

"As President of the District Board the Collector has in the members of that Board and of the subsidiary Taluka Local Boards, Advisory Councils, more or less useful according as their members take interest or otherwise in the works. No council independent of these Boards could help the Collector in this branch of his duties. Here as elsewhere multiplicity of advice means confusion.

"A Collector has to manage a large Revenue and Magisterial Establishment. He has to make appointments and promotions, grant leave, etc. Sir, to do

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Mr. Arthur.*]

justice in promotions in a large and scattered staff most of whose members the Collector sees only once a year is of itself a difficult matter. I once had to decide on the merits of a clerk described in the last note by the Head of his office as 'Hardworking, but idle'! I think it will be admitted generally that while an establishment can be controlled by one man it cannot be controlled by a Council.

"The Collector as District Magistrate is the head of the police force of the district with the District Superintendent as his Assistant. It is scarcely necessary for me to point out the impracticability of a Council helping him in this branch of his duties.

"So too as regards the rest of his work as District Magistrate. He may at any moment be required to take strong action to prevent or to quell a riot, on his quickness and accuracy of judgment and strength of character many lives may depend, and failure to act at the right time may have serious and far-reaching results. And, be it remembered, this action may be called for at any place in an area of perhaps 100 miles by 50. How could a council help him in such an emergency? He would require not one but several councils, each for a given area, and then before acting on advice proffered he would have to assure himself both of the impartiality of his advisers and of the soundness of the advice they tendered. Their advice might be directly opposed to that of the local Magistrate, the Deputy Collector or Mamlatdar. The District Magistrate would become enmeshed in a hopeless tangle of contrary opinions and his action paralysed at a moment when decision was essential.

"A District Magistrate however has not only to deal with emergencies. There is a great deal of routine work to be done by him if the magisterial work of the district is to be efficient. The returns of cases tried by Subordinate Magistrates come in every month. A careful inspection of these will reveal much. I don't mean that it will enable the District Magistrate to remark that column 12 has been wrongly filled in! By calling for and reading the records of a certain number of cases he will get an insight into the work of Subordinate Magistrates which must be useful and which may, as I have found by experience, be invaluable. Interference by a council in such work would be undesirable—and indeed illegal.

"In famine time, as may be supposed, the Collector is taxed to the uttermost. He must watch the conditions closely from the day that crop failure is a certainty. He must be prepared to start famine works where necessary and to organize a system of village inspection without which the aged and infirm would die of starvation. He must arrange for village dole distributions, kitchens, fodder operations and takavi advances for land improvement and for the purchase of seed and cattle; he must decide promptly what suspensions and remissions of revenue are necessary and throughout he must be constantly on the watch to see that arrangements work smoothly and to prevent oppression and peculation. Successful famine administration depends upon intimate knowledge of the conditions in the stricken area. It is further work that does not admit of delay. A Council would seriously impede the Collector at such a time.

"In plague and cholera epidemics the Collector does what he can with the aid of the Civil Surgeon and the sanitary department. He may have to take unpopular measures with a view to saving life. That is all in the day's work for him, and I do not see that a Council would help.

"The Collector has confidential work on a variety of subjects. I don't think it has ever been suggested that a Council should have anything to do with this, but it must be remembered that confidential information may materially affect his action and how could a Council judge of the desirability of the action without knowing the grounds on which it is proposed?

"Sir, have I not said enough to show that the work of a Collector is in its very essence personal? He may deal with every correspondence on his table and barely touch the fringe of real administration which depends on his personal contact with the people.

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Mr. Arthur.*]

"I would like now to say a few words about the district tour which plays so important a part in the work of the Bombay Revenue Officer. Except in the rains the Collector and his Assistants are generally on tour and are in close touch with every section of the population. They are constantly visiting villages and they hear petitions every evening in camp. It is the tour which is the basis of successful district administration. From the day he takes over a district a good Collector is constantly informing himself as to what is going on throughout his charge. The whole district forms his Advisory Council. To limit his advisers to a definite body of men would be to hamper and fetter him at every turn. Sir, allegations have been made in this Council and outside it that the Collector and his Assistants of to-day are out of touch with the people, cannot speak their language and need some medium of communication. This is one argument adduced in favour of Advisory Councils. The Civil Service is silent, it makes itself heard neither in the press nor on the platform and the libel is frequently accepted and passed on without investigation. I have been a District Officer for the past 25 years and have come in contact with a large proportion of the District Officers in the Bombay Presidency, and I can say from my own knowledge that the allegation is the direct contrary of the truth. I have had a large number of Assistants serving under me and I cannot call to mind one of over three years' standing who has not known the language sufficiently to converse freely with the people, visit their villages without an interpreter and make himself acquainted with their wants, while many become really proficient. Why, Sir, for seven months in the year the Assistant Collector hardly meets an Englishman, while he is talking the vernacular all day. Sir, I do not wish to be misunderstood. There are four vernaculars in use in the Bombay Presidency—Marathi, Guzerathi, Sindhi and Kanarese. It is not in reason to expect any Civilian to master them all, and I do not say that an Assistant Collector suddenly transferred from Sind to Kanara would necessarily know the language. I do say that he would get a very good working knowledge of it in his first two years there.

"The allegation to which I have referred is a peculiarly infelicitous one to receive currency in such a period as the past fifteen years. I suppose no more disastrous time has been known in the Deccan during the past century than the decade from 1897 to 1907. During that period in Satara, the district of which I held charge for half that time, one-fifth of the population died of plague while there were three distinct famines and several bad seasons. In this disastrous time all that I saw was increased activity on the part of touring officers of all departments and a genuine appreciation by the people of the sympathy and help they received.

"Sir, I have pointed out objections to the appointment of a Council inherent in the nature of a Collector's work. What about the difficulties in the formation and method of work of any Council it is possible to devise? Should the Council consist of residents of the headquarters of the district or of different localities? If the former what knowledge would they have of matters in distant towns and villages? If the latter, how could local knowledge be obtained through them without appointing a Council hopelessly unwieldy in point of numbers? What interests would be represented? Is it proposed to represent all classes?—If so, unwieldy again. Should they sit together to assist the Collector on all subjects or should the different members deal only with subjects in which they or their class are interested? Should they tour with the Collector? If so, how could they attend to their own business or how are they to be remunerated for leaving it? If not, what knowledge could they possess of matters at a distance from their homes and how could they help the Collector in deciding these when he had studied them on the spot and had already the best local opinions, official and non-official? Again, if they are not to tour with the Collector, when and where are they to meet him? It has been suggested that they should meet him once a month at head-quarters. How many of the matters now decided on the spot as they arise are to be hung up for these monthly meetings? What would be the position of the Collector who had to say to applicants 'Oh, I can't possibly decide this question. I must

[*Mr. Arthur.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

go and consult my Council'? Then too consider the time it would take the Collector to leave his camp and travel, it might be two days' march and back again, and the serious dislocation to his work it would involve. And when he had done this how many of the thousand and one things that have come before him in the month could he lay before them in one or two days, explaining with reference to each the history of the question, the *pros* and *cons*, local opinions, etc, and when he had done so what would their opinion be worth? If they had not local knowledge they would be bound to concur in the opinion formed by the Collector on the spot. The Council must then either be reduced to a set of puppets and consultation with them become a farce or they must be required to visit the locality in which the question has arisen. Well, Sir, taking the size of an average district the amount of travelling entailed would be enormous. Men with any business of their own could not do it, and places on the Council would, I fear, be sought by undesirable persons for their own ends. Every District Officer knows the difficulty now experienced in getting the best men to give their time and energies to the work of Municipalities and Local Boards even at their own doors. Assuming that you could get good men able to give the time and physically fit for the amount of travelling to be done—a large assumption—what position would a Collector rushing hither and thither, as questions arose for decision, accompanied by a Council of men of all castes and classes, occupy in the eyes of the people? What language is to be the medium of communication between the Collector and his Council? Is the latter to be confined to English knowing men? If so, it is a very material limitation. It excludes straight off, for instance, every member of the cultivating class Again if the Collector is to deal with the people through an English knowing Council, what additional inducement is there to him to learn the vernacular? On the other hand if places on the Council are not to be confined to those who know English, the Collector had much better deal with the people direct

"Then, too, I would ask what would be the position of the officers on the spot, the Deputy Collector and the Mamlatdar or Tehsildar? Is the opinion of the Council without local knowledge to weigh against that of these highly educated, highly trained, experienced, responsible officers? How many visits of the Council would it take to break their prestige in the eyes of the people?

"Then, Sir, it must be remembered that the Collector has a very great deal of work to get through in a very limited time. In Bombay there is no Collector who has not already as much as he can well do in the day. The only question is what he has time to see to personally and what he must entrust to others Is it conceivable that he could dispose of his work at all if he had constantly to be travelling long distances to consult a Council? His task, difficult enough now, would be impossible.

"Sir, it is the Collector who is the embodiment of Government in the eyes of the people. Anything that weakens his prestige in their eyes weakens the prestige of Government. They understand rule by one man; they certainly would not understand rule by a committee. In administration by committee you will introduce a system wholly unsuited to the country. I deny that the Collector who spends his life among the people takes less interest in and knows less about them than the head-quarter pleader or trader. I maintain that he takes more interest and knows more. Those who vote for this Resolution will vote not for what will bring the Collector into closer touch with the people—he is in close touch already—but for the erection of a barrier between them I object to this Resolution from the point of view of the people, whom it will place under a rule incomprehensible to them. I object from the point of view of existing local bodies, which will have private persons unconnected with them prying into their affairs. I object from the point of view of the Collector's official subordinates, European and Indian, whose work will be perpetually interfered with by irresponsible critics. I object from the point of view of the Collector and District Magistrate, who will find himself hampered at every step, his labours greatly increased and his administration paralyzed."

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Malik Umar Hyat Khan.*]

The Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan :—" Sir, the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend may suit the Bengal Province but it does not suit the Punjab I have had a long experience of District Board in the capacity of its member and Vice-Chairman. I realised then that many members were not alive to their duties and responsibilities. There are men who, are asleep and do not know what is going on ; there is another class of men who, though awake, possess little knowledge of what is happening. The rest who know are so weak that they dare not express their opinions in opposition to the official view. They are also prevailed upon by any influencial member amongst them If the latter cares to speak before the meeting and asks for their vote, it is readily promised and given A movement is being made towards the betterment by appointing higher classes, better qualified, and thus more alive to their responsibilities. If an election was to take the place of the nomination it would set back the hands of the clock and all the well-to-do men who can speak on subjects authoritatively would be debarred from entering such bodies. They would never like to stand as candidates fearing humiliation in case of a failure in election. Their self-respect and social status would never permit them to go abegging for votes to the houses of people who would equally feel ashamed of their visit, if the former went to them. Thus inferior class, having no standard of any such thing in their life at all and unable to discriminate between the words self-respect and humiliation, would, easily jump in. In my opinion such a resolution should have been moved in the Provincial Council in an advanced province and not in the Imperial one for the sake of the whole of India. As to the (*a*) part of the resolution there will be no harm if the Chairman be non-official, but I will prefer nomination to election. As to (*b*) it will be entirely unworkable The Collectors already ask the advice of the leading men ; but directly the Advisory Councils were constituted, the members would be known to the public, and the people concerned would leave no stone unturned to prejudice them As to (*c*) the Commissioner of the Division already exercises control over his division ; and if one board was constituted in a province, it would be centralizing more than decentralizing ; and thus contrary to the very meaning of the name of decentralization commission whose proposals are now put forward for discussion.

" Now, Sir, I will just make a few remarks about the desirability of having a separate chairman for the District Board. I think one of my official colleagues has made a sufficiently good case against Advisory Councils by showing the multifarious duties of a Collector. From this it is evident that such a Collector should be jack of all trades, but master of none ; and it is most desirable that any work like the chairmanship of a District Board, should be taken away from him so that he may be able to devote his time to more useful purposes. This shall serve two ends—firstly, that the members shall learn to take the responsibilities upon their own shoulders, as at present all that Deputy Commissioners say has to be done whether right or wrong ; and, secondly, that the non-official member with local knowledge will be able to carry on the work far more efficiently than an already over-worked collector. When I was questioned by the Decentralization Commission, especially by Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, regarding the chairmanship of District Board, I explained to him my personal experiences. The District Board, I said, was first managed by Deputy Commissioner When I got its charge as a Vice-President, I increased the income by a few thousand rupees and during every subsequent year the income continued increasing, till I was sent to active service, first to Africa and then to Tibet, when I had to resign.

" I knew I could further improve many things by taking a personal interest ; such as the Deputy Commissioner could not possibly do, having so many different things to do.

" I am totally against the Resolution as it stands, but if it had recommended that the District Boards should have a nominated chairman, I would have been quite on the side of the Resolution."

[*Mr. Walsh.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Walsh:—"Sir, I should also like to say a few words, based on my experience both as a Magistrate-Collector and as a Commissioner, with regard to clause (*b*) of this Resolution, namely, 'that Advisory Councils be formed to help the Magistrate-Collector in the discharge of his executive duties.'

"The able speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur to which we have just listened, has given full and weighty reasons why the proposed Advisory Councils are quite unsuitable for the purpose for which they are proposed and, if appointed, would have a most undesirable effect on the district administration.

"To form an opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of the proposed Advisory Councils, the following points must be considered?

First.—Is there any need for Advisory Councils?

Second.—Will such an Advisory Council, if constituted, assist the Collector in the discharge of his executive duties?

Third.—Will they lead to the Collector's duties being discharged more efficiently than at present? and

Fourth.—If such Councils would theoretically have the above effect, is it practicable to constitute an Advisory Council that will be able to give advice of any value on the many and varied matters with which the Magistrate-Collector has to deal in the discharge of his executive duties?

"The idea underlying this proposal appears to be that it is necessary to bring the District officer into closer touch with the people, and is based on the assumption that at present he is not in touch with the people.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur has shewn for the Bombay Presidency that this is not the case, and as regards the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa and of Bengal, in both of which I have an extended experience of district administration, both as a Magistrate-Collector and as Commissioner, I can also state with absolute assurance that it is not the case. The assertion that the District Officer is not in touch with the people is generally made by those who have no first-hand knowledge of the facts. But, unless contradicated, it is liable to be accepted.

"In Bihar and Orissa and in Bengal every Sub-Divisional Officer has to be on tour throughout his sub-division for a period, generally of four months, in the year, and District Officers for a period varying from three months to four months according to the size of the district, and other considerations. During this time, they are brought into direct contact and relation with the people. The subjects to which they are directed to devote their attention during these tours cover all matters affecting the welfare and condition of the people, and are such as bring them into direct touch with the people in all aspects in which the administration affects their life and interests. When on tour, the Collector has the opportunity of consulting all classes of local opinion, not only of the classes who would be represented on the proposed Advisory Councils, but also of the villagers themselves in their own villages, and of ascertaining their interests. Similarly, in the higher appointments, Commissioners have to be on tour for three months or more, throughout their divisions.

"In addition to this, Assistant Magistrate-Collectors have to pass through a course of settlement training, and many of them are employed for some years on settlement, which brings them into close and intimate relation with the people in their rural life.

"I would therefore emphatically controvert any presumption, that Advisory Councils are needed with the object of bringing the Magistrate-Collector into closer touch with the people. They would, in fact, have exactly the opposite effect. At present the people know the Magistrate-Collector as the head of the district, to whom they can go. The creation of Advisory Councils would interpose a wedge between the Collector and the people, and so far from bringing them into closer touch would separate them.

"As regards the second point, namely, whether an Advisory Council will assist the Magistrate-Collector in the discharge of his executive duties, I think

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Mr. Walsh; Sir Gangadhur Chitnavis.*]

that there can be no question that they will not; but will, on the other hand, impede him in their discharge and render it less efficient.

"In the criminal administration of the district, in the outbreak of epidemics, in floods or other sudden emergencies, it is prompt and not deliberated and delayed action that is needed.

"Another serious objection to Advisory Councils is that they would do away with the reliance and confidence of the people in the impartiality and justice of the Collector, which at present exists. The Members of such a Council, apart from possibly having their own interests, might be liable to outside influence; and whether such Council influenced the Collector or not in his action, it would always be believed by ignorant persons that it did so, and that his actions were liable to be affected by outside influence.

"There is also the possibility of opposition of the Advisory Council on personal, or interested, or party, or other special grounds, which will lessen the Collector's authority, weaken his action, and have a most injurious effect on his authority and on the respect which it is necessary that his orders should carry in the district.

"Another important objection to the proposed Councils is that it will create divided responsibility; as the Collector will feel that he has the advice of the Council to plead in defence of his actions. It is most important, I venture to say, for efficient district administration that the District officer should feel that he is entirely responsible to Government for all his acts.

"*If* the functions of these Councils are to be *advisory only, the necessity for them does not exist,* as the Collector has at present the recognised representatives whom he can, and does, consult when occasion arises, the Members of the *Municipal* Committees, and of the *District* and *Local* Boards. He can also consult the leaders or representatives of any section of the community, or of any particular locality, if any special or local question arises in which he feels that their advice would be of assistance.

"An argument that is put forward in favour of the proposed Councils is that they will lead to *continuity of administration* and that at present a Collector takes charge of his district without any knowledge of it, and it takes him at least a year to become acquainted with it. This argument, however, loses the greater part of its force from the fact that a District officer when making over charge to his successor has to leave a note of all special matters of the district administration. Many of the most important of which are of a confidential nature, whose place could never, be supplied by the continuity of an Advisory Council. There are also in Bihar and Orissa and in Bengal most complete District Gazetteers, which give the Collector full information of the conditions of the district. I admit that it takes a new Collector some time to get to know his district personally. But the knowledge that is essential, the personal knowledge at first hand, comes, not from consulting an Advisory Council, but from his first touring season in the district.

"Lastly, even if Advisory Councils would be of assistance to the Collector in his executive duties, or would lead to greater efficiency in their discharge which, as I have shown, is not the case, it would not be possible without making the Council of unweildly size to create a Committee which would be able to give the Collector advice of any value on the many different subjects of administration and the many different purely local questions, with which he has to deal. The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur has shown us how very diverse duties are.

"For these reasons, I must oppose the Resolution for the constitution of Advisory Councils."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhur Chitnavis:—"Sir, my humble experience points to the conclusion that, as a matter of principle, the recommendation embodied in the first of the three clauses of the Resolution is good, and should be supported. But it must at the same time be recognised that the claim or fitness of a particular local body to have a non-official chairman must

[*Sir Gangadhur Chitnavis.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

be determined upon the merits. Local circumstances play an important part, and it is difficult to lay down an inflexible rule. Broadly speaking, sufficiency of competent men and absence of faction premised, direct official connection with the boards should be withdrawn, and supervision, if any, I mean official supervision, should be exercised from without and not from within. This condition is fulfilled in the case of District Councils at important centres in the Central Provinces, where public-spirited and capable non-officials are found in decent numbers.

" Chairmen of District Councils at those places may therefore be recruited with advantage from non-official members. I am sorry I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott in his wholesale condemnation this morning of non-official chairmen of local bodies in this country. Councils that have non-official chairmen in the Central Provinces have justified the confidence reposed in them by Government. It follows that in rural areas the absence of the favourable condition mentioned above makes experiment in the desired direction difficult. Local Boards, which correspond, I believe, with the sub-District Boards mentioned in Mr. Dutt's recommendation, must therefore continue under official control. I here speak of the Central Provinces only. I am not competent to offer an opinion about the local conditions in other Provinces. As far as I can see, the dispute is not at all about the principle. The Government policy has all along been to encourage and develop local self-government on the suggested lines, but expansion is necessarily a process of slow evolution, and its success depends to a large extent upon co-operation between officials and the local bodies.

" I cannot accord the same amount of support to the second recommendation about Advisory Councils, though I have the highest respect for the memory and opinions of the late lamented Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt whose idea it was. I have more than once expressed the conviction that they should not be associated with district administration. Both before the Decentralization Commission and in this Council I have maintained that position. My views on the point remain unchanged. The District Officer would no doubt be well advised to seek the advice of prominent non-official gentlemen on special occasions, but this he does already. More than this will not be sound policy in my opinion. With due deference to what has been said this morning by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, I still think that division of responsibility in district administration has its risks which had better be avoided. Divisional Commissioners, who are generally officers of mature experience with a sufficiently large charge, may have Advisory Councils. The material for such Councils is ampler in their case and the risks of mistakes are less, especially because the consultation will ordinarily be about general lines of policy; but here too I would not make such opinion binding on the Commissioners. The responsibility must in all these executive matters remain undivided. There are emergencies, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur and the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh, when it is necessary that District officers should take immediate action, and it is undesirable in the public interest that their decision and action on such occasions should be fettered or circumscribed in the manner suggested in the Resolution.

" On the third head I have very little to say. When concerted action among several scattered units becomes desirable, it is obviously advantageous to have a sort of joint board for particular purposes. The principle has been followed in the Central Provinces, and we have for each Division one Local Fund Engineer, *i.e.*, an officer for a number of districts. The system initiated by the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, as Chief Commissioner, has worked well. It is economical and prevents waste. In the present complex administration, efficient and economical arrangements have a paramount interest for us. Joint action in selected spheres has great possibilities for good. But the main thing is to find out from experience the lines where such action among the local bodies can be taken. I support this principle too. It must, however, be clearly understood that in all such matters the local administration should before it introduces any such reforms, ascertain the extent to which these

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Sir Gangadhur Chitnavis; Mir Asad Ali Khan; Sardar Daljit Singh; Raja Kushal Pal Singh.*]

reforms are necessary and desirable in view of the economic development, of civic morality and of intellectual culture of the people committed to its charge."

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali Khan :—" Sir, while I appreciate the motive that prompted the speeches of the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur and the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh, I am still of opinion that Advisory Councils in selected areas, if formed, cannot fail to be helpful to the Magistrate-Collector. Such Councils, while not interfering with his executive functions, may offer him valuable suggestions and thus help him to solve more successfully several complicated questions affecting district administration.

" In describing the functions of a Collector the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur seemed to have very nearly exhausted the catalogue of human activities. It is for the very same reason, *viz.*, that a Collector has too numerous functions that an Advisory Council is suggested as a helpful course."

The Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh :—"After the speeches I have heard, I am inclined not to give my silent vote against the appointment of Advisory Councils for Collectors. Such restriction of the powers of a responsible officer like the Collector is sure to create many difficulties in good administration in the country. Private responsibility in the matter of district administration is likely to give trouble where there is so much party spirit."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh :—" Sir, in the United Provinces, the Magistrate is not *exofficio* Chairman. The District Board regularly goes through the formality of electing its own Chairman, and may, if it chooses, elect a non-official gentleman, but in practice the office of Chairman is always held by the Magistrate and the Government has not yet thought advisable to permit election of any other person. The District Magistrate being the Chief Executive officer of the Government in the district, it follows that his election as the head of the District Board introduces Government control from within rather than from without. There is a general feeling in the United Provinces that District Boards have practically become a department of the Government administration, that their work is done by an official element within the boards themselves and that their proceedings are subject to excessive outside control. In my humble opinion in all these districts where suitable non-officials are available and special obstacles do not exist, they should be allowed to be elected as Chairmen. Even if it is thought necessary that in the present circumstances the Magistrate should remain Chairman of the District Board, I think that the Government of India should urge upon the Local Governments the desirability of giving effect to the following recommendation of the Royal Commission upon Decentralization in India :—

At the same time the Collector-president should not arbitrarily over-ride the opinions of others, but should be a sympathetic Chairman, and should bear in mind that not the least important of his functions is to assist in the political education of the members.

In paragraph 534 the Royal Commission upon Decentralization in India say,—

We consider that the District Boards, which include leading officials of the district as well as representative non-officials, afford a convenient instrument for furnishing advice to the Collector upon matters which, although not included in their administrative sphere, affect the district generally, or important portions of its area or people. We understand that some Collectors do already make use of their district boards in this way; but we should like this practice extended.

In the footnote it is mentioned that Mr. Meyer, now the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, would like to see it made general. The above recommendation of the Decentralization Commission, especially that of our distinguished Finance Member, will be a step forward in the direction of co-operation between officials and non-officials, which is greatly to be desired. In support of

[*Raja Kushal Pal Singh ; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

this recommendation I rely on the opinion expressed by the Hon'ble the Home Member in opposing a similar resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale.

" He said—

There is nothing that surprises me so much in all the speeches that I have heard as the apparent contempt with which the speakers have referred to such bodies as District Boards and the members of the District Boards and Municipalities. "

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur :— " Sir, with your permission, I will take up item by item, the Resolution which my Hon'ble friend on my right has just now moved. In the first part of his Resolution he says that the Presidents of district and sub-district boards should be elected. My experience in this respect is limited to Bengal, where the sub-district boards which are known by the name of local boards have got the privilege of electing their own Chairman, and in the majority of cases they do elect one of their number as Chairman.

" As regards the district boards I should like that the franchise may also be extended, but the difficulty is that the Chairman of a district board has not only to preside at the meetings of the board and to look after the office duties, but he has also to make tours throughout the district in looking after the roads, bridges, pounds, and sanitary and educational wants of the different local boards situated within his district ; and so it will not be possible in every district to get a suitable man among the non-official gentlemen who will be able to devote their time and energy to do the duties which the chairman of a district board has to perform now-a-days. But, Sir, I think an experiment might be made in some of the advanced districts where suitable persons can be had who may be willing to undertake such duties. But, Sir, I think that the meetings of the district board should not be presided over by the Magistrate of the district. In cases where the Chairman is the Magistrate, I think the meetings should be presided over by the Vice-Chairman of the district board. The members would then be able to discuss matters much more freely than they can do so at present out of regard and respect for the head of their district, which makes them reluctant to contradict or overrule him in many matters in which he goes opposite to their views.

" As regards the Advisory Councils for which my Hon'ble friend has asked, he has not said in his speech whether he wants to vest these Advisory Councils with any statutory powers. I am not one, Sir, who can recommend that the Magistrate should be hampered in his duties by the creation of Advisory Councils with some statutory powers so as to overrule him in his discretion in any administrative matter. But if the Advisory Councils are not vested with any statutory powers, I think those bodies would be quite useless, because they would not be able to compel the Magistrate to accept their views, though of course it is desirable that the Magistrate should have some chosen advisers whom he may consult as regards important matters of administration. It is said that district boards are equivalent to Advisory Councils in some places. My friend the Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh has also said so. But as far as my experience goes as regards Bengal, in Murshidabad district, where I had been a member of the district board for upwards of 15 years, I never found a single instance in which the Magistrate consulted any member of the district board as regards any administrative matter. Still, I am not in favour of hampering the work of the Magistrate and Collector by creating any council which may have any power to overrule him or to fetter his discretion in the administrative functions which he has to perform.

" As regards the third part of the Resolution, I have no objection to Local Government boards being formed in each province for exercising control over rural boards and municipalities ; because now-a-days I think sanitation forms an important part of the programme of municipal and rural areas, and it is necessary that there should be a board to supervise the work in those respects."

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Mr. Wynch.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Wynch :—" Sir, when I first read this Resolution I was inclined to view it very much in the same light as the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, who has, it seems to me, very fully exposed the impracticability of associating an advisory council with the Collector to assist him in the performance of his ordinary every-day executive duties

" But as I listened to the Hon'ble Mover's speech it seemed to me that he did not advocate quite such a close association of the Council with the Collector as all that. I understood him to say that the scope of the advisory council's functions should be prescribed by Government. The only instance he gave us in illustration of his proposition, indicating its utility, was that such councils would have been of immense use to Collectors in Bengal at the time of the partition of that province.

" Well, Sir, taking this view of the functions of the advisory councils, I must say that I do not see any need for them. In Madras we have District associations, sometimes Taluk associations, District and Provincial conferences, and the Legislative Council, to say nothing of the Press, and it does not seem to me that there is any necessity to add to all these sources of information as to the wants and wishes of the people by the appointment of advisory councils. If the opinion of these councils is to be taken only on questions of such widespread interest and importance as, say, the partition of a province—or possibly, the separation of judicial and executive functions, or the enlargement of the Legislative Councils, then I am afraid the occasions on which they will be convened will not be very frequent. As private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras for five years, I had the unique opportunity of learning something of the wants and wishes of the people of that province from one end of it to the other as expressed in addresses presented by Municipal Councils, District Boards, District Associations, deputations of ryots, Planters, and local associations of all sorts and kinds ; and speaking from that experience I should say that the most striking feature of those representations was, if I may use the term without any disparagement, the extremely parochial nature of the requests made.

" Now that is precisely my own experience as a Collector and District Officer. The matters affecting the interests of the people, outside the ordinary every-day routine of administration are such questions as irrigation projects, railway projects, Forest grievances, town-planning schemes, schemes for improving congested areas, sanitation and water supply. Now with regard to these the people on the spot are consulted as a matter of course and their wishes ascertained as far as possible, and I cannot see what possible advantage an advisory council would be to a Collector in such cases, even if, as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee in the first part of his Resolution, the Collector is to be divorced from the District Board. In such a case the Collector, I take it, would prefer to work with and through the District Board in dealing with questions coming within the sphere of that body and in the same way with regard to Municipal Councils and so forth, rather than with an outside irresponsible body such as an Advisory Council.

" There is only one other point that I wish to touch on in the Hon'ble Mover's speech, and that is, the statement which he makes on the authority of the Decentralization Commission that Collectors now-a-days are so immersed in work, and so ignorant of the vernacular, as to be out of touch with the people of their Districts.

" I think that this statement is being pressed a great deal too far, and in support of the protest made by the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, I should like to refer the Council for a moment to the proceedings of a debate in the Madras Legislative Council which took place last November. A resolution was moved by a non-official member that 'This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to issue instructions that every District Collector do hold a conference of the leading ryots of his district in the principal town of the district in the beginning of each official year, etc.' In moving that resolution the Hon'ble non-official member said that 'the

[*Mr. Wynch ; Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

Collector of a district now-a-days is so fully occupied over his daily official routine of work that he finds it hard to spare time to go about and mix with his ryots, to learn first-hand direct from the ryot what his needs and wants are.' And other speakers followed in much the same strain. The Chief Secretary the Hon'ble Mr Horne in reply said: 'It seems to be an accepted article of belief, conventional belief, that the modern district officer is a mere clerk, a glorified file-shifter, who is tied to his table and so immersed in a sea of papers that he never goes out into the district, never sees things for himself, but sees everything through the eyes of interested subordinates and cannot be approached by the ryots. Now, Sir, that is not the case. I have been a district officer myself for most of my service and have travelled about the district of this Presidency for more than thirty years.' He then went on to twit one Hon'ble Member who had supported the resolution for forgetting the lessons that he had learnt when he served on the Forest Committee which travelled over a considerable portion of the Presidency. He said—

It is within my recollection that my Hon'ble friend when brought into contact with district officers doing district work, could hardly refrain from expressing his almost pathetic astonishment at finding that his beliefs were wrong and that these officers were not secluded behind a cordon of peons and orderlies; that they moved about in the villages alone and unattended; that they were careful to see things for themselves; that they were not instructed by interested subordinates; that any one who wished to speak to them could do so; and that they were not entirely ignorant of the vernaculars.

"A non-official member who followed admitted that there was a good deal of misapprehension on the point and that too much had been made about district officers not knowing or understanding the wants of the people. What the Hon'ble Member did plead for was that there should be more latitude allowed to Collectors so as to, make the Government more personal.

"Now, this ideal, which I may say is the tradition handed down in Madras from the days of Sir Thomas Munro, whose minutes were quoted in the course of the debate I have referred to, seems to be totally incompatible with the ideal of advisory councils, if, as inevitably would happen, their functions were to be extended, as the resolution in fact suggests they should be, to associate with the Collector in the administration of his ordinary every-day executive functions."

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur:—"I rise, Sir, to support the Resolution though not in its entirety. The first portion of the resolution relates to the election of Presidents of District Boards and sub-district Boards. I know that the Decentralization Commission has not recommended this step; but that Report was written in 1909, and it was based on evidence which had been taken in the year previous; so that, more than 6 years have now passed, and as the Hon'ble Mover of the resolution has said, India is advancing and the times in which we are moving are different from what they were six or seven years ago. I support the resolution to this length, that though not in the province as a whole but at least in selected districts of the province the experiment should be tried, and non-official persons should be allowed to be nominated or elected as chairmen of the District Boards. There was a time, Sir, when it was apprehended that if a district was to be placed under the sole charge of an Indian, difficulties might arise, but experience has shown that it is not so, and the districts under Indians are as ably administered as districts under Europeans. Therefore, Sir, as I have already said the time has come when there should be a relaxation made in the rule and the expression of opinion which was made by the Decentralization Commission should not be adhered to.

'Sir, I take up the second part of the Resolution, which is that Advisory Councils be formed to help the Collectors of Districts in the discharge of their executive duties. The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur and the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh have given a formidable schedule of the duties which are preformed by the Collector of a district; but, as I understand the wording of the resolution, and as the

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Rai Sri Ram Bahadur; Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi of Kasimbazar; Major Blakeway.*]

Hon'ble Mr. Wynch has said just now, the Hon'ble Mover simply asks for advisory councils. He does not mean that in any matter brought before the members of the council, the Collector should be bound to follow their advice; all that the resolution asks for is that a council of this sort may be started, and if the advice of the members be sound and the Collectors find that it is worth listening to, he may follow their advice; it does not mean that any advice that the members give should, as a matter of course, be accepted. I can give, Sir, two instances from the United Provinces, in which the principle has been given effect to. That far-seeing statesman, Sir John Hewett, our retired Lieutenant-Governor, has done two things in this respect, one by statute and the other by standing orders. By statute he has embodied in the Court of Wards Act, which was passed in the year 1912, a provision that each district officer should have a district advisory committee to advise him in Court of Wards matters. The rules lay down that it is not incumbent on him to follow the advice; but it will place the Collector, who is *exofficio* in charge of the Court of Wards, in a position to gauge the feeling of the public in regard to matters on which the advice is sought, these committees have been constituted, and they are working in consonance with the district officer. The second measure which was introduced by Sir John Hewett in the standing orders issued by him was that divisional conferences should be called in the United Provinces. The Commissioner of a division calls together a select number of people from his division, and asks their advice on points which are of public importance; and opportunity is also given to the gentlemen so assembled to express their views and to propose any measure that they consider to be for the welfare of the people. These are the ways in which the advisory councils can be formed.

"As regards the third point, Sir, so far as the United Provinces are concerned, I do not think there is any necessity for the establishment of a Local Government Board there. We have a Sanitary Board in the United Provinces on which there are non-official members also; and so far as matters of sanitation and cognate subjects are concerned, the Board does discharge its duty properly, and the non-official members are in a position to put before the Board the views which are entertained by the people of those provinces. Therefore, Sir, I support the Resolution only so far as the principle of the formation of advisory councils is concerned. As regards the third point, there is no necessaty for a Local Government Board in my province."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi of Kasimbazar :—"Sir, I beg leave to support this Resolution. It may be contended on behalf of the Government that these recommendations are based on the opinions of a single member of the Royal Commission and not the unanimous opinion of the Commissioners. Considering, however, the great weight that attaches to the considered and mature opinions of the late Mr. R. C. Dutt, I think his opinions are well worth acceptance by the Government of India. Of special importance are the recommendations for the formation of Advisory Councils to help the Magistrate-Collector in the discharge of his duties without hampering his executive power and a Local Government Board in each province for exercising control over rural boards and municipalities. It is the laudable desire of the Government to bring the administration into close touch with the people and this object can be well served by the creation of Advisory Councils to help the Magistrate-Collector in the discharge of his duties. The next proposal for the formation of a Local Government Board has obvious advantages, which will be apparent to the Government; and it is not necessary that I should take up the time of the Council by attempting to labour the point."

The Hon'ble Major Blakeway :—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee's interesting Resolution, like his last resolution, reflects his desire to advance the cause of self-government in India, but I should like to venture

a few criticisms on clauses (*a*) and (*b*) regarding the election of the Presidents of Rural Boards and the appointment of Advisory Councils for Collectors in the light of my own experience of district administration.

"So widely do the degrees of progress towards complete local self-government differ in the various provinces of India that whereas in the Central Provinces proper the President of the District Board is elected and is generally a non-official and whereas in those Provinces, also, ⅔rds of the members are elected by *Tahsil* Boards and representatives of mercantile classes and professions, in the North-West Frontier Province, which I have the honour to represent on this Council, the Deputy Commissioner (corresponding to the Collector of the District in a Regulation Province) is *ex officio* President and the District Board members are all nominated. Between these two extremes in provincial methods lie almost all the variations which are possible in the systems of election and nomination of the President and Members of Rural Boards. But the Hon'ble Mover wishes to start removing the official heads of these offending bodies in a spirit reminding me of the queen in a certain well known and popular story book whose favourite solution of any little difficulty found expression in the order.—'Off with his head,' regardless of the circumstances of her victim's case or his possible excuses. On behalf of my Province I may say that we cavil in no way at the policy enunciated in Home Department Resolution of the 18th May, 1882, which was issued by Lord Ripon's Government and has been freely quoted to-day to the effect that the extension of local self-government then inaugurated was primarily not to reform administration, but to serve as an instrument of political and popular education. Our acceptance of this policy is evinced by the fact that the extension of the elective principle to a proportion of the members of our Municipalities is at the present moment under consideration. But in the case of our rural communities, I would assure the Hon'ble Mover that at their stage of development they are not prepared for the advance which he would like to see made and has embodied in a Resolution of so general and sweeping a character as that now before the Council.

"As regards the actual merits or demerits of the proposal to substitute elected for nominated or *ex officio* Presidents, I might ask the Council to rely on the fact that after an exhaustive examination of the subject the Decentralization Commission, with the exception of the late Mr. Dutt, recorded their opinions against this proposal as also against the other proposals embodied in the Resolution. But, since Hon'ble Members are of course at liberty to form their own conclusions, in place of making this appeal to them to accept the opinions of another body however authoritative, I would urge them to consider the advantage, where the system of District Boards and official Presidents already exists, of continuing to associate the District officer, who can be trusted to have the interests of his district at heart, with the leading men of the neighbourhood in the friendly discussion of local projects connected with roads, education, medical relief, sanitation, etc If the election of Presidents were generally introduced, to require the Collector to submit himself to election would depreciate his authority, as pointed out by the Commission, and in most cases the measure would of course imply that the Collector would vacate his seat. In this matter, I do not lay undue stress on the loss to the District Board of his administrative experience. If we accept the fact that local self-government is to be educative we can make up our minds to some administrative drawbacks. But what I wish to emphasize is, that even in those localities where competent Presidents may be forthcoming, this joint association of the District Officer and the principal residents in work for the public welfare is in itself a definite and very real political asset in the administration of the country. It brings together the Collector and the leaders of the people, it enables the Collector to some extent to sound popular opinion on matters not directly connected with District Board proceedings, and provides him with a convenient opportunity, should necessity arise, of explaining measures with regard to which misapprehensions may have occurred on the part of the public. All this is sacrificed if the Collector be separated from the Board, and

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Major Blakeway.*]

I suggest that the adoption of such a measure would furnish immediate ground for the charge, which, with or without justification, is frequently levelled against Government regarding the growing aloofness and detachment of the administration. In a lesser degree these remarks must apply also *mutatis mutandis* to Sub-district Boards, though of these I cannot claim personal experience

"Now, Sir, coming to clause (*b*) of the Resolution regarding the appointment of an Advisory Council to the Collector, a matter which has been debated before in this Council, I dare say that it may be argued, as indeed it has been argued by the Hon'ble Mover, that the difficulty, which I have suggested as being involved in the disassociation of the Collector from the Presidentship of the District Board will be met by giving him this Advisory Council. The Collector, it can be urged, will thereby be enabled to meet the local men of importance and to talk over current topics with them. He will be kept in touch with local opinion, while they will be enlightened regarding the motives of Government. But at the best I can only describe the creation in a district of an additional Committee of Advice in such circumstances as a cumbrous administrative expedient. I fail to see the advantage of the formation of another local assembly when a District Board and one or more Municipalities already exist, and when moreover the very members of this proposed Advisory Council would almost certainly be members of one or other of the existing local bodies, as these bodies are always composed of the men whose social position or personal talents have raised them above their fellows. Another argument against an Advisory Council, though, as this has been dealt with by the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh, I need not labour it, is that it is very possible that the existence of official advisers, whether or not the Collector might be at liberty to dissent from their advice, wou'd lessen the sense of responsibility of a district officer for official acts performed in accordance with their recommendations, a consummation which would be most undesirable. If, Sir, you will pardon a remark, which verges on a platitude, I would say that there is nothing so detrimental to good administration as an elusive responsibility.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar referred, during the debate on the last Resolution, to a defect in Lord North's Governing Constitution of 1773, namely, its excessive centralization, of which the correction was undertaken by the Indian Councils Act of 1861. But, as regards division of responsibility, I should like in support of my own case to quote the estimate of the chief cause of the failure of that Governing Constitution, which is given in the work "British Dominion in India" by that distinguished officer and *litterateur*, Sir Alfred Lyall. I now have this volume under my hand. Sir Alfred Lyall, at page 179, remarks that,—'It is easy now to perceive that this ill-constructed governing machinery, which stands towards our latest systems in the same relation as does the earliest traction engine to the present locomotive, contravened some primary principles of administrative mechanics,' and goes on to say 'But in 1773 the chief executive authority at Calcutta was vested in a majority of the Council—the Governor General having only a casting vote—so that in a Government, where promptitude and unity of action were all important, every order was arguable; and where opinions differed, no measure passed without violent controversy'.

"The Hon'ble Mover has not favoured us with any information as to how he would like his scheme to work in practice, so I do not claim a parallel between his Advisory Council and the Governing Constitution in the practical details of his scheme, whatever they may be. I think, however, that the picture of that lamentable controversy within a Council, given us by Sir Alfred Lyall, in consequence of an ill-conceived measure, should be kept constantly before us.

"But these objections—the multiplication of local bodies and the dispersion of responsibility—might be accepted perhaps, supposing that a Collector could be certain of receiving the best advice from an Advisory Council, and that this advice could be obtained by him in no other way. It is, however, when we

come to examine this aspect of the matter, I fear, that the Hon'ble Mover's case proves weakest. It is impossible to conceive a state of affairs where a Collector would not invariably seek and obtain the opinions of his Indian visitors likely to be of value to him and these private interviews would still remain open to him even if he were debarred from the Presidentship of the District Board or Municipality and, *pace* the Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha, from opportunities of initiating informal discussions at meetings of these bodies on matters of general interest after disposal of the regular agenda. Again, as the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur has pointed out, why should a Collector be limited to certain official advisers even if he is free to accept or reject their advice? Surely he should not only be allowed but encouraged to get the very best and most instructed expert advice on every one of the very numerous subjects which come up for decision in district administration, wherever and however that advice is obtainable. The whole district should be open to him for the purpose. I can imagine that as regards a question of crops or irrigation a peasant working in a field outside the Collector's gate might be a most competent adviser, that no one would be so well suited to voice the objections to a tax on hawkers as an itinerant sweetmeat seller, and that a master in a Primary School might have valuable notions on the subject of the co-operation of village headmen for the extension of education, while I am certain that many a prisoner's remarks on the subject of jail diet would be well worth hearing, even if they could not be quoted. I mention these few instances to show the diversity of advice needed by the Collector, the possibility of his obtaining it on occasion from the lowliest members of society with whom, so far as my own Province is concerned, he would certainly be able to converse, and the impossibility of getting together a body of competent men whom he could consult with confidence on every occasion. It would be an awkward situation, also, both for the Advisory Council and the Collector, though I have no desire to lay especial stress on this possibility, should some measure under discussion be entirely opposed to the personal interests of all or most of the Councillors.

"In these circumstances, Sir, to sum up my view of the case, the proceedings of an officially constituted body, with the functions advocated by the Hon'ble Mover, would inevitably tend very soon to become purely formal, and his Advisory Council would be of no more practical use in the every-day work of a district officer than a ceremonial Durbar. Its drawbacks as a consultative body, therefore, appear to me to be even greater than its administrative disadvantages, which I have already discussed, and on the grounds stated, I must oppose the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Srijut Ghanasyam Barua:—"I consider the first part of this three-headed Resolution to be of the greatest importance, and I have already expressed my views as to the part that the scheme of local self-Government is expected to play in the development of the constitutional ideas of the Empire. It is my earnest conviction that if real and fairly rapid development of the scheme of local self-Government among the bulk of the people is aimed at, it should be made a cardinal principle that the president of all Local Boards and all Municipalities should be an elected non-official, the District and Sub-divisional officers always standing aloof from the Chairmanship and guiding the Boards from without. In the Resolution of the Government of India of 1882 it was made perspicuously clear how the presence of the head of the District or Sub-division even as a member of these Boards would operate as a drawback to the free ventilation of opinion and the real education of the people. Indian opinion has repeated itself again and again that that is the true view of the case. Lord Morley declared himself in perfect accord with that view and approved the arguments on this head in unmistakeable terms only a few months before the publication of the Report of the Royal Commission upon Decentralization in India.

"It is extremely disappointing to find, Sir, that the Royal Commission in spite of all this came to a different conclusion with regard to the Chairman-

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [Srijut Ghanasyam Barua.]

ship of District and Sub-district Boards and put the Indian Member of the Commission (who must have himself filled the offices of the District and the Sub-divisional officer during his career of service) to the necessity of recording the note of dissent in question. One may reasonably suspect that their decision was influenced by official opinion, and that that opinion was weighed by considerations of power. But even for power as the Resolution of 1882 pointed out Lord Ripon's scheme affords an ample and higher field if only it be taken and worked in the right spirit. It is certainly more honourable to be an Examiner than a teacher, and to be a teacher than a class mate of superior parts. That was the sort of better power that the District officers were asked to aspire for ; and unless it be incapacity that should deter them from looking for it there is little reason to despise it. 'It really opens to them,' the resolution set forth, 'a fairer field for the exercise of administrative tact and directive energy.' They should really be proud of thinking themselves above the Boards by taking the position of teachers and guides for them, without being one of their members however useful his position as such might be for purposes of efficiency.

"With the greatest deference to that august body, I venture to submit that the reasons advanced by the Royal Commission in support of their conclusions do not appear to be quite convincing. To make myself clear I crave the indulgence of the Council to allow me to go into the issues raised a little in detail.

"(1) Their first argument is that though a quarter of a century had passed since the pronouncement of Lord Ripon's Government the position that rural boards should elect non-official Presidents was, as regards district boards, reached only in the Central Provinces.

"Now, Sir, analysed with only a little care, this argument results not in favor but against the conclusion drawn, namely, that in the present circumstances the Collector should be the president of the district boards. The Resolution of 1882 distinctly pointed out that if success was to be achieved the people themselves were to be entrusted with real power and real responsibilities; that where that had been done in the past, results were always encouraging. The Resolution insisted that even if there were failures and disappointments in some cases,—and such were only reasonable to expect—the policy was to be earnestly pursued with temporary checks and suspensions and good results were bound to follow. Now why has the position been reached in the Central Provinces and not elsewhere? It cannot with any seriousness be argued that the Central Provinces are superior to Provinces like Bengal, Bombay, Madras or even the United Provinces in either education or instincts of self-government. Then why have the Central Provinces attained the object and the others not? The only answer that forces itself upon us is that Lord Ripon's policy was pursued there and that by sincerely following it even a second grade province, like the Central Provinces, have come up to a good standard of efficiency. It would have been a good argument if the Commission could shew that repeated attempts were made with elected non-official chairmen in such and such places but they always failed. But the fact relied upon by them only proves that the other Provinces have not been given a fair chance in spite of the declared intentions of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Mere provision in the Act is nothing, unless the official position is voluntarily given up.

"Sir, there are more reasons than one why Boards in which the Chief District official plays a direct part have not been able to elect non-official chairmen although almost all the Local Self-Government Acts provide for such election. The first and foremost reason is given by the Commission itself, i e., that when the District or Sub-divisional officer stands as a candidate, his defeat by a rival candidate would impair his authority in the district The result is that neither a rival candidate is easily available nor a sufficient number of members to support one, if one had the boldness to come forward. Indeed few men will venture to offend him by so impairing his authority.

[*Srijut Ghanasyam Barua.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

"Secondly, a feeling is general that there is no possibility of free action in these Boards and that a member must be prepared either to automatically endorse the proposals of the official Chairman or to expose themselves to the risk of unpleasantness. The consequence is that many capable and energetic men keep aloof and consider it better wisdom to do so.

"Thirdly.—There is, as far as I know, no suitable provision for the recoupment of expenses of travelling. A Chairman will no doubt have to work, if he works properly, at some sacrifice to his income and profession. That much may be set against his public spirit. But always to spend from his own pocket even out of public spirit is too much to expect or justify. We do not expect that even from the Members of this Council or of the Parliament.

"(2) The second ground taken is that to remove the Collector from the post would be to dissociate him from the general interests of the district and instructed public opinion in some local matters and that he will be converted to a mere tax-gatherer and repressor of crime. Although the importance of these two powers is sought to be minimised, I don't think they are small powers by themselves. But I am glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur and the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh have given a long list of powers with which district officials may well afford to remain satisfied and think they should be able to do without the small power of being the Chairman of the Local Board. The idea really is not to dissociate him at all. He is desired only to look to them from outside the Board, and if the Board is amiss in any matter he should set it right by check, remonstrance and guidance. As a matter of fact local men will know better to deal with these interests and instructed public opinion in these matters will come more freely through and to the members of the Board than to the official head of the place, the members of the Board being necessarily more easily accessible.

"(3) The third point taken is that the Chairman of the District Board should be a man of administrative experience. I submit that this experience may be acquired by the non-official chairman as the officials do. If necessary, some preliminary qualifying tests may also be imposed. This argument does not, I may say by the way, apply to Assam where there are no District Boards, all sub-divisional Boards being independent.

"(4) Fourthly, it is said that general knowledge of the district and constant travelling is necessary. This requires, as I have said, only an impetus in the shape of travelling allowance.

"(5) Fifthly, they say that as the final decision rests with the collective body which will be the elite of the district, there should be no reason to fear that the presence of the Collector will prevent free ventilation of opinion. But that this is not the case has been repeatedly said by all men capable of giving an opinion. It is also proved on their own premises. In paragraph 7 ?4 they say 'the preponderance of non-official opinion especially in Madras, the two Bengals and the Central Provinces, is in favour of an elected non-official president'. This proves two things, first that in the Central Provinces where there are non-official presidents, they have been appreciated and are preferred to officials; (2) that where this is not the case—as in Madras and Bengal—it is the impotency of the members in the presence of the official Chairmen that has stood in the way of their having non-official Chairmen.

"(6) Lastly, they say that it is unfortunate that the Collector should be looked upon as an outside authority instead of as a necessary complement to the board. The question really is not of authority or efficiency, but of the best mode of teaching the people a higher civic life. The Collector's guidance is admitted to be necessary and he is desired to exercise all his directive energy to properly watch and train them up. But real popular education being found to be interfered with by his presence in the board, he is desired to exercise his power from without. It has been admitted that Collectors appeared to have in some instances been in the habit of ruling rather than guiding. Notwithstanding this, they express a hope that, though this is unfortunate, it should not be difficult to make sympathetic Chairmen of

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Srijut Ghanasyam Barua; The President.*]

all Collectors in time. This hope, Sir, has been always expressed, from the days of Lord Ripon at least, if not earlier; but naturally enough expressed in vain; for it is really a matter of individual tendencies of men, and such tendencies cling to them in spite of advice or sermon. I do not think sympathetic is the proper word at all. Perhaps every officer is sympathetic in his own way, and he has not much reason to be otherwise; but it is the manner in which that sympathy is used and expressed which really matters so much. The question is whether he has always the capacity to express it in a way suitable to train up the members and whether they have the capacity to be free in their discussions when there is a difference of opinion with him; also whether, when the Collector is ready at hand to give the best decisions in all matters, it is possible for the members to have that practical training which would result from independent initiatives of their own, which alone can be real tests of education and experience. On the whole, Sir, this is a delicate position which deserves to be abandoned, when it is admitted that some Collectors have been arbitrary. The moral effect left on the members will naturally be that the impressions made by one arbitrary Chairman will be carried to many others who are not arbitrary.

"I submit it, Sir, as my sincere and earnest conviction that the cause of both the Government and the people cannot, in the present stage of India's development, be better served than by educating the people as much as possible to a higher level of civic life; and for the bulk of the educated class—the class which deserves the greatest attention in the matter—there can be no better field for this than the Local Boards. Intelligent non-official activity in these Boards should therefore be freely encouraged and all possible objections and drawbacks removed.

"With these expanded Councils at the top and the proposed village authorities at the bottom it would be only imprudence not to freely and rapidly develop these intermediate bodies which so intrinsically affect both the top and the bottom.

"If we want good exercise of discretion in elections to the Imperial and Provincial Councils, if we want the village authorities to be properly guided and advised, and if we want to strengthen the faith of the educated classes more and more in the character and ideals of British rule, we should, I think, freely use the District, Sub-District and Municipal Boards to train them up and to develop in them real public spirit and a real sense of public duties and responsibilities.

"We cannot ignore the fact that the English education so long given in our schools and colleges has been doing its work steadily. The younger generation are daily growing up full of advanced ideas with an awakening to higher ideals of public and private life. And unless these ideas and that awakening are properly controlled and guided and diverted from fantastic theories to healthy, practical fields of work, they will always be in danger of being misconceived, wasted or abused or of bursting out in uncongenial lines. I also feel that this popular and political education cannot be real or proper unless the members of these Boards become conscious of their free and responsible existence; and for this they should have Chairmen whom they can elect or depose at their pleasure and with whom they can have fearless discussion. It is only then that the members will be compelled to be intelligent workers and the Chairmen cautious guides.

"I therefore support the first part of the Resolution.

"With regard to the second part, my experience is with regard to my own Province (and I speak of my own Province only) and I do not think it is at all time for advisory councils for the district officer to be made compulsory. Of course the district officer in some cases may be given the option of having any representative or individual opinion that he wishes to have from the public, but to make it a rule that there shall be district advisory councils whose advice he will have to follow will only, I think, work against the proper administration of the district by the district officer."

The President:—"The Hon'ble Member's time is up."

[*Mr. Madhu Sudan Das; The Vice-President.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das :—"Sir, the discussion on the advisory Council which is a part of the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr Banerjee has brought into prominent relief a long and elaborate category of the duties of the Collector. It cannot be denied, nor has anything been said amounting to a denial of the fact, that the duties of the Collector have increased immensely within the last half century.

"If any one here of my Hon'ble Colleagues remembers what a Collector used to be half a century ago, how much he was in touch with the people, and what interest, I should say affectionate interest, he took in the people, I suppose he will join with me in saying that that Collector has disappeared like the Phœnix without leaving even his ashes behind. It is a matter of fact that the ever-increasing demands of an ever-increasing administration upon the time and attention of the Collector have practically driven him to take shelter against public intrusion, against visitors, behind a barricade of red tape, files and papers The number of vernacular languages has increased. It has been considered a libel upon the Civil Service, and expression was given to that feeling by the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, because it has been remarked in certain quarters that the Collector of the present day does not know the vernacular languages sufficiently well to mix with the people and to know the feelings of the people. There was a time, I remember, when it was proposed to abolish a certain language—the Uriya language—and actually to substitute the Bengali language in its place. Mr. John Beames took up the case I should like any Collector of the present day to see all that he wrote on the subject, and tell me how many Collectors there are now who could handle a subject like that—a linguistic question—in the same masterly way that he did. Not only that but I know of grammars of vernaculars written by Collectors. Where is that Collector now?"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"I must ask the Hon'ble Member to keep to the point. The point is that certain action should be taken now, not what Collectors were in the past."

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das :—"Advisory Councils are not necessary. This fact has been very emphatically remarked by all the official Hon'ble Members who spoke on the subject. If the duties of the Collector have increased, and if the Collector feels it necessary that under the altered state of circumstances he should seek information from a certain body, and the Decentralization Commission say that he can have such information and such advice from the District Boards, I should say that that would be one reason why he should not be President of the District Board. Unfortunately, for some reason or another, the very presence of the Collector seems to have a paralysing effect upon the tongue or some other effect upon the cerebral regions of the members so that they cannot give free expression to their opinions. But the Collector is at liberty to consult that Board without being its Chairman. It has also been brought to the notice of this Council during the discussion that the Presidents of the Local Boards are elected. On the other hand these District Boards send their elected representatives to the Council. And yet the District Boards standing midway between the Provincial Councils and the Local Boards, have not the power of electing their own Chairman. As a matter of fact the Vice-Chairman very often does the duty of the Chairman and, while he actually bears the burden of the work, and the Chairman, the Magistrate gets the credit for it, it is not likely that non-official gentlemen will find sufficient inducement to take up the work. Also in this connection one sees the very reverse of the natural order of things or what one would expect to be the natural order of things. We find that in the Central Provinces they have the privilege of electing their own Chairman and in the United Provinces too they have the same privilege. Considering that the Central Provinces and the United Provinces were always considered behind Bengal, I should have expected that coming from a still less advanced Province, we should have had the advantage of electing our Chairman. But it does not seem that a Province which is less advanced always has the advantage of electing its Chairmen. It seems as

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Mr. Madhu Sudan Das; Mr. Vijiaraghava-chariar.*]

if the privilege of electing the Chairman—a privilege of local self-government had been extended to the people in an inverse ratio to their advancement in other respects. The simple reason seems to be, as was mentioned by the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhur Chitnavis that this was introduced by the Hon'ble the Home Member when he was the Chief Commissioner of the Province, and I suppose the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock has not left the reputation of being a very unsympathetic man behind him in the Central Provinces.

"With these remarks I support the first part of the Resolution that the District Boards should have the privilege of electing their Chairman."

The Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar:—"Sir, the Resolution consists of three parts As regards part (*a*), it is exactly similar in principle to the four divisions of the previous Resolution, and therefore if I at all wish to say anything on the subject it cannot be very different from what I said on the previous Resolution. As regards the previous Resolution I thought the Hon'ble Mover had a very weak case, but as it occasionally happens despite the weakness of his case it derived strength from the weakness of the resistance of the Hon'ble Mr Porter on behalf of Government who, instead of referring him to Local Governments, has given him hopes and said that the matter would be considered. So my opposition become futile. I will say nothing more on that subject, but at the same time I would beg to submit that my objections were not met either by the Hon'ble the Mover or by the Government. Therefore, I am perverse enough to adhere to my previous attitude. I oppose the Resolution, part (*a*).

'As regards part (*c*) that a Local Government Board be formed in each province for assisting and exercising control over rural boards and municipalities it is also somewhat an important question; but I am not quite sure whether the Hon'ble Mover means a statutory board or a board appointed by executive order.

"He certainly does not mean a board consisting of honorary members. If he wants a local Government Board of which the members will be paid men, there will arise the question of finance and it will probably have to go before the Secretary of State. I assume that it will have to be done by statute. It is not for me to say—of course I do not profess to understand the operations of the grand machinery of the Government of India at home or here—whether it will have to be done by a Statute of Parliament or by a Statute of the Government of India or by any other means. I therefore say nothing upon it.

"There remains only the second part (*b*)—that Advisory Councils be formed to help the Magistrate-Collector in the discharge of his executive duties. On this point there has been a very warm and interesting debate. I have followed it with considerable attention. The arguments advanced and the statements marshalling the facts against the proposal were admirably arranged. I fully recognise the difficulties pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch, and in a more or less degree by the Hon'ble Mr Walsh and others who all could not see any possible advantage in the creation of advisory boards. I listened with great interest to what they said They seem to think that the Indian world will go to ruin if these advisory boards are created and the character, position and prestige of District Officers will be reduced to a cipher, and that whether it was viewed from the point of view of the Collector, of the Government or of the people, there would be no compensatory advantage of any kind. Well, I am sorry to say that it is impossible for these Hon'ble gentlemen to expect agreement with them on the part of non-official members of this Council in the statements they made and in the attitude they have disclosed. In my humble opinion, they would have made their case much stronger if they had put forward the pros and cons of this question, and contrasted the resulting advantages with the resulting disadvantages This question of advisory boards, Sir, is so large that if we were to go into its details we are likely to be confined and lost in our endeavour to find

[*Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

solution. All that is now proposed is that the principle should be accepted. The nature of the functions of these boards, whether their members should be appointed by nomination or by election or both, in how many places in a district, where they are to meet, at headquarters or elsewhere—these are all matters of detail which cannot be gone into now with advantage. As regards the principle itself, it has been resisted on various grounds. For my part, I think these boards will be in the highest degree useful. I am not one of those who believe that the modern Collector is an inferior being, morally and intellectually, to his predecessor in title and office. It is true that in the good old days Collectors had more time and they were more in touch with the people; but to say that on that account they did better work, or that they were morally and intellectually better men is to lose sight of actual facts. They were very kind, very generous, as a rule; but they were very often guilty of acts of *zabardast* from which the modern Collector is free. In the interests of the Collectors themselves, advisory boards would be most useful. Now, my Hon'ble friends over there spoke of diminution in prestige and diminution in responsibility if advisory boards wese granted. It is somewhat difficult to examine the nature of the demand made on behalf of prestige, because I myself do not understand what prestige means exactly. My own belief is that real prestige grows where the District Officers are more and more useful in the discharge of their duties and grow more and more popular. Diminution of responsibility there may be, but with diminution of responsibility there will be more popularity, because any odium attaching to measures which he would accept and adopt if he were left alone would now be transferred to the shoulders of the members of the advisory council. To that extent the people would not in future blame the Collector alone but would blame those also whom the Collector consulted. Therefore, with the diminution of responsibility there would be the compensating advantage of diminution of odium, diminution of unpopularity.

"Then, in regard to the next point, and this point has been pressed on various grounds It is said that the Collector has, and will have, access to a lot of people for seeking information. In this matter, you will kindly excuse me for a little plain-speaking. I must say that for various causes intercourse between European district officers and the people of this country is becoming less and less in many places I absolutely decline to go into the question as to whose fault it is to be attributed I am prepared to grant it is owing to our fault for the sake of argument. But the fact is there. Now the fact being there, the next question arises whether it is desirable for the Collector to be guided by the opinions of persons who do find their way to him and speak to him in private. I have known disastrous consequences, and even to the personal misfortunes of particular individuals arising out of these informal private and secret inquiries. Such inquiries, if worth making, should be made in company. What I do claim is that the Collector would be in a far better position to understand the needs of the people if he made his inquiries in public, at least in company. I always attach great importance to inquiries made in company. I should like to place him in company where any inaccurate or biased information or opinion will be immediately corrected, where what one says will be soon public property. I should like at least three or four persons to be with him when he seeks information. From that standpoint, I respectfully submit, an advisory board constituted of some three or more members would be a distinct advantage.

"If we can form a judgment in this matter from the questions put by the Royal Commission on Decentralization, I am inclined to think that they were originally more in favour of advisory boards than not. In a question put to the Hon'ble Mr. Bradley, who was examined in Madras on behalf of the Local Government, they asked:

It is rather difficult for a new man to distinguish between people who can give good advice and people who are really wind-bags or people who advertise and push themselves or look after their own interests only?

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar.*]

Mr. Bradley replied :—'That is the reason why I think it would be difficult to appoint an Advisory Council.'

"I echo the suggestion implied that some of the people who now find their way to European rulers will be wind-bags, people who advertise and push themselves or look after their own interests. I do not know who suggested the question to the Royal Commission, but the question is there. And what does Mr. Bradley say? "It is because of the character of these people that I don't want an advisory council."—Not because responsibility will be diminished; not because prestige will be diminished; not because the Collector will have no time to consult them. Then you have another district officer in Madras—the Hon'ble Mr Cardew—who is now the Chief Secretary to Government of Madras. He was questioned on this subject. He says his only objection is that the Collector will have to do his work twice over if he has advisory boards to consult.

Question.—Then the danger of doing work twice may exist under both conditions? (That is whether you have an Advisory Council or not).

Answer.—Yes, but I submit that it is absolutely certain that you must do the work twice when you have to discuss it with a Council.

Question.—Would it not be better to discuss a thing twice than perhaps to dig a tank twice?

Answer.—I see the point; but at the same time I fancy that the number of cases where you would dig your tank twice would be very small.

"That is the evidence of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, who is now Chief Secretary, and will presently be a Member of Government of Madras. His objection was delay and not anything like the objection raised here in the debate just now. But the most important authority that I should like to quote is the late lamented Sir Herbert Risley, Member of this Council. I will read a few passages from his evidence.

Question.—Are you in favour of the creation of (*a*) Advisory, (*b*) Administrative Councils to assist Divisional District officers?

Answer.—I think there is much to be said in favour of creating Advisory Councils to assist Divisional Commissioners. Such Council would be the natural complement of the Provincial Advisory Councils which it is proposed to constitute; they would give the leading men of a division an interest in public affairs and some insight into the practical difficulties of administration; they would render the extension of the Commissioner's powers more acceptable to the public; and they would furnish that officer with a body of reliable and responsible advisers whose opinion would carry a considerable weight if they were carefully selected. In my opinion the divisional Advisory Councils should consist of not more than six or seven non-officials recommended by the Commissioner and appointed by the Local Government for a period of 5 years, subject to renewal. In making his recommendations the Commissioner would have regard to the desirability of representing the districts forming the division, important classes and interests, but no hard-and-fast rule as to proportionate representation could be laid down, at any rate at present. I do not think it would be desirable until further experience had been acquired of their working to give such Councils powers of administrative control, reserving to the Commissioner the right to reverse or modify their orders at discretion. At starting I should prefer to make them purely advisory in the hope that after the actual system had been in actual opertion for a few years, the free working of advisory methods, unfettered by rigid rules of procedure, would indicate in what directions a further advance could be made. It might be possible for example to make it a condition in certain definite classes of cases that the Commissioner should only exercise the enlarged powers conferred on him with the concurrence of a majority of his Council, and that where the Council did not concur the Commissioner would, if he proposed to carry the matter further, be obliged to refer it for the orders of the Local Government. But, as I have said, I would begin on a purely advisory basis. If relations of mutual confidence are thereby established, as I hope and believe will be the case, the rest will follow of itself. To start with a fixed division of powers will give rise to antagonism and distrust.

"Nothing could have been more moderately said. All that I would say, Sir, is that these Advisory Councils may at first be purely consultative bodies; and I have no objection—although I was once for having these members elected—I have no objection to these members being altogther selected on recommendations made by the Collector or District Officer to begin with. They will, in the

beginning, be purely consultative bodies, and I cannot at all see how such a body could hamper the Collector. On the other hand, they would make, as Sir Herbert Risley puts it, the new powers conferred on him more and more acceptable to the public. I know that we do not have Divisional Commissioners throughout the country; in some places there are Divisional Commissioners, and in other places there are no Divisional Commissioners at all; therefore what he says about Divisional Commissioners must, in my opinion, certainly be applied to Collectors, where there are no Divisional Commissioners. The alarm taken by the Hon'ble official members here, Sir, simply proves the transition from the patriarchal and autocratic to the democratic age; and if their argument be pushed to the logical extreme, they would do away with the Parliament in England. I know that in the evidence given before the Royal Commission very many of them, in regard to appellate powers, were against appeals and were for having their own orders final. Therefore I respectfully submit that the alarm raised by the Hon'ble official members here simply shows their own personal and strong convictions quite *bonâ fide* to and at the same time indicates the transition stage from one-man rule and patriarchal government, from occasional *zabardast*, to law and system and democracy."

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott :—" Sir, regarding Advisory Boards, from my experience of Collectors for over 30 years in the United Provinces, I think that they lose no opportunity of encouraging in every possible manner people to come forward with advice. Any one who may doubt this has only to go to the Collector's bungalow in town or in camp in the district, where he will find callers of all classes of people. It will be surprising to find what the Collector knows about the people, and they will tell you that the Collector lost no opportunity of getting all information about the people and the district. Any council as suggested might tie the hands of the Collector to the few. Besides, such a council would not be satisfactory as ably explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur. I am sure I am voicing many of the non-official members here when I beg leave to dissociate ourselves from the words of the Hon'ble Mover to the effect that the district officers are not in touch with the people nor proficient in their languages.—"

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee :—" They are not my words; they are the words of the Decentralization Commission."

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott :—" It is expressions such as these that give the world wrong and false impressions, helping to disparage the finest service in the world. I regret I am unable to support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Pandit :—" Sir, I do not wish at this late hour to take up the time of the Council with any long speech on this Resolution. The first item of the recommendations which are now under discussion is one with regard to presidents of district and sub-district boards; and as the Central Provinces have been referred to by more Hon'ble Members than one as being in the happy position of having the right to elect the chairman of the district board accorded to members of that body, it is necessary to point out, without admitting the correctness of the adjective applied to my province by Hon'ble Mr. Barua from the small province of Assam and other Hon'ble Members, and without entering into a comparison of the province in other respects with other provinces whether belonging to the first, second or third grade, that the system of local self-government was developed much earlier there than in any other province. Even before Lord Ripon's famous resolution of 1882 was issued, Sir John Morris, who was then the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, had already generally introduced popular representation on local fund, municipal and station committees performing work which later on devolved upon the local self-governing bodies; whereas in other provinces election was in practical operation in places which could be counted on the fingers of one hand; and if these bodies have obtained that right, they have fully justified it as will appear not only from the fact that they have on the district councils

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [Mr. Pandit.]

two-thirds of their members elected and an elected chairman, but from the verdict which was pronounced upon them in 1913 in Sir William Holderness' Report on Moral and Material Progress. It is stated there 'Only in the Central Provinces was popular representation on the local bodies generally and successfully introduced in 1874 and 1883, and that success still continues.' If the other provinces have also made similar advance and have passed through the same stages of training, I should certainly support the recommendation contained in this Resolution; but on this point I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar that these questions had better be dealt with in the provincial legislatures, which will be more competent to deal with the exact requirements of their provinces in this respect.

"Sir, the second recommendation is the one round which the fiercest controversy has raged to-day. We have heard from Hon'ble Members who have spoken of the advantages that will accrue from its adoption. Hon'ble Members on the Government side, or rather official Additional Members, have also spoken expressing their opinion with regard to this proposal. The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur drew a harrowing picture of what would happen if the Resolution were accepted. We all realise that the proposition in the very wide terms in which it is couched would not be acceptable to the bulk of Hon'ble Members who are desirous of finding a practical solution of the problem. Everyone will, however, agree that there are several matters in which it is highly desirable that before the district officer takes action he should consult public opinion, and then act on the lines of the policy which has met with general approval. I was a witness before the Decentralization Commission, and in my recommendations I put forward three or four of the objects to which the functions of such advisory councils might be limited. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, in pressing on this Council a resolution of a similar character two years ago, put forward a concrete proposal allowing only a limited scope to these advisory councils of the District Officer. I believe the Hon'ble the Home Member also would not be altogether against the creation of some such advisory bodies, not perhaps at this moment, but in course of time; if I have read his opinion furnished to the Decentralization Commission correctly. The Hon'ble the Home Member had been Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, where his experience of non-official public men was, I hope, not altogether disappointing; and where, I gather, it was so far encouraging as to enable him to recommend that in course of time it might be possible to have advisory bodies drawn from district councils. He said in his note aforesaid dated the 8th January, 1908: 'It is no doubt from the district councils that formal advisory councils for the district officer, for the Commissioner and for the Provincial Administration may be gradually built up.' Expressing with reserve, as the matter was still in correspondence with the Government of India, he wrote 'while, however, the constitution of such councils on a formal basis is a question of great difficulty, I entertain no doubt whatever of the benefits to be gained by constant and informal consultation with intelligent *representatives* of the various classes. Our officers are trained to do this. Every measure of any importance that is adopted is discussed beforehand, whether it be by summoning a few representative men or by conversation with individuals, or at informal gatherings of the people, in rural areas; and this practice must continue to increase if we are to keep pace with the times I cannot say what prevails elsewhere in India, but in this Province a very general confidence is reposed by the people in their district officer once they have learned to know him.' The advisability of consulting representative public opinion is admitted and the step of getting a body even for the limited purpose of obtaining opinions which will be offered in a spirit of responsibility is not a big one to take. I feel sure that such a body, however limited its functions may be in this respect and however great may be the latitude allowed to the district officer to override the opinions submitted by such a body, will, if such a body is constituted, be most valuable in arriving at a proper conclusion; for then we shall not only have responsible opinion, but these very same gentlemen constituting the advisory body will be trained to look upon questions in a certain

[*Mr. Pandit; Mr. Porter; Sir Reginald Craddock.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

intelligent and responsible way and will thus be in a better position to look at, and give an opinion on, the questions referred, which will harmonise with that of the district officer, if sound. Not only that, but there will be other advantages, that of giving the people the satisfaction of knowing that some at least of their representatives are associated in matters in which there is a likelihood of there being some feeling on the part of the public against any measure which might be taken by the district officer. The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee has, no doubt, not put forward a cut-and-dried scheme, for there must be difficulties which are necessarily inherent in such a proposal as that of advisory boards. But if Government will be prepared to take some steps in order to create some body like this, I am sure that the country will feel grateful, and that it will be a germ which will develop into a healthy plant and bear fruit that will be relished by the country as well as by Government.

"The third part of the recommendation is not one of very great importance. I am sure that in every provincial Government there is a department in charge of an officer who deals exhaustively with this branch of the work. I therefore would not go to the extent of asking that the Government should accept this Resolution in the comprehensive form in which it has been moved. I would content myself with an expression of my general support of the principle of having these advisory councils, however limited their scope may be."

The Hon'ble Mr. Porter:—"Sir, this Department is concerned only with sections (*a*) and (*b*) of the Resolution. As regards these I have only to emphasise the point mentioned by previous speakers that Mr. Dutt failed to convince the Decentralization Commission, who rejected his proposals in paragraphs 795 and 871 of their report. The general proposals of the Commission with regard to District Boards are still under consideration, and the Hon'ble Member will understand I can make no statement at present. I am unable, so far as this Department is concerned, to accept the Resolution, for the reasons which I gave in dealing with the previous Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"Sir, I wish to confine my remarks to section (*b*) of the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee, and would like to point out that this is an absolutely and totally distinct subject from the other portions of his Resolution, and from the opinions given in the Council, it is quite certain that no person can give a vote on all these together, either for or against them; and if any opinion in this Council is sought ultimately by division on the Resolution a separate opinion should be obtained on section (*b*). I may say at the outset that the proposal for advisory councils for Collectors was opposed by me two years ago most strenuously in this Council, and I will affirm that I will oppose it on behalf of Government no less strenuously than I did before. This is not a matter on which I am prepared to express sympathy, which I do not feel; or to hold out prospects of future conversion, of which I feel no possible chance.

"But I will make it perfectly clear, I hope, to the Council that my reasons in opposing this Resolution are not due to any preference for bureaucratic ascendance, to any dislike to the expansion of local self-government, or to any opposition to democracy. My reasons, as I shall explain them, will be that the whole scheme is impracticable, that it is radically defective, that it has no part in the present system of administration and that it cannot possibly have any part in any future system of administration under which greater powers of local self-government are given to the people of this country.

"The motion to provide Collectors with a body of recognised councillors reflects a kind of sentiment which is very prevalent in these days, in which imagination seems to turn to councils, committees, conciliation boards, *et hoc genus omnes*, as the one panacea for all the ills the flesh is heir to. Some minds seem to be captivated by the idea that nothing good or right can be done by any responsible authority until a large number of comparatively, or perhaps totally,

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

irresponsible people have told him what to do and how to do it. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, in his resolution of two years ago, favoured a Council of 9 members, partly elected and partly nominated, to be attached to the Collector with powers that would be merely advisory *to begin with*. If I understand the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee aright, he merely wants a body of consultants to whom the Collector can apply for advice if he requires it, but to whom he need not apply if he does not require it. But, Sir, before we start upon steps of this kind, we must be satisfied whither they are leading. Before we are caught by the seductive glamour which enthusiastic members, like the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee, seek to throw over this seemingly attractive and harmless proposal, we must ask ourselves how long such a set of councillors, voluntary consultants or whatever they are called, would continue to be satisfied with this humble role; how long it would be before everyone would be asking, when a Collector had done something, whether this Council of his had been consulted or not; and I can almost call up to my imagination the way in which an Hon'ble Member, like the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee, would thunder forth his denunciations in this Council and ask whether the Collector had consulted his Council, what their advice had been, whether he had taken that advice, and if not, why not! Most surely before long we shall be face to face with these developments which Mr. Gokhale foreshadowed, *viz.*, that if the Council agreed with the Collector, he might do a thing; but if they disagreed, he must refer the matter to higher authority. Whether Mr. Banerjee contemplates that result or not, that is the sure result of his proposal. In fact, there would be no responsibility left at all with the Collector; for if he followed the advice of his Council, he would be able to say, like Adam, 'the Council advised me and accordingly I did'; whereas if he did not follow the advice of the Council, he would not be able to act himself but would have to seek the orders of his superior officers. If the Collector had a council of this kind, he must either remain its master, as in Mr. Banerjee's proposal, *i e.*, he must have the power to consult it if he chooses, or not to consult it if he does not choose; to take its advice if he wants it, or not to take its advice if he does not want it: or he must become its servant, as in Mr. Gokhale's proposal. In the former case, the Council would be superfluous and unnecessary, because the Collector can always consult whom he pleases; in the latter, the Collector would be bound to become weak and irresponsible, and his authority would be undermined. The Collector, Sir, is not a president of a legislative assembly which discusses only principles or measures. He is from day to day faced with concrete facts with men and things, and he has to carry out a policy and apply it to the cases and circumstances before him. If he is applying this law in a judicial or *quasi*-judicial manner, he has to apply it according to the law and the evidence, and you cannot saddle him with compulsory jurymen. Remember that the only parallel for appointing consultants in coming to decisions upon concrete facts, is one in which the consultants are not the same men each time; they are collected *ad hoc*, and both parties have the right of challenge. Can you imagine that the Collector's decision in an executive matter affecting men and things ought to be subjected to the vote of a small fixed body of Councillors? Now however much the ideal, which, as I said, attracts certain minds, might seem desirable, it is absolutely useless, as Mr. Achariar has suggested, to commend an ideal unless you pursue it further and examine the practical realities of the situation. We have had able speeches and thoughtful speeches from many Hon'ble Members, official and non-official, and I feel that on this occasion I have more non-official support in my opposition to this proposal than I had in the last debate on this subject. I am glad to feel that we have made some converts. Well, when you come to deal with these practical realities, you have got to see whence the men are to be obtained with the leisure, the application, the knowledge, the independence and the reliability to advice the Collector regarding the execution of his multifarious duties? The non-official classes have to find suitable men for local boards, for municipal committees, for the Provincial Legislative Council and for the Imperial Legislative Council. Such suitable men are not usually numerous, men who can afford time for extra

[*Sir Reginald Craddock.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

work of this kind, who can put aside their private business and devote their time to public affairs; and I am confident that at the vast majority of *mufassal* stations they would not be forthcoming at all. Again, supposing you find the men, how can they advice the Collector to any real purpose without having before them the papers of the case to study at leisure? Everyone who has experience of committees knows how hopeless it is to go into the room and give your opinion on agenda which are placed before you for the first time. The Hon'ble Members who have narrated their experiences, as district officers, have enumerated the duties of Collectors and the extraordinary difficulty there would be in his attempting to perform those duties with the aid of Councillors of the kind suggested, and I am ready to give just the same emphasis as I did before to the impossibility of carrying out duties of this kind with a body of the kind that would result—not the ideal Hon'ble Members hold out to us, but the actual body of men that you would find in those districts to carry out that ideal, of which I am convinced they would fall far short. You would have a body of advisers from among the local notables, and these local notables will acquire an importance in the eyes of the district which will cause all sorts of influences to be brought to bear upon them. As I said two years ago, so I repeat to-day, the Collectors' council will become a hot bed of intrigue You cannot get men for the councils with no friends, no relatives, no enemies, no feuds and no factions Once let it be thought that the Collector can be influenced in his action through his council by influences independent of the merits of the case, and the whole fabric of public confidence in his impartiality is at once undermined.

"Well, Sir, I intended to deal at some length with one of the features of the case, *viz*, that the Collector needs an interpreter to interpret to him the minds of the people; that he does not know what is the non-official opinion on the subject, because there is no one to tell him. I think the example given by the Hon'ble Mr Banerjee was most extraordinarily unfortunate. He referred to the partition of Bengal. I appeal to Hon'ble Members of this Council and ask whether any addition of local notables to the Collector would have caused him to hear or see more of the feelings that agitated the Press and the Public about the partition of Bengal than he was able to do from those around him. The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee talked about the Collector being the eyes and ears of the Administration. Well that means that the Administration wishes to get from him things that he has seen with his own eyes and heard with his own ears. They do not want him to give to them the second-hand, third-hand, fifth-hand, eigth-hand information, or whatever it may be, which he would obtain from these local bodies; they want him to report the real state of the feelings of the people.

"Hon'ble Members in discussing this proposal have talked about what they call the non-official view. I know what is meant by the non-official view on public questions of policy which can only be appreciated by the educated classes, but the doings, the acts of the Collector, what he does, what he carries out, whom he punishes, whom he rewards, whom he helps, whom he reprimands, on these you want a different kind of non-official view to the non-official view of which you are speaking. You want the non-official view of the millions who are the people, and not the non-official view of the people who live at headquarters and who read newspapers and think they express the complete opinions of the masses. You want the real non-official opinion. Sir, although I am opposed *in toto* to this proposed development of Councils for Collectors of the kind described (and no one can attach more value than I do to our officers being in close touch with the people and obtaining the opinions of the people first hand and from the people themselves and in using those opinions to the best advantage), I say with the utmost sincerity, although I come from a Province which an Hon'ble Member has described as 'second-rate,' that, if I have attained to any success in my official career, it has been due to the fact that I have endeavoured at all times and at all seasons to ascertain the opinions of the men who have the most experience, whether they were politicians of extreme views at the headquarters, or not,

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

down all the various grades till we came to the aborigines in the jungle. All through my career I have endeavoured to obtain the opinions of the people of all grades who understood the problems and not to depend on information repeated to me from various sources, and that is the advice which I have always given to all young officers of the Civil Service whom it was my duty to train in their work. Sir, I do not fail to attach importance to consultation with the people and to ascertaining their views. That is the whole basis of our system of administration in India, but I do not want to have these intermediary bodies of middlemen thrust as a barrier, as many district officers have described it, between the Collector and the people whose interests he is trying his best to serve. As the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur very properly remarked, the Collector's Advisory Council are the people of his district.

"Then, Sir, what I wish to point out to this Council is that this system can form no integral part of the system of administration in this country. You have certain local matters which are handed over to local self-government; you have other matters which are managed by Provincial administration, and you have other matters which are managed by the Imperial administration. As regards local matters, you create your local boards and your municipalities and you hand them over those powers which you think they are worthy to perform; and you may from time to time, as time goes on, hand to them greater powers. There is no place for a council of this kind with the Collector. He is the executive officer. Under him you may have a local body which he supervises, or again you may have a body such as a large municipal corporation with an executive officer under him whose instructions he takes. But in the carrying out of his duties, which are executive duties, no one could possibly suggest the necessity, in any system of government that we may have, of providing the executive officer with a fresh set of councillors Take a big municipality or corporation, they may be the people who decide the general policy and who give orders, and they have under them a chief executive officer who carries out these orders and who is given various powers, but nobody would dream of providing the chief executive officer to the municipality with a fresh set of advisers or a fresh council of his own; and just so is it with the Government. Substitute for the municipal corporation, or whatever the body is, the Government. They have their executive officer and he carries out their orders and instructions, and for these duties which are entrusted to him he is the one responsible authority and he must do it. Let him consult his trusted officials, let him consult all non-officials, not only those at headquarters, but also all non-official persons wherever he may find them and where he may value their advice. Those are the lines on which I look forward to the development of local self-government. If the time comes to take away some of these powers which are retained by the Government in its own hands and hand them over to the local bodies, then the local bodies can exercise those powers; but as long as those powers are not given to the local bodies, the Local Government and its officers must exercise them with the Collector as their executive officer. There is no place whatever for the Hon'ble Member's Council. When the change is made, whenever it is made, it will come by the devolution of powers to the local bodies and not by hampering the Collector with a council of his own.

"I am sorry to detain the Council, but there is one more matter on which I should like to lay stress, as nobody has placed it before us to-day; and that is that every non-official speaker appears to have ignored the value and the importance attaching to the Indians who serve the Collector in various capacities as *tahsildars* and Deputy Collectors. No one seems to think they count for anything in interpreting to the Collector the opinion of the people around him. In my opinion, from my experience (and, after all, officers who have served in the districts are the only ones who can speak with experience on that point) in my opinion and from my experience, I say, it is a calumny to say that these officers either do not know what is going on in the district and do not know the feelings of the people, or if they

know them, are afraid to express them, because they think the Collector will differ from them. It is, I consider, incorrect, it is unfair to them, and I repudiate in respect to our Deputy Collectors and our trusted Indian officials any sort of censure or blame of that kind. But any one who puts that plea forward cannot ignore the natural results of the argument. If Deputy Collectors and if these officials cannot be trusted to represent the views of the people among whom they serve to their superior officers, because they think they may offend them and not get their promotion; then what becomes of the general demand for entrusting higher powers to these same officers and for asking for them to be employed in greater numbers.

"I do not accept the imputation that is sometimes alleged to attach to our worthy hard working and honourable men who are Deputy Collectors and *tahsildars*. I do not accept that; but if you seek to say that these men are of no value, then I say it is not correct. But if it were correct, the only corollary is that these men are not fitted for the higher appointments which Indian non-official educated opinion is always asking for them.

"Therefore, Sir, on behalf of Government I cannot accept this Resolution. I say that there are not the men, and if there were the men, there is not the business for them to transact; and if there were the men, and if there were the business for them, why then you cannot entrust it to them because the whole work of the Collector will come to a stand still while men were discussing and debating what should be done until the time for doing it had gone by. If these Councils were to be given, the Collector himself would become the figure-head of an organization of men and not an executive officer; he would cease to fulfil the functions for which his appointment was created. If Collectors are over-burdened, if there office work keeps them away from the people, relief is to be obtained not by a further engrossing of their time by associating them with Councils, where their time will be taken up in trying to convince their Councils or in being convinced by their Councils, but in reducing the area of their charge to manageable limits; and then, as time goes on, with future developments, to delegate greater powers, and further powers to the local bodies for which they may have shown themselves worthy."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"Sir, I must confess to a sense of surprise at the warmth of the reply which has been given to my observations by the Hon'ble the Home Member. His usual manner is one of calmness and moderation and I confess to a sense of disappointment at his attitude and the warmth of that attitude in regard to this Resolution. I will say also this that I have followed his observations with the keenest possible interest and before I came to this room I read with close attention the Hon'ble Member's speech in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's motion. I do not find any new matter brought up to-day, but the old arguments set forth with a warmth of feeling which he did not display on that occasion.

"Sir, the Hon'ble the Home Member is pleased to suggest—I hope I have correctly interpreted him—that this is the thin end of the wedge, that I want this Advisory Committee to be appointed as a mere consultative body, that the Collector will be at liberty to brush aside the recommendations of this body, but that when Collectors have done that, somebody occupying my seat in this Council will come forward and thunder forth his anathemas against the proceedings of the Collector. I have had not the smallest idea of anything of the kind. 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof' is the dictum of the practical administrator, and I hope and trust that my Hon'ble friend the Home Member will accept it. We cannot afford as administrators to take long views of things; we have sufficient work for the day and we do that. Will the Hon'ble gentleman tell us what will be the future of this Council, whether it will remain a consultative body or whether it will be something more—whether in the course of succeeding developments it will not become the irresistible and the unresisted master of the Government? As you ask me to take a long view of things, I am prepared to accept the challenge and await the

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee.*]

result. The Parliament of England was at first a small consultative body summoned by Simon de Montfort, and it is the institution that governs the British Empire to-day. We are not at liberty, sitting here as practical administrators, to look far into the future. We discuss questions on their merits without reference to future developments that may take place. I venture to submit that ought to be the attitude of every practical and sound administrator sitting here and presiding over the destinies of a great department dealing with the affairs of an Empire like this.

"Sir, it has been said that the Collector ought to be at liberty to consult whomsoever he pleases. He does that now. Why should you then fetter him with a Council, is an argument which the Hon'ble the Home Member has brought forward. The Collector is certainly at liberty to consult whomsoever he pleases. Even if he had a Council, that liberty would not be taken away from him. But if there is a constituted Council, there is the guarantee that the Council will advise with a sense of responsibility ; but when you go to A, B and C, to this wind-bag and to that wind-bag, to this man trying to advance his own interests, and to that man trying to advance the interests of his relatives, where is the guarantee that the advice will be sound and disinterested ? Therefore, when we suggest an Advisory Council, we suggest a responsible body who will neither be wind-bags, nor interested persons. Thus, there is a distinct advantage in having a Council of this kind advising with a sense of responsibility.

"Then, Sir, it has been said that the responsibility of the Collector will be taken away from him if there is such a council I fail to understand how that will be so. It is an advisory body ; the Collector will be the master of the situation. The Hon'ble the Home Member has himself acknowledged that. I do not want to make this Advisory Committee the master of the Collector but rather, if I may so express myself, a servant of the Collector. If my servant gives me any advice about any particular matter and I disdain that advice, does my sense of responsibility depart, or is it even in the smallest degree restricted ? I accept the figure of speech which the Home Member has made use of, in interpreting the sense of my resolution and accepting that view, I ask that if the Collector dispenses with their advice, refuses to be guided by it, how is his sense of responsibility lessened in the smallest degree ? I am surprised, Sir, that in this Imperial Legislative Council an argument of this kind should have been brought forward and by the Home Member. I must say, Sir, that I am thoroughly unconvinced by the arguments of the Hon'ble the Home Member, the country will remain unconvinced ; every educated Indian will read those arguments and he will confess to a sense of regret that an argument of this kind should have been brought forward by an Imperial Minister for the purpose of defeating a motion which is calculated to strengthen the administration, to add to the elements of sobriety in our public life, to stimulate public spirit in the country, and to strengthen the Collector in the discharge of his executive functions. I confess to a sense of great disappointment, but I feel bound to give expression to it in the most emphatic manner possible. The Hon'ble the Home Member says that he has got converts to his views this time whom he had not before. I rejoice at the announcement, I desire to congratulate him on the converts he has secured. I do not know who they are, but if he has got them, so much the better ; the country will not indeed miss them.

"Sir, with reference to the first part of my Resolution, I propose to withdraw it after the assurance that has been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Porter. With regard to the third part I may just mention this fact that this proposal was made in Lord Ripon's time. My memory carries me back to those days, and Lord Ripon suggested a Board consisting of three members, the Sanitary Commissioner was to have been one of them, an Indian gentleman was to be the second, and there was to be a third member. That proposal fell through owing to financial reasons. I have been trying to find out the papers, but I have not succeeded. I made an application to the Government of Bengal, and the Government of Bengal was not able to give me the papers. The papers

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee; The Vice-President; Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

may be in the Secretariat of the Government of India. I am distinctly of opinion that with the development of local self-government that is now taking place you must relieve the local officers of the power of control and you must confide it in a public body furnished with expert knowledge and devoted exclusively to local concerns. Sir, this motion will, I fear, not be accepted by the Government of the day, but I have not the slightest doubt, if I have the smallest provision into the future, that the time will come when a Local Government Board will be established in every province.

"Sir, the first part of the Resolution is withdrawn, and I ask you, Sir, to put the other parts of the Resolution separately, if I may be permitted to make that request."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"Part (*a*) is, by permission, withdrawn Parts (*b*) and (*c*) will be put separately."

Parts (*b*) and (*c*) were put and rejected.

RESOLUTION *RE* AMENDMENT OF TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT.

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur :—"Sir, I rise to move the Resolution which stands in my name :—

That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the opinions of Local Governments be invited as to the desirability of amending the last paragraph of section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act in the following manner, that is to say, to add in the first line after the words 'this section' the following words 'or in section 48 of the Registration Act (III of 1877),' and in the last line after the words 'security thereon' to add the following words 'and such mortgages shall have the same effect as regards priority as if they were registered.'

"The reasons which have induced me to move this resolution are the conflicting decisions which have been given by the Calcutta High Court. It has been the invariable practice in this country since the decision of the Privy Council in the case of Varden Seth Sam *versus* Luckputty (9 Moore I. A.)—that was a case from the Madras Presidency—to recognise equitable mortgages without question. But the decisions which have recently been given at complete variance with the former decisions render it necessary to amend section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act. Sir, I beg to point out to this Council that ever since the enactment of this section 59 it has been the practice for banks and private capitalists and other money-lenders to lend large sums of money on equitable mortgages: and it is a great facility to traders to take money on the deposit of title-deeds, because the execution of regular mortgage not only involves a large expenditure of money, time and labour, but sometimes, when it is exposed, goes to impair the credit of a merchant. Under these circumstances merchants as a rule, when on a sudden they are called upon to raise money, whether it be to meet *hundis* or to enable them to conduct their business more satisfactorily, usually resort to the practice of raising money on the deposit of title-deeds. For a long time—as I pointed out, ever since the decision of the Lords in that appeal case from the Madras Presidency, and more particularly, since the enactment of the Transfer of Property Act, it has been the practice of banks and private capitalists and money-lenders to advance large sums of money on the basis of what is called an equitable mortgage, and which is created by the mere deposit of title-deeds with the lender and the validity of such mortgages has never been questioned, rather it was held in the case of Coggan *versus* Pogose, which was a decision of Mr. Justice Pigot of the Calcutta High Court, that an equitable mortgage should have priority over a subsequent registered document relating to the same property. But, in view of the provisions contained in section 48 of the Registration Act, a question has recently arisen as to whether a subsequent registered mortgage

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.*]

should not have priority over an equitable mortgage. If that view be accepted, *i.e.*, that a subsequent registered mortgage should have priority over an equitable mortgage, there will be no necessity for the provision contained in the last paragraph of section 59, because it will lead to loss of money, if not to fraud.

"Now, section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act says:

When the principal money secured is one hundred or upwards, a mortgage can be effected only by a registered instrument signed by the mortgagor and attested to by at least two witnesses.

"But immediately after that it is enacted:

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to render invalid mortgages made in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon, by delivery to a creditor or his agent of documents of title to immoveable property, with intent to create a security thereon.

"In contradistinction to what is stated in the first part of section 59, which enacts that a mortage can be effected only by a registered instrument signed by the mortgagor and attested to by two witnesses, it is enacted in the last portion of the same section that nothing contained in this section shall invalidate mortgages made in the towns of Calcutta, etc., by the mere deposit of title-deeds of immoveable property; and this, as I said before, is intended to give facilities for carrying on business.

"I may read a short extract from the judgment of their Lordships of the Privy Council in Varden Seth Sam's case—

'There is properly speaking no prescribed general law to which the decisions must conform. They are directed in the Madras Presidency to proceed according to justice, equity and good conscience. The question then is whether the decision appealed against violates that direction or not. The Court of Appeal reversing the prior decisions has decided that the contract was not operative as a hypothecation, or pledge, even between the parties to it. Yet the evidence shows that the plaintiff looked not simply to the personal credit of the person with whom he contracted, but bargained for a security on land. If any positive law had forbidden effect to be given to the actual agreement of the parties to create that lien, the Court of course must have obeyed that law. If the contract of lien were imperfect for want of some necessary condition, effect must have been in like manner denied to it as a perfected lien. But nothing of this sort is suggested in the pleadings or proved. It is not shown that in fact the parties contracted with reference to any particular law. They were not of the same race and creed. By the Mahommedan law, such a contract as the one under consideration, for a security in respect of a contingent loss, would be one, not of pawn, but of trust. It is not declared that any writing or actual delivery is essential to the creation of such trust by that law; but as the contracting parties are not both Mahommedans, that law would not have governed the question of the validity and force of their contract, even in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff is a Christian; the contract took place with parties living within the local limits of the Supreme Court of Madras, though it related to land beyond them. It is not shown that any local law, any *lex locirei sitae* exists, forbidding the creation of a lien by the contract and deposit of deeds which existed in this case; and by the general law of the place, where the contract was made, that is, the English law, the deposit of title-deeds as a security would create a lien on lands, though, as between parties who can convey by deed only, or conveyance in writing, such lien would necessarily be equitable. In this case there is an express contract for a security on the lands, to which no law invalidating it, effect must be given between the parties themselves.

"Then it was held in a case decided by Mr. Justice Pigot (Coggan *versus* Pogose), that an equitable mortgage created by deposit of title-deeds would have priority over a subsequent mortgage though registered. Then in another case reported in I. L. R. 33 Cal. 410, decided by Sir Francis Maclean, C. J., and Caspersz J., their Lordships say—

We now pass to the appeal of the plaintiffs (that is, Raja Gokul Das) which deals with the question of priority as between the Company and themselves. The Company say they claim under a registered mortgage, and that they had no notice of the plaintiffs' equitable sub-mortgage, and that they are entitled to priority. The plaintiffs contend that, inasmuch as they are prior in point of time, whether or not the Company had notice of the sub-mortgage, they are entitled to priority, and they put their case in this way. They say that having regard to the last paragraph of section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act, the transaction with Dhanpat Singh, that is, the mortgagor here, constituted perfectly valid

mortgage to them, inasmuch as it was a delivery to the creditor's agent of the three mortgages, which constituted the only documents of title of the property in question and that this was done with intent to create a security thereon. A mortgage is defined in section 58 of the Transfer of Property Act. No registration then was required under section 59.

"Then later on their Lordships say—

Now, it was decided more than 20 years ago by Mr. Justice Pigot in the case of Coggan *versus* Pogose that a deposit of title-deeds of certain property under a verbal arrangement to secure payment of a debt, is not an oral agreement or declaration relating to such property within the meaning of section 48 of the Registration Act. Section 48 says that all non testamentary documents duly registered under this Act and relating to any property whether moveable or immoveable shall take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to such property unless where the agreement or declaration has been accompanied or followed by delivery of possession.

"The defendants here, that is the Eastern Mortgage Company, wanted to take shelter under section 48 of the Registration Act; but I beg to point out that the Registration Act, *i.e*, Act III, came into force in 1877, whereas the Transfer of Property Act was passed in 1882. With their eyes open the Legislature expressly enacted that in spite of what is stated in the first part of section 59, nothing said in this section would go to invalidate a mortgage created by deposit of title-deeds. So under this section it was held that this disposed of the contention raised under section 48 of the Registration Act. Then it is said, 'The case is the stronger since the passing of the Transfer of Property Act', which goes to show that irrespective of the passing of the Transfer of Property Act, according to the previous judgments of the Privy Council and the judgment of the Calcutta High Court, in India it has become a wide practice to recognise mortgages created by deposit of title-deeds, and their Lordships pointed out that the case has become stronger since the passing of section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act.

The case is stronger since the passing of the Transfer of Property Act, for section 59 recognises such a transaction as a valid mortgage, without the necessity of registration, while section 58 tells us what a mortgage is and section 67 what are the rights of the mortgagee. We therefore think that apart from the question of notice, the Company is not entitled to priority over the plaintiffs, as the former are not protected by section 48 of the Registration Act.

"Then it was distinctly held that in spite of the provisions of section 48 of the Registration Act a mortgage created by deposit of title-deeds should have priority over a subsequently created mortgage, subsequent in point of time. But unfortunately doubts have been thrown on the correctness of those judgments by the strong views expressed by His Lordship, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, C. J., and by the decision of Mr. Justice Fletcher in the case of the Calcutta Bank *versus* Panchcowry Mitter. In that case the question arose in the Calcutta High Court whether a registered mortgage should have priority over a mortgage by deposit of title-deeds, known as an equitable mortgage of the same property. Under section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act the latter is a perfectly valid mortgage, but it was argued that an equitable mortgage is the result of an oral agreement, and therefore under section 48 of the Registration Act a registered mortgage, though subsequent in point of time, should take effect against, *i.e.*, would have priority over, an equitable mortgage relating to the same property.

"The case was compromised and therefore the point was not finally settled, but the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, seemed to be of the opinion that the registered mortgage would have priority; and the decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fletcher in the lower court was to the same effect. It is indeed a matter of regret that Sir Lawrence Jenkins should hold such a view. I may mention here that this very point was raised and fully discussed in the case of Gokuldas *versus* Eastern Mortgage and Agency Company (Indian Law Reports, 33 Cal., page 410), and it was held in the above case by an Appellate Bench consisting of C. J. Sir Francis Maclean and Mr. Justice Caspersz that an equitable mortgage is not an oral

19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.*]

agreement. It is a complete mortgage by itself and as such a subsequent registered mortgage could not under section 48 of the Registration Act have priority over an equitable mortgage.

"However, as stated before, large sums of money have been advanced and are being daily advanced in the presidency towns on the bare deposit of title-deeds relating to immoveable property, on the faith of the provisions contained in section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act, that it is a perfectly valid and good security to advance money on the deposit of title-deeds. It will entail serious loss, it will involve sacrifice of large sums of money, to hold now a contrary view, that is to say, to hold that, in view of the provision contained in section 48 of the Registration Act, a subsequent registered mortgage should have priority over an equitable mortgage relating to the same property. As a very important principle is involved and as section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act was enacted with a view to give facilities to merchants and traders for securing money for financing their business without executing a regular mortgage, which necessarily entails large expenditure of money, time and labour and which when exposed goes to impair a trader's credit, and doubts having been cast on the absolute validity of equitable mortgages on account of the strong opinion expressed by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the Bengal High Court, it has become imperatively necessary from all points of view, specially in the interests of trade and commerce, to place equitable mortgages on a sound and sure footing. Otherwise it would open a wide door to fraud as the following illustration will show.

"Suppose B were to borrow from A in Calcutta the sum of Rs. 50,000 and were to deposit with A the title-deeds of his, that is, B's immoveable property in the district of Dacca, with a view to create a charge thereon; and suppose after the lapse of 6 months or so, B were to sell his above property to C for a lakh of rupees by a registered conveyance, now, if it were held, as it has been held in the Calcutta High Court, that the registered conveyance, though subsequent in point of time, would have priority over the equitable mortgage which is in the nature of an oral agreement and nothing more, would not such an interpretation of the law open a wide door to fraud and be a stimulus to the commitment of fraud?

"The principle of equitable mortgage has long since been recognised both in England and America. In this country equitable mortgages have been accepted without question since the decision of Their Lordships of the Privy Council in Varden Seth Sam *versus* Luckpathy (9 M. I. A. 307—324) and by the enactment of section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act, the Indian Law on the subject has been assimilated to what prevails in other important centres of trade and commerce. It is well known that it takes a very long time to execute a regular mortgage and it involves a large expenditure of money and what is worse the execution of a regular mortgage goes to impair a man's credit. It was to avoid all these, and at the same time to provide prompt and inexpensive means for raising money required for financing business, that the provision of the last paragraph of section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act was deliberately embodied in the Indian Statue Law. I have no hesitation in saying that the provision of the last portion of section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act has been a great help to merchants and traders for raising money for conducting their business; whatever interpretation may now be put on this section, it is an unquestioned fact that the evident intention of the Legislature was that a valid mortgage should be created by deposit of title-deeds with the creditor. To me the section seems to be clear enough, for though the first portion of section 59 provides that where the principal money secured is Rs. 100 or upwards, a mortgage can be effected only by a registered instrument signed by the mortgagor and attested by at least two witnesses, it is, in direct variance with the above provision, enacted in the last portion of section 59, that in case of what is called an equitable mortgage, no registration or attestation would be necessary and that no written document would be required at all, but that a perfectly valid mortgage would be created by delivery to a creditor of documents

of title to immoveable property with intent to create a security thereon; and, to prevent fraud, it was further enacted that such a mortgage could only be created in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, etc. I have no hesitation in saying that the Legislature, by enacting this provision, deliberately intended that equitable mortgages, in spite of the provision of section 48 of the Registration Act, should have priority over all subsequently registered documents. To hold otherwise would not only go to neutralise the provision of the last paragraph of section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act, would not only entail sacrifice of large sums of money hitherto advanced by various banks and private capitalists and moneylenders on the faith of this section would not only go to seriously handicap all businesses and enterprises, but would at the same time open a wide door to fraud; and I beg to add that the good intention of the Legislature would be frustrated and the provision made here would become an absolute nullity, for no one would care to advance money on an equitable mortgage when it is liable to be defeated by a registered document subsequently executed.

"Sir, my prayer is that the opinions of Local Governments and High Courts be invited to the conflicting decisions passed by the Calcutta High Court and in view of the current of decisions passed, it is desirable, in order to remove doubts and anxieties, that section 59 should be modified. If this Council does not accept my recommendation, I would request, as a last alternative, that the Legislature be advised to delete this provision altogether.

"I wish also to point out that the feelings of uncertainty and uneasiness are not mine alone, but are shared by the European banks and solicitors in Calcutta; and I will read extracts from their letter.

Before concluding I may state that the decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fletcher in the case of Calcutta Bank, Limited, *versus* Panchcowry Mitter and the strong views expressed by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins, when the matter came in appeal before the Appellate Bench, have thrown considerable doubts on the absolute validity of equitable mortgages, and it is said that the present uncertain state of law on the subject is seriously affecting the business of banks. The following extracts from a case prepared by a well-known and respectable firm of solicitors—all Europeans—for having counsel's opinion on the subject, will go to verify what I have stated. The case was prepared by Messrs Morgan and Co., who are solicitors for a very large number of European banks in Calcutta, in order to seek the opinion of counsel as to what the banks should do in view of the opinion expressed by the Chief Justice.

Counsel will recollect that on the recent hearing of the appeal in the case of The Bank of Calcutta, Limited, against Nanda Lal Roy and others, in which counsel appeared on behalf of the Bank of Calcutta, Limited, a number of questions were raised upon the question of the validity of securities created or purported to be created by the deposit of title-deeds with or without accompanying registered or unregistered memoranda and also as to the relative priority of securities created by deposit with or without memoranda against subsequent securities constituted by registered instruments. The judgment of the Lower Court (Fletcher J.) on the question of priority as well as his observation on the decision in Coggan *versus* Pogose at the time of the hearing on the matter before him as well as some observations that fell from the Chief Justice when the appeal was being argued have given rise to some doubt as to the present state of law on the subject. Owing to a compromise being arrived at in the appeal, no definite decision was given on any of the points at issue.

The present uncertain state of law upon the question of the securities is seriously affecting the Bank's business, and they desire to be advised as to how far they can safely accept the security of deposits of title-deeds and as to what, if any, formal records of the deposits should be made.

"This will go to shew that the feeling of doubts and suspicions as well as uneasiness which have been created by the above decision of the Calcutta High Court are shared by well known European solicitors and European banks in Calcutta.

"I therefore, with all the earnestness that I can command, appeal to this Council to remove the doubts and suspicions which have been caused and to place the question of equitable mortagage on a sound and sure footing and thereby put a stop to the loophole for committing fraud.

"With these remarks I appeal to the Council either to amend this section and to take the opinion of the local Governments, or to delete the section altogether, so that there might not be any loophole for committing fraud."

19TH MARCH, 1914.] [Sir William Vincent.]

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—" Sir, with the permission of the Hon'ble the Law Member, I should like to speak on some points which arise for consideration out of this Resolution I shall try to do so as briefly as possible. The Resolution, as I understand the Hon'ble Mover, aims at securing to mortgages effected by the deposit of title-deeds priority over registered mortgages executed on dates subsequent to such deposit.

" Now, the position of the law is that outside the Presidency towns and certain other commercial centres which are referred to in section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act, mortgages of immoveable property, when the principal secured by the mortgage exceeds Rs. 100, can in accordance with the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act only be effected by registered instruments attested in a particular manner. Within the towns above referred to, such mortgages may be effected either by registered deed or by delivery to the creditor of the title-deeds relating to the property with the intention of creating security thereon; and section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act provides specifically that nothing in that section is to affect the validity of these equitable mortgages in the towns to which I have referred.

" The Hon'ble Mover is, however, apprehensive that the position of equitable mortgages is not sufficiently secured by these provisions of the law, and he proposes to amend section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act in two ways. Firstly, he proposes to insert in the last paragraph of that section a reference to the Registration Act; and if his amendment were to be accepted, the section would run as follows:—

Nothing in this section or in section 48 of the Registration Act (III of 1877) shall be deemed to render invalid mortgages made in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein and Akyab by delivery to a creditor or his agent of documents of title to immoveable property with intent to create a security thereon.

"Now, when the Member refers to Act III of 1877, he is under some misapprehension as that Act was repealed in 1908 by the Registration Act of that year.

" The Act of 1908, however, re-enacts section 48 of the Act of 1877, and it is with reference to the later Act that he would doubtless wish his proposal considered. The section, however, does not deal with the validity of mortgages, but with the postponement of one kind of mortgage to another. In other words, there is nothing in section 48 of the Registration Act which deals with the question of the validity of mortgages by deposit of title-deeds, and it seems unnecessary to say, therefore, that nothing in section 48 of that Act should affect the validity of such a mortgage; and I suggest for the consideration of the Hon'ble Member that his proposal in this respect will not meet the object he has in view I need scarcely explain that the question whether one mortgage is to be postponed to another is a separate question from the validity of a mortgage, and, indeed, until a mortgage is determined to be valid, no question of postponement or priority can arise. I think therefore that the Council should hesitate before accepting this part of the Resolution.

" The second amendment proposed is that the words ' And such mortgage shall have the same effect as regards priority as if it has been registered ', should be added to section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act. Now, Sir, it may be doubtful whether an amendment of this kind could be more suitably inserted in the Transfer of Property Act or whether it would not be more convenient to provide for what the Hon'ble Member wants by an amendment of the Registration Act. This is a point, however, that can be considered later if the proposal to modify the law is approved. Coming, however, to the real modifications of the law which the Hon'ble Mover wishes to effect, I doubt, in the first place, if it has as yet been proved that any such amendment is necessary or whether the amendment which he proposes will meet the case to which he refers.

" The exact position of mortgages by deposit of title-deeds in relation to subsequent registered mortgages has been before the Courts more than once, and

[*Sir William Vincent; Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

the effect of section 48 of the Registration Act in respect of such mortgages has been specifically considered. One of the best known cases is that decided in 1884, referred to by the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray, in which it was decided that section 48 of the Registration Act—the very section to which the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray refers—did not affect mortgages by deposit of title-deeds; and in another case in 1905 the same view was taken. I have not been able to find any reported case in which a contrary view of the law has been expressed. We have, therefore, decisions for the last 30 years which secure the rights of equitable mortgagees.

"The Hon'ble Mover informs us that the priority of such mortgages has recently been doubted in the Calcutta High Court, and he has been kind enough to lend me a copy of the paper-book of the case referred to. This was, in fact, a case originally decided by Mr. Justice Harington, and the exact question now under discussion does not seem to have been raised at the first hearing at all. The position there was something as follows: an equitable mortgage had been created by the deposit of title-deeds, and subsequently the borrower entered, as it was alleged, into further contracts with his creditor and addressed to him letters stating that the deeds already deposited would remain as security for certain sums named therein; and the question at issue was whether the letters relating to the subsequent agreements should be registered or not, as it was argued that they were the real basis of the contracts in respect of the alleged subsequent adjustments, and that these contracts had not been effected by the original deposit of the deeds. The judgment has no reference to section 48 of the Registration Act, and I cannot ascertain that the question of the priority of mortgages was discussed at all before Mr. Justice Harington. In fact, the only point that was considered was that to which I have referred, namely, whether the letters written by the mortgagor to the mortgagee should have been registered or not. If I may put it so, the fact there considered was not whether an equitable mortgage by deposit of title-deeds should be postponed to a subsequent registered mortgage, but whether for particular advances there was any admissible evidence of equitable mortgage. This case on appeal was remanded to the Court of first instance with certain directions. Mr. Justice Fletcher then, as I understand his judgment, held that the debt for which priority was claimed by virtue of the equitable mortgage was a new debt created after the purpose of his original deposit of title-deeds was satisfied, and that there was a new agreement which gave the charge for this new debt on the documents already deposited. If, therefore, the modification in the law proposed by the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray were given effect to, it is at least doubtful how far the mortgagee in the suit referred to would have been benefited, for the real contention in that case before Mr. Justice Fletcher was that the charge for which priority was claimed was not created by the deposit but by a later agreement."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur:—"Sir, I rise to a point of order. I beg to correct you (Sir William Vincent) in this way, that the letter refers to a subsequent advance, not to the original advance. There were two advances; the letter referred to the subsequent advance; and the question was distinctly raised before Mr. Justice Fletcher whether the first advance under section 59 should have validity over the subsequently created registered mortgage. That was the point raised before Mr. Justice Fletcher and his decision was that it should not have priority over the mortgage under section 48 of the Act."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"As far as I was able to understand the judgment (I saw it only for a short time), I understand that the decision in that case was what I have stated, namely, that the charge for which priority was claimed was not created by the deposit, and there is no indication in the judgment that the learned Judge intended to dissent from the previous rulings of 1884 and 1905 to which I have referred.

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Sir William Vincent; Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.*]

"Those Hon'ble Members who are familiar with the ways of Courts will know that a single Judge could not have openly dissented from well established rulings in this way without some reference to them. I agree, however, that with regard to the validity of the particular agreement under examination in that case some doubt may have been created in the law by this recent decision, but I submit it is premature to consider the question of amending the law on the *obiter dicta* of Mr. Justice Fletcher, which are not reported as far as I am aware, or on certain statements alleged to have been made by the Chief Justice of Bengal (of which we have no authentic record) in a case which finally was compromised. I put it to this Council that on vague allegat ons of this kind, that the Chief Justice said this and the Chief Justice said that, it is premature for this Council to consider a question of amendment. I do agree, however, that there may be some doubt as to the particular point raised in this case, and I understand that, if the necessity should arise after the actual facts have been ascertained, the Government will consider the advisability of addressing Local Governments on the subject. I doubt, however, how far these difficulties will be solved in any way by the amendment which the Hon'ble Member proposes.

"I may add, however, that if the question of equitable mortgages is to be re-opened, I think it is at least possible that some of the opinions received will not advocate that any greater protection should be secured to equitable mortgagees for the expediency of allowing such protection has at various times been questioned on the ground that it infringes on the principle underlying registration; and indeed such a practice is open to obvious objection. If a lender proposes to lend money on the security of immoveable property in this country, the first and main source of information as to any existing encumbrances on the property is the Registration Office, and if no encumbrances are registered, the lender feels safe in advancing money: and in many cases he does not require that the original title-deeds of the mortgagor should be produced or made over to him. A system, therefore, by which a mortgagee who has taken every reasonable care by having searches made in the Registration Office to ascertain that the property on the security of which he is advancing money is not encumbered is prejudiced by the subsequent ascertainment of an existing mortgage effected by deposit of title-deeds prior to the registered mortgage is open to considerable criticism; the more so, because such a mortgage if effected in a Presidency town may, according to some authorities, affect property outside that area. It is at least possible (I do not put it higher than that) therefore that if the Hon'ble Member were successful in his Resolution he would find that some of the opinions received would not advocate any changes in the law, which might further benefit mortgagees by deposit of deeds.

"In any case, for the reasons that I have already attempted to explain, I doubt whether the amendments proposed are suitable or whether they would effect what the Hon'ble Mover wishes; and I submit that it is entirely premature to ask us to consult Local Governments on a matter of this kind. I submit therefore that the Resolution in its present form is not one which should be accepted by this Council, although the question whether any amendment in the law to meet that particular case is necessary is a matter which may have to be further considered."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur:—"I wish to read a further extract with your permission. Sir William Vincent has been good enough to doubt whether Mr. Justice Fletcher gave such a decision, I say he did so. I have no certified copy of the judgment with me, but it will be evident from the note which has been furnished to me by a counsel, namely, Mr. S R. Das, who is a prominent member of the Calcutta Bar, and other papers, that such a decision was given."

[*Sir William Vincent; Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur; The Vice-President; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*] [19TH MARCH, 1914.]

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"May I put it to the Hon'ble Member that it would be better if he read Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment and not the opinion of counsel."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"The point is one which we can decide by the sense of the Council. I take it that there is no need to accept the *obiter dicta* of the Court."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur :—"In the judgment given by Mr. Justice Fletcher he expressly held that a subsequent registered mortgage under section 48 of the Registration Act should have priority over an equitable mortgage."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"The Hon'ble Member would be in order in reading the judgment, but he would not be in order in reading the opinion of the counsel on the judgment."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"May I rise, Sir, to invite your attention to Rule 3 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business of this Council, which provides that the Council shall ordinarily meet at 11 A. M. and not prolong its sitting after 4 P. M., unless the President otherwise directs.

"I will just say one word The matter raised by this Resolution is one of importance so far as commercial men are concerned, and perhaps other members would like to say something before the resolution is put to the vote. In view of that, you may be pleased to consider whether the Council should not adjourn."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"No Member has shown any desire to speak, and the Hon'ble Member is now replying, so that I think we had better hear him before we adjourn."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur :—"Sir, I bow to your decision and I will read the judgment.

This cause coming on the 25th day of July instant and on this day for further directions pursuant to the directions given by the Appeal Court on the 11th day of July, 1910, on the report of the second Assistant Registrar of this Court, dated the 4th day of June, 1908, and his further report dated the 19th day of May, 1909; both filed on the 20th day of June, 1909, before the Hon'ble Ernest Edward Fletcher, one of the Judges of this Court, in the presence of Counsel for the claimants—

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"That is not a judgment; that is a decree."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur :—"That is the judgment. I have also got the decree with me. I am not myself a lawyer. I come to seek the help of this Council. Objections have been taken that the amendments have not been properly framed. I am sorry, but that is not the point, I say. Feelings of uneasiness and uncertainty have been aroused by a recent decision, which goes to reverse previous decisions on this point. That is the question. Would it be desirable in the interests of the mercantile community that, until several lakhs of rupees have been sacrificed by an adverse decision on the point, it would not be proper for the Council to take any action on it? I beg to differ upon that point. However, I will read the judgment.

If the agreement is oral it would be postponed to a registered document by section 48 of the Registration Act if in writing under section 49 ....

[19TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur; The Vice-President; Sir Ali Imam.*]

On this aspect of the case it appears to me impossible to determine the respective priorities of the two charges. But, as above indicated by me, I should hold that in so far as the properties comprised in the registered charge to the Bank and the documents deposited with the Roys are common to both, the Bank by virtue of the registration of their charge obtained priority over the Roys. The cases cited during the argument have little bearing on the point in question, for I think that the evidence shows that on the 3rd September, 1901, a new debt for Rs. 22,000 was created, and that there was an agreement that the title-deeds deposited on the 14th August, 1894, should continue as a security for the repayment of the said sum and interest thereon. In the circumstances of this case that agreement not being effected by a registered document is postponed to a charge created by registered document affecting the same property.

The costs of the hearing before me will be dealt with by the Appellate Court.

"The judgment distinctly provides that, so far as the same property is covered by both the equitable mortgage and the subsequent registered mortgage, the subsequent mortgage would have priority over the equitable mortgage. This is the case decided by Mr. Justice Fletcher. I therefore beg to suggest, whether the amendments have been properly framed or not, that before serious loss is caused to the mercantile community by holding that a subsequent registered mortgage should have priority over an equitable mortgage, and in view of the uncertainty and feelings of uneasiness which have been created by this decision, it is extremely desirable. I do not mean to say that the legislature should at once take up the matter—that the Governor General in Council would be pleased to invite the opinions of the Local Governments and of the several High Courts as to whether it is or it is not desirable to amend the section in a particular way. I therefore beg the Government of India to invite the opinions of the Local Governments as to whether or not the particular section should be amended in a particular way. That is what I pray for."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"That is not the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur:—"That is my Resolution, and how would the Council be prejudiced by inviting opinions I cannot see."

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam:—"May I say a word, Sir. The Resolution of the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur is one in regard to which we in our Department had some discussion, and after very careful consideration it was decided that the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent would deal with it. As a matter of fact it has been dealt with, and, if I may say so, the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent has said that this matter cannot at present come up for consideration, but that hereafter, if an occasion arose, there would be time enough to consider the arguments which have been advanced by the Hon'ble Member. Well the Transfer of Property Act is one in regard to which, in my Department, I receive many suggestions, and we have in view the revision of some of its various provisions. Therefore, it seems to me that the Hon'ble Mover need not at present press his Resolution, because in the reply which has been given on my behalf by the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, encouragement has been given to him to hope that hereafter this matter may receive the consideration of Government. It seems to me that the Hon'ble Mover is more or less under the impression that there has been want of sympathy on our part so far as the Resolution goes. As a matter of fact there is no want of sympathy at all. The form in which the Resolution stands is open to objection, and we are not disposed to send it to Local Governments to invite their opinions. But hereafter the substance underlying the Resolution will probably come up and will no doubt receive our very careful consideration. That is the position, and I think, if I mistake not, that is what the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent said in his speech."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur:—" Sir, after the assurances given by the Hon'ble the Law Member, I have no hesitation in saying that I withdraw the Resolution, as he was good enough to say that it will receive the early attention of the Government of India. I understand that the Transfer of Property Act is going to be revised, and I wish that the matter at that time will receive the careful attention of the Government of India. I am very much obliged to the Hon'ble the Law Member."

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE FURLOUGH RULES FOR THE PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

The Hon'ble Srijut Ghanasyam Barua:—" Sir, as it is very late in the day, and as I think it will be better to have an interview with the Member in charge on the subject, I will not move the Resolution this Session. Therefore, I would like to have your permission to withdraw the Resolution, keeping the right of moving it later, if necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler:—" I will be very happy to explain any point connected with his Resolution to the Hon'ble Member on which he may wish for information."

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 21st March, 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Legislative Department.

DELHI:

The 20th March, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c 14, AND 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Saturday, the 21st March, 1914

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble SIR HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 47 Members, of whom 41 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur asked :—

1. "Will the Government be pleased to supply the following information :— **Quantity and cost of country and foreign made paper bought by Government of India and Local Governments.**

(*a*) The total approximate quantity of country made paper (in reams or pounds) bought annually by the Government of India and the Local Governments and Administrations, together with its approximate annual cost to each Government or Administration.

(*b*) The total approximate quantity of foreign made paper (in reams or pounds) bought annually by the Government of India and the Local Governments and Administrations, together with its approximate annual cost to each Government or Administration.

(*c*) The names of individuals or firms in India and England who have contracts for the supply of paper to the Government of India and the Local Governments and Administrations.

(*d*) The total approximate quantity of paper manufactured annually by the Indian Paper Mills."

[*Mr. Enthoven; Rai Sri Ram Bahadur; Sir Robert Carlyle; Sir Gangadhur Chitnavis.*] [21ST MARCH, 1914.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven replied :—

"(*a*) and (*b*) A statement * is laid on the table showing approximately the total quantity of country and foreign made paper purchased during the years 1910-11, 1911-12 and 1912-13 under the heads 'Imperial,' 'Provincial' (except Bombay and Madras), 'Miscellaneous' including Railways, Bombay and Madras, together with its approximate cost. Separate figures for each Local Government and Administration are not available.

"(*c*) Paper supplied from England is obtained by indent on the Director General of Stores at the India Office. It is not known from what individuals or firms the Director General procures the necessary supplies. In India, the following firms have contracts for the supply of paper to Government :—

"The Titaghur Paper Mills, Bengal; the Bengal Paper Mills, Bengal; and the Deccan Paper Mills, Poona. Purchases are also made from Messrs. Parthasarathy Nayudo and Perumall Chetty and Sons, Madras.

"(*d*) About sixty million pounds of paper have been manufactured annually by the Indian Paper Mills during the three years ending 1912."

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur asked :—

Appointment of Additional Sanitary Engineers in United Provinces.

2. "(1) Is the Government aware whether there are urgently required measures for the improvement of sanitation in the United Provinces, which cannot be taken in hand for want of a sufficient number of Sanitary Engineers?

"(2) (*a*) Has any requisition for the appointment of Additional Sanitary Engineers been received from the Government of the United Provinces?

"(*b*) If so, have any arrangements been made for the appointment of such officers and if so, when are they likely to take up their appointments?"

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle replied :—

"(1) The Government of India are aware that there is in the United Provinces a large number of schemes for the improvement of sanitation to be carried out, and the Government of the United Provinces has represented to them that the existing establishment of Sanitary Engineers is inadequate to deal with these schemes as expeditiously as they desire.

"2 (*a*) The answer to the first part of the second question is in the affirmative.

"(*b*) On the recommendations of the Government of India the Secretary of State was asked to sanction the appointment of two additional assistants to the Sanitary Engineer. These appointments he has sanctioned and he is now taking steps to secure the services of engineers possessing the requisite qualifications. The Government of India are not at present in a position to say when the engineers who may be selected are likely to take up their appointments."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhur Chitnavis asked :—

Amendment of Order VI, Rule 14, of First Schedule, Civil Procedure Code.

3. "(*a*) With reference to the Government reply to my question of 29th March, 1910, suggesting an amendment of Order VI, Rule 14, of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure of 1908, have Government made the promised inquiry, and if so, with what result?

"(*b*) Have Government received lately a number of memorials on the subject?

"(*c*) If so, does Government propose to take any steps with a view to the amendment of the rule in question so as to authorise agents to sign plaints?"

* *Vide* Appendix.

[21ST MARCH, 1914.] [*Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Barua; Sardar Daljit Singh; Mr. Wood.*]

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—

"(*a*) The Hon'ble Member appears to have overlooked the receipt by him of the Home Department letter No. 1695 of the 2nd December, 1910, to his address, in which the results of the inquiry suggested were considered, and reasons given for not proceeding with the amendment of the rule referred to.

"(*b*) The answer is in the negative.

"(*c*) The Government of India do not propose to take any further steps in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Barua asked:—

Provision for accommodation of Indians of position for medical treatment in Delhi.

4. "(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that there is no provision in any hospital in Delhi for the accommodation of Indians of position for treatment?

"(*b*) Is it a fact that Mr. B. Borooah, Proprietor of the firm of Messrs. B. Borooah & Co., lately met with a serious motor accident, and was admitted into the Hindu Rao's House Hospital?

"(*c*) Is it a fact that he was asked to quit it before he was fit to be discharged, and if so, on what grounds?

"(*d*) Is it a fact that the said hospital is maintained out of public funds?

"(*e*) If the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, do the Government propose to consider the desirability of making suitable provision for Indians of social position either by making the existing hospitals or some wards in them open for such accommodation or by making separate arrangements?

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—

"The only public hospital in Delhi is that maintained by the Municipal Committee. The accommodation therein is doubtless susceptible of improvement, and in fact an application has been made for a grant-in-aid towards that purpose, but pending the construction of the new city, in which a hospital will necessarily find a place, there are obvious reasons for proceeding with deliberation. When the establishments of the Government of India were removed to Delhi, hospital accommodation was arranged for their use in two houses, but these were not intended for the general public, except in emergency cases, if accommodation was available.

"Mr. Borooah was thus admitted to the Hindu Rao's House Hospital, but when it was ascertained that the injuries were not dangerous and that he could be moved, he was taken to an hotel.

"It may be mentioned that the medical treatment afforded at all three hospitals is the same. The Civil Surgeon is in charge, while the House Surgeon is an Assistant Surgeon."

The Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh asked:—

Raids in North-West Frontier Province.

5. "(1) Has there been any increase in the number of raids by trans-frontier tribesmen in the North-West Frontier Province in the last six months?

"(2) What steps (if any) are being taken to protect the subjects of His Majesty in the aforesaid province from such acts of aggression?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wood replied:—

"(1) There has been no marked increase in the number of raids by trans-frontier tribesmen in the North West Frontier Province during the last six months. The impression that such has been the case is probably due to the publicity given in the Press to the audacious outrages recently committed at Khairabad and Jehangira Railway Stations, coupled with two raids by

Bunerwals in the Mardan Sub-division and a raid at Takht-i-Bahi by the Utmankhel tribe.

"(2) Steps have been and will continue to be taken to protect the subjects of His Majesty from such acts of aggression. The Khairabad and Jehangira cases are being dealt with through His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, in whose territory the perpetrators reside; and local measures have been taken to secure the safety of passenger trains travelling at night and to protect railway stations. On the 23rd February, the Malakand movable column proceeded into Buner territory and destroyed the villages of those tribesmen chiefly concerned in the Mardan case and a general blockade is now in progress against the Utmankhel tribe as a punishment for the raid committed at Mardan. A letter has also been addressed to His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan on the subject of the Khost outlaws who are responsible for a number of outrages on the border."

BUDGET FOR 1914-15.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"I rise to present to the Council the Budget of the Government of India for 1914-15. The preliminary estimates which I laid before the Council on the 2nd March have been revised in the light of our latest information. The Financial Secretary's explanatory memorandum has also been checked and brought up to date.

"The final figures of the Revised estimate for 1913-14 and of the Budget estimate for 1914-15 are given in the statements* which I have to-day laid before the Council. The broad results of the revenue account are brought out in the table below, which Honourable Members will be able to compare with the corresponding tables given in paragraphs 7 and 20 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement:—

[In millions of £]

	BUDGET, 1913-14.			REVISED, 1913-14			BUDGET, 1914-15.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial	Provincial	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial	Total.
Revenue . . .	53·044	29·280	**82·324**	53·777	30·707	**84·484**	54·237	30·842	**85·079**
Expenditure . . .	51·718	32·193	**83·911**	52·290	31·309	**83·599**	52·981	34·048	**87·029**
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—).	+1·326	—2·913	**—1·587**	+1·487	—·602	**+·885**	+1·256	—3·206	**—1·950**

"The alterations which have been made in the figures of the Financial Statement are few and of no great importance. They involve no modifications of the financial proposals which I placed before the Council on the 2nd March; and all that I need do is to refer to the changes in the briefest possible manner.

"In our Revised estimate for the current year, we have made a few corrections, the net result of which is to raise the Imperial surplus by £159,000 and to reduce the Provincial deficit by £139,000. The Land Revenue is coming in better than we expected in Burma and the Punjab, and also, so far as the current year is concerned, in the United Provinces. Under this head a total improvement of £154,000 over our previous Revised estimate is now anticipated, of which Imperial will get £96,000 and Provincial £58,000. The March sale of uncertified opium in Calcutta has resulted in an increase of £33,000 in our Opium revenue. There is also a rise of £27,000 in the Miscellaneous receipts in England. In view of our latest revenue returns we have made some reduction in the Revised estimate of Excise revenue, but it is more than counterbalanced by improvements under Customs and Forests. The total Imperial expenditure in the current year will not materially differ from our

* Not published with these Proceedings.

previous Revised estimate; but in the Provincial Section a further lapse of £75,000 is now anticipated mainly under Education, Medical and Civil Works.

"As regards the Budget of next year, the Imperial surplus is now expected to be about £24,000 less than the preliminary estimate, and there is a small reduction in the Provincial deficit. The Budget estimate under Land Revenue has been reduced by £133,000 in the United Provinces, where the deficiency in the winter rainfall will necessitate higher remissions than had previously been allowed for. The whole of this loss will fall on Imperial, for reasons which I have already explained in introducing the Financial Statement—in brief, the operation of the guarantee system. On the other hand, some improvement is expected in the Land Revenue collections in the Punjab and Burma, and of this increase Imperial will get £45,000 and Provincial £54,000. Thus on the whole the Imperial share of Land Revenue has come down by £88,000, while the Provincial share has gone up by £54,000. In view of the rise in the average price which took place at the March sale of uncertified opium, we have decided to raise the estimate of average sale price for the ensuing year from R1,600 to R1,700 a chest; and we have accordingly increased the Budget estimate of Opium revenue by £88,000. An expected decrease of £20,000 in Army receipts is counterbalanced by an equivalent reduction in the total grant for Military services, the net provision for Military services as a whole being thus kept unchanged. Provision has been made for an increase of £20,000 in the Miscellaneous charges in England which has recently been advised by the Secretary of State. In the Provincial section the increase under Land Revenue already mentioned, and a smaller improvement in the Excise revenue, are almost wholly counterbalanced by somewhat increased provision for expenditure made by some of the Provincial Governments.

"Turning now to Ways and Means, I have no changes to record in capital expenditure and none of any importance in receipts on capital account In consequence of the net improvement of about £300,000 in the revenue account in the current and ensuing years, and of an increase in the net receipts from certain miscellaneous remittance transactions, the total cash balance in our treasuries in England and India at the end of 1914-15 will be about £500,000 more than our previous estimate. The remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills have been increased by £500,000 in the current year; and the cash balance in our treasuries in India is now estimated at about £12¼ millions on the 31st March 1915, the cash balance in the Home Treasury on that date standing at about £5 millions."

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1898, and the Court Fees Act of 1870. In the 16 years that have passed since the present Code was made law, various defects in it have been brought to light. It is inevitable that in a Code of such magnitude and importance imperfections should from time to time be revealed. The legal profession has grown in numbers and the number of cases in which accused persons are defended by counsel is annually increasing, and, as is only natural, the correct interpretation of the various provisions of the Code becomes a matter of greater argument and discussion. Nothing is more surprising sometimes than the manner in which a new interpretation of some section finds expression in the judgment of a Court. I have the greatest respect for the acumen of the legal profession, and in spite of the fondness of lawyers for precedents. they somehow manage to find exceptions to the rule that there is nothing new under the sun. In the course of years these points of doubt and

[*Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar.*] [21ST MARCH, 1914.]

difficulty accumulate until it becomes essential to undertake various amendments of the Code. And a periodical amendment of the Code has thus been a feature of its working ever since its first enactment.

"In the present instance the Police Commission made certain suggestions in connection with some of the sections of the Code which are concerned with police work. These suggestions were referred to Local Governments and their replies, together with other accumulated suggestions that have been made from time to time by one or other authority were collected, and a collection of these was sent out again to Local Governments in 1910. In sending their replies advantage was taken by High Courts and Local Governments to put forward various other proposals, suggested by difficulties either in the practical working or in the interpretation of particular provisions of the Code, which have been brought to light from time to time by various authorities, judicial and executive, who had experience of these difficulties. The whole of this large mass of suggestions and opinions has been examined most carefully by the Government of India. The present Bill is the outcome of that examination and of the sifting of the very numerous suggestions that have been received. Although the Bill contains 143 clauses, yet it makes no alterations in the main principles and structure of the Code and the modifications are largely matters of detail and not susceptible of presentation in a condensed form. The Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies the Bill is, however, particularly full and detailed and will enable the various amendments to be studied at leisure by the large class of people who take a real interest in the working of our criminal law, and it would be merely to take up the time of the Council unnecessarily were I at this stage to attempt any detailed analysis or explanation of these clauses individually. To do so I should indeed have to read out the whole of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. There will be ample opportunity for their careful study before the next stage is reached, and in addition to the material now available there will be the further opinions and criticisms on the Bill from Local Governments, from the High Courts and the public generally. These will in due course be collected and laid before a strong Select Committee of this Council. In these circumstances I will not take up the time of the Council further. I am merely asking for leave to introduce the Bill; it is not, as I have said, in any sense a revision of the Code; it merely singles out all those sections regarding which diversities of interpretation have come to light or in which practical working has shown practical defects. With these few preliminary remarks I move for leave."

The Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar :—"Sir, I venture to congratulate the Hon'ble the Home Member on the shortness of the statement accompanying the Bill. In my humble opinion it is as it ought to be formal and non-controversial. So the Bill will go before the country without any instructions from Government or this Council; but I desire, for a second, to point out that the time has come for throwing open the whole Code of Criminal Procedure for revision by this Council. We have now three Bills to amend the Code, one as to which leave is asked for just now, the other one introduced a few days ago in relation to enlarging the law as to contempt of Courts, and thirdly, the Bill, embodying the much vexed rescue provisions on which we had a full dress debate the other day on the motion that it be republished. Thus we have three different Bills all modifying one Code, and we shall be bound to have three different Select Committees and three sets of discussions thereon in Council. I believe it will save a considerable amount of the time of Council if all these Bills are consolidated into one Bill, and if that Bill is circulated after being introduced at the next Simla session. As has been pointed out by the Hon'ble the Home Member, the Code is substantially in the form in which it was enacted some 50 years ago; there have been amendments, from time to time; and I think it is time to revise the whole Code, principles and provisions. The more important reason, I think, is that Hon'ble non-official members who might like to introduce amendments to

[21ST MARCH, 1914.] [*Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar; Malik Umar Hyat Khan.*]

general parts of the Code will be at a considerable disadvantage. Although our rules are meagre on the subject, I believe the practice in Parliament and elsewhere is that amendments must be relevant to the other amendments introduced by the Bill or consequential or somehow related to them. I must grant that this principle has been liberally construed and applied; still, if any amendments which Hon'ble Members might propose to move are far too remote or not at all connected in some way or another with any of the amendments introduced by Government in any of the three Bills, they will have to introduce new Bills for embodying their amendments. Although, as I have said, our rules are not quite comprehensive on this point, they are likely to work hard in application in the light of the practice obtaining in Parliament, and Hon'ble Members will be hampered in the introduction of what they believe to be very desirable amendments to the existing law. I therefore pray that Government will be pleased, while these three Bills are being examined by the public, to consider the desirability of introducing a consolidating and amending Bill, so that the whole Code might be placed before the Council for revision. I have not yet had an opportunity to read the present Bill, but we are told that this Bill will consist of 143 clauses; and as the Code contains some 565 sections, this comes to less than ⅓rd and more than ¼th of the Code; and if to this we add the provisions of the other two Bills, it becomes sufficiently bulky. Assuming that we are in a position to introduce amendments relating to the Bill or consequential upon it, I believe the number will be multiplied by two or three So the work in three sections will be enormous in all. I have been for some time endeavouring to move a resolution to recommend the appointment of a small commission of experts, as in the matter of the Code of Civil Procedure, to examine the subject and to prepare a draft Code. I now beg leave to place before the Council and before the Hon'ble the Home Member, without throwing any obstruction in the way of sending out these three Bills for public opinion and for the opinions of the Local Governments, the desirability of introducing one Bill, consolidating these three Bills, on the ground of economy of time, and in view of giving greater facilities to Members to discuss the whole of the Code of Criminal Procedure."

The Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan:—"Sir, I rise to second the proposal of my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar. I have been for a long time advocating particularly the re-consideration of the whole law, and I think it requires seeing into. If that is done, I think that in future there will be less difficulty whenever there is a Bill forthcoming. If whole Bills are put before a Committee, as I asked one or two years ago and since have been asking more or less regularly, and if the whole thing, *i.e.*, the criminal law, was seen through, there will be no difficulty in future, and people both outside the Council and in it will be able to put before the Government their views about certain sections. Many difficulties have been experienced in regard to the procedure of several cases carried on in keeping with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and I do not know whether I am in order in referring to them.

"Sir, I think one of the causes why the administration of justice has not lately been carried out properly is the way in which the law is administered. Every one knows, I think, that there are certain defects in administration. For instance, supposing a man saw a man being murdered, he would be the last person to go to the Government officials and say that he had seen it, because if he did, the first thing would be that his *zamanat* would be taken; all that time the work at his home would suffer; then he would be cross-examined and after being examined by the police he would have to go to the Court, to the Magistrate, then to the Sessions Court and then to the Chief Court. There are the expenses for one thing; and another matter is the way in which these people [pointing to the Hon'ble Mr. Achariar, a lawyer] are allowed to cross-examine; they put all sorts of questions, showing that the man is a blackguard and that he is telling lies. These are the reasons why people

do not come up; they say 'what is the use of appearing before the Court.' If the accused gets off the Government does not take care for the life and property of the witness and it is said that something is wrong in his evidence. Then again the same accused may murder or do something wrong or burn the house of the witness; he can do anything he likes if there are no witnesses forthcoming There is another difficulty; if there is one witness and he is a true witness, it may be said that he is mistaken. It is not possible that there should be two or three men present when the crime is being committed. Sir, I think if a man in Council desires to put forward his amendment or anything like it on the criminal law he should be allowed; and if anything is to be done at the time in the way of amendments of certain portions of the law, why not have it done thoroughly and revise the whole law?

"In urging these views I know I have taken up the time of the Council. But when amendments are being prepared, I think everybody should be allowed to put forward his views."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir the difficulty which is created by the present practice of asking for leave to introduce a Bill which is not before the Council has been well illustrated by the speeches delivered. None of us except the Hon'ble the Home Member and the Home Department know what the particular provisions of the Bill are to introduce which leave is asked for. The two Hon'ble Members who have spoken have made many suggestions for amending the Code, but for aught we know, if the Bill were before them, they might have been satisfied that the amendments which they wished to introduce were covered by the provisions of the Bill. We are also placed in this difficulty that we are asked to vote either for or against the motion for leave to introduce a Bill without knowing anything of it. This is the second time when I have drawn attention to the disadvantage arising from the present practice, and I hope the Hon'ble the Law Member will take the matter into his consideration with a view to amend the rules so as to provide that before a motion is submitted to the Council asking for an expression of opinion for or against it, there should be material enough before the Council to enable it to judge whether it should vote for or against the motion."

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur:—"Sir, my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has placed before the Council the disadvantages under which we work in not having the Bill before us. In the short speech which the Hon'ble the Home Member has delivered just now there are some hints, but they are not sufficient to place us in possession of sufficient facts on which we could give an intelligent vote. The Bill, Sir, which has now been introduced is the third Bill relating to the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code. We had first the Bill which was introduced at Simla in September last regarding the law affecting minor girls, then we had another Bill introduced two days ago the object of which is to amend the law relating to contempt of Courts. Now we have a third Bill to-day. We do not know, Sir, what are the special provisions of this Bill, but I must represent to the Council that such a procedure is not satisfactory. If there be one consolidated Criminal Procedure Code, it would be advantageous to the Bench, the Bar and also to the general public. Then there is another disadvantage under which the public will labour; they will not be in a position to make any suggestions for new provisions to be incorporated in the Bill, nor to suggest any improvements of some of the existing sections. I may suggest that the security provisions in the Code have not been found to be up to the mark, nor the provisions with regard to temporary orders under section 144. The subject of recording confessions is also one that requires reconsideration. There has been a great deal of correspondence on the subject; but I need not refer to its tenor at present. Then, Sir, there is the question of appeals against the orders of acquittal on behalf of the Government. There is another important provision

[21ST MARCH, 1914.] [*Rai Sri Ram Bahadur; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee; Sir William Vincent; The Vice-President; Mr. Madhu Sudan Das; Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

of the Act, and that is the revision of the orders of lower Courts by the High Courts, on which there have been so many divergent rulings. I would mention another and the last instance, and that is the maintenance clauses of the present Criminal Procedure Code. If a Bill revising the whole Code be introduced, all these questions may be taken up by the Select Committee and the matter may be set at rest. With these remarks, Sir, I support the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"Sir, I understand that in the House of Commons, when leave is asked to introduce a Bill, it is more or less a matter of form which has to be complied with. Are we going through a mere matter of form, or is this House called upon to record an intelligent vote upon the motion which is made by the Hon'ble the Home Member? If it is merely a matter of form, such as apparently is the practice in the House of Commons, I have nothing to say, but if this House—"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"May I rise to a point of order, Sir? This is not a House of Parliament: this is the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"I just want to point out that I am discussing the question that if this is a matter of form, we have nothing further to say, but if we are to record an intelligent vote upon the motion made, then I agree with my Hon'ble friends who say that ampler materials ought to be placed before us in order that we may be able to do so. I think that is a simple issue, and I don't think that the Hon'ble Member is justified in interrupting me in this matter—"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"I think that I may rule that, as a matter of practice of this Council, a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is frequently treated as a matter of form."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"Then I have nothing further to say."

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das:—"Sir, as the proposal is a matter of form, the only course left to us would be to propose, when the other two Bills come up, that their further progress be stayed, and if, on examining the amendments which are proposed to be made in the Criminal Procedure Code, Hon'ble Members find it desirable, the three Bills may be allowed to be considered together. I think the Hon'ble Home Member ought to be prepared to receive suggestions of that nature, should the amendments proposed in the Bill now introduced show that it would be better to consider all the three Bills together."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"Sir, with reference to the various remarks that have been made by Hon'ble Members upon this motion, I should like to say that there are two methods by which Bills are brought before the Council. In one set of circumstances, with the special sanction of the Viceroy, previous publication of the Bill is made before the subject is brought before the Council at all. When that is done, it is unnecessary to make any formal motion for leave to introduce the Bill. On the other hand, if it has not been previously published, the procedure is to move for leave to introduce it. Now, it is perfectly clear, and no one would wish to deny that Hon'ble Members who have not had a Bill before them are naturally not able to commit themselves to any definite expression of opinion on the details of that measure, and consequently, what generally happens is that the general principles of the measure are explained by the Member who is moving

[*Sir Reginald Craddock.*] [21ST MARCH, 1914.]

or leave to introduce it, and with regard to those general principles so far as they appear from the speech the Council are at liberty to express their *primâ facie* opinion as to whether, on hearing his explanation, they are desirous of the Bill being introduced and of the subsequent steps being taken, *i.e.*, publication and so forth. That has been the case with the various Bills that I have had the honour to introduce in this Council. I have explained the general principles and Hon'ble Members have generally either given their adherence to those principles or expressed dissent, as the case may be, in both cases reserving their opinion on matters of detail.

"In the present Bill, as I have explained, the variety of clauses is such, and the details involved are such, that there can be no general principle for me to expound. I have stated that the amendments are designed either to meet the cases of different interpretations or of practical difficulties in work, and if the Council accepts this motion it merely means that they agree that, when in the course of working the law differences of interpretation arise and practical difficulties are felt in practical working, it is desirable to have a measure to set at rest doubts regarding their interpretation and to remove those difficulties which have been experienced in the practical working: that is all that the Council is asked to assent to to-day.

"Suggestions have been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Achariar, the Hon'ble Mr. Sri Ram and the Hon'ble Mr. Das, that as we have other Bills before us for amending certain parts of the Criminal Procedure Code, all three Bills might be taken together. Now, Sir, as I have explained, the present Bill deals with those amendments of detail which experience has shown to be necessary; the two other Bills to which reference has been made represent something much more than this. Although the Bill in connection with minors was, for convenience, included partly in the Code of Criminal Procedure, it was partly concerned with amendments to the Indian Penal Code. Furthermore, it was introducing new principles as well as new procedure into our law, and it would complicate matters enormously if a Bill of this kind, the objects of which I have explained, were to be joined up with matter of the kind contained in the Bill for the better protection of minors. Similarly, as regards the Bill dealing with contempts of Court, that Bill is essentially an amendment of the Indian Penal Code and the amendments which it proposes in the Criminal Procedure Code are purely consequential amendments following on that Bill.

"Then again it has been suggested that the proper way of dealing with this matter would be to have a complete revision of the whole Code of Criminal Procedure, so that every portion of it might come under the scrutiny of the Council and it might be amended from beginning to end. Well, Sir, that is not at all the object which we have in view. In putting forward this Bill our object is, as I have stated more than once, to remove difficulties which have been felt and not to re-open and rip up the whole of our criminal procedure from beginning to end. Although these clauses may be numerous, many of them represent extremely small changes. The Criminal Procedure Code has, I think it may be said, stood the test of time very satisfactorily, and if we were to dream of undertaking the task of ripping open the whole of our Criminal Procedure Code and starting again from first principles, I do not know how many years would be occupied by so colossal a task, and meantime these necessary amendments, the necessity of which has been demonstrated by the practical working of fifteen years, would have to remain entirely in abeyance.

"For these reasons, Sir, I will ask that the motion for leave to introduce the Bill be now put."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"Sir, I now beg to introduce the Bill and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in

English, and in the local official Gazettes in English, and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"The Council is adjourned to Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock. I may remind Hon'ble Members that the practice of this Council is that speeches on the budget debate are limited to 20 minutes."

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 24th March, 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI:
The 31st March, 1914.

APPENDIX.

(Referred to in the Answer to Question 1.)

Statement showing approximately the total quantity of country and foreign made paper purchased during the years 1910-11, 1911-12 and 1912-13 together with its approximate cost.

Country.

	1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.	
	Quantity (Tons).	Value (Lakhs).	Quantity (Tons).	Value (Lakhs).	Quantity (Tons).	Value (Lakhs).
		R		R		R
Imperial*	3,840	13·01	3,320	11·27	4,042	12·86
Provincial (except Bombay and Madras)	4,118	13·96	4,300	14·59	4,314	13·72
Miscellaneous (including Railways)	460	1·56	585	1·99	510	1·62
	(*Reams*).		(*Reams*)		(*Reams*)	
Bombay	72,000	3·85	63,000	3·73	60,000	3·6[illegible]
Madras	107,936	6·91	11,634	3·64	124,754	3·65

* Excluding watermarked paper for use with adhesive court-fee stamps.

Foreign.

	1910-1911.				1911-1912.				1912-1913.			
	Reams.	QUANTITY.		Value (Lakhs.)	Reams	QUANTITY.		Value (Lakhs.)	Reams.	QUANTITY.		Value (Lakhs.)
		Yards.	Tons.			Yards.	Tons.			Yards	Tons.	
				R				R				R
Imperial	8,220	4,270	103	1·18	6,050	8,200	79	88	6,370	8,130	82	·90
Provincial (except Bombay and Madras)	8,60	24,20[illegible]	134	2·02	8,900	15,300	78	1·34	8,810	18,0[illegible]0	89	1·29
Miscellaneous (including Railways)	2,350	31,[illegible]70	13	·52	2,8[illegible]0	26,840	14	·53	3,790	44,140	11	·66
Bombay	1,300	...	...	·12	2,[illegible]00	...	...	·29	10,000	...	...	·55
Madras	61,739	...	...	3·[illegible]8	80,439	...	...	4·33	87,704	...	...	3·32

The cost in all cases against the heads—"Imperial, Provincial and Miscellaneous", is based on the issue rates of the Stationery office.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, & 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Tuesday, the 24th March, 1914.

PRESENT :

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*, and 60 Members, of whom 52 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhur Chitnavis asked :—

1. "Has the attention of Government been drawn to the leaders in the issues of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of 6th and 9th March current, headed 'The Famine and Famine Insurance Fund'? Famine Insurance Fund.

"(*b*) If so, does Government propose to make a full statement on the subject of this Famine Insurance Fund, with a view to remove popular misconception, if any, on this subject?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied :—

"The Government have seen the leading articles referred to in the question.

"The objects of the grant and the purposes to which it is applied were fully explained by my predecessor in replying to a Resolution moved by

[*Sir William Meyer*; *Raja Jai Chand*; *Sir Reginald Craddock*; *Sir Robert Carlyle*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale on the 9th March, 1910. The past history of the question has also been summarized on pages 188-189 of Volume IV of the Imperial Gazetteer.

Briefly, the grant remains at its original figure of Rs. 1½ crores, though the fact that under the conventional valuation of the rupee at 2*s*. then current, this sum originally represented £1½ million, and is now equivalent to £1 million only, appears to have caused some misapprehension on this point. Half the grant is applied to such irrigation and railway projects—in practice almost exclusively to the former—as are definitely expected to confer protection against famine on the area which they serve. The remaining half is applied in good years to the financing of productive capital expenditure, that is, for the most part to railway construction, and thus contributes to the improvement of communications which now so greatly mitigate the unhappy consequences of a defective rainfall by enabling food supplies to be moved freely to the areas affected and by conducing to a more uniform level of prices. These allotments have also materially strengthened our general financial position by leaving us with a smaller volume of unproductive debt than would otherwise have been attained, and so improving our borrowing powers in years of actual famine. Finally, when famine does occur, this reserve of revenue can, if necessary, be applied to actual famine relief, and as Hon'ble Members are aware under a recent but somewhat technical development of the system, the burden of such relief has now to a large extent been transferred to the shoulders of the Central Government. The Famine Insurance Grant thus continues to serve its original purposes in a very real and valuable way,—more effectively indeed than if the Government had rigidly adhered to the exact form of the earliest experiments in this direction."

The Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand asked :—

Raids in North-West Frontier Province.

2. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state whether any measures for the better protection of life, person and property of British subjects in the North-West Frontier Province are under consideration? If so what?

"(*b*) Is it a fact that gangs of wandering Pathans from beyond the border, generally known as *Hing* sellers in the Punjab, commit crimes wherever they happen to resort among British subjects? If so, does Government propose to authorise the police to remove such gangs from villages and other places which they frequent or where they put up?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"(*a*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to the Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh.

"(*b*) The matter is one for the Local Governments concerned, but it is thought that the evil is overstated in the terms of the Hon'ble Member's question."

The Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand asked :—

Memorial from landholders of new colonies in Punjab.

3. "Has the Government of India received any memorial from landholders of new colonies in the Punjab? If so, has Government considered the memorial and what, if any, is its decision thereon?"

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle replied :—

"The answer to the Hon'ble Member's question is in the negative."

[24TH MARCH, 1914.] [*The President; Sir Gangadhur Chitnavis.*]

BUDGET, 1914-15.

His Excellency the President:—"I would remind Hon'ble Members that the limit of duration of speeches to-day will be 20 minutes, and I must ask them to adhere strictly to that rule."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhur Chitnavis:—"My Lord, the very lucidity of the Financial Statement is likely to divert the public attention from certain important points. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer's frankness is attractive, and the innovations he has introduced have, with some exceptions, our hearty approval. The increased facilities for deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank, the bigger Rupee Loan and the accommodation to trade out of Government surpluses are all measures in which the Hon'ble Member has the country with him. Each has its own set of wholesome effects upon the economic condition of the people. But the necessity, or even the utility, of a reserve of two crores of rupees against 'capital commitments' after capital expenditure has been fully provided for is not clear. The practical extinction of our opium revenue from the China trade, after symptoms of an abnormal vitality during the last few years, taken along with the record loan provision of 17 crores of rupees in 1914-15, though for capital expenditure, is matter for serious consideration. India will not be reconciled to the inevitable consequence of the British Opium policy by the fact, emphasised by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, that 'in China .... cultivation still continues in several of the provinces, and there is still a large local demand for opium and a considerable amount of local production.' My Lord, the surrender of an annual revenue of five or six million pounds sterling from sentimental or ethical considerations is a unique historical act the merit of which disappears from its being forced upon us. It is difficult to overlook the fact that, but for this loss, our borrowings would be considerably less. I am aware, according to some, our annual loans are not onerous because they are reproductive. But whether unproductive or reproductive, they spell increasing indebtedness, and it will be conceded that indebtedness is worse than freedom from debt. Anything, therefore, which reduces the revenue and increases this indebtedness is serious. Besides, the budgetted loan of 17 crores of rupees is not all for reproductive works. A dispassionate consideration of the whole situation will justify the claim India has more than once put forward for a substantial contribution from the Imperial Exchequer by way of compensation for the loss of our handsome opium revenue.

"My Lord, the railways bulk large in the budget; they absorb two-thirds of the total allotment for capital expenditure. And this when the Hon'ble Finance Minister himself draws pointed attention to the uncertainties and the unsatisfactoriness of the railway profits. I have always maintained that, though the railways for their civilising influence and economic results are valuable, the time has come when only a cautious advance should be made in the matter of extension of trunk lines. Improvements have become more necessary than extension. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer indeed has acted upon this principle, and the allotment for construction next year represents a small proportion of the total. On the other hand, there is large scope for activity in branch lines and feeder lines, and extension should be encouraged by Government as much as possible. The Hon'ble Finance Minister refers to the existing liberal rules regulating construction of branch lines, but nothing is said about feeder lines. In my humble opinion, Government should encourage the construction of these lines by guaranteeing a small return upon the capital outlay. A Government guarantee will prove far more stimulating to private enterprise than a District Board guarantee. I hope the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer will favourably consider the advisability of adopting this policy if only to provide safe and sound investments for the people

"While I am on this subject of railway development, it is but bare justice that I, an old friend with an intimate knowledge of his capabilities and work, should record on the eve of his retirement our appreciation of the solid services rendered by the Hon'ble Sir Trevredyn Wynne in this matter of railway development.

"My Lord, an examination of the capital expenditure leads to the agreeable discovery that the fears of the opponents of the transfer of the Capital to Delhi

[*Sir Gangadhur Chitnavis.*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

have been falsified by the care and watchfulness evinced by Government in the settlement and execution of the programme of construction. The expenditure has been well kept down, and maximum of economy appears to be the determining principle with the further guarantee against waste supplied by the close personal supervision of Your Excellency. We all hope New Delhi will provide to the people an inspiring example of town building at a minimum of cost and within a short time, and will be a capital city worthy of this great Empire.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has shown commendable solicitude for local bodies in providing a recurring grant of £40,000 'for the remission of a number of miscellaneous contributions which local authorities at present pay to local Governments as a return for services rendered.' May we expect that he will in the same spirit relax the rules relating to 'lapse' in grants, and thereby increase the financial resources of those bodies? The existing system encourages, at times, thoughtless and wasteful expenditure, as there is always present a desire to spend during the year the whole amount to prevent lapse. This, as can well be seen, does not contribute to economy in administration.

"My Lord, the steady growth of revenue from the sale of postage stamps for postal purposes (Rs. 2,97,73,000 in 1913-14 against Rs. 2,47,43,396 in 1910-11, or an increase of 20 per cent. in four years) suggests a further concession in inland rates. The increase in the maximum weight of a single letter carried for half-anna to two tolas would be greatly appreciated. The maximum weight for one anna is ten tolas as against one tola for half-anna. The disparity is too great. The concession, I am sure, will not entail any serious and permanent loss of revenue.

"My Lord, agricultural improvement is a subject of perennial interest to us, and the only criticism I feel justified in offering, especially after the sympathetic speeches of the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle on the Revenue Resolutions of this year, is that Government has shown reasonable interest in the matter, and that, in view of all the circumstances, the advance we have made is satisfactory. It is further gratifying to note that moderation in assessment is an aim which the Government has kept steadily in view. The recent encouraging references made by the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle to the decreasing proportion borne by the land revenue to the total revenue of the country and his desire to see a still further improvement in that direction will, I am sure, have a moderating and wholesome effect upon settlements and assessments in the country.

"My Lord, agricultural improvement and moderate assessments do not exhaust the reforms so necessary for the amelioration of the economic condition of the people. There is another great need. The increased pressure upon land, admitted by all, should be relieved, and that can only be done by encouraging industrial development. And in connection with this question of industrial development the need for a change in the economic policy of this Government is becoming acuter everyday. My Lord, practically all India wants protection, and failing that, many would be content with a preferential tariff. And, as an enabling condition, we claim fiscal autonomy. Our claim is founded upon the highest considerations of justice and fairness as also the exigencies of the situation. The Indian feeling on these points is rapidly growing in volume and intensity. It is not for our industrial development alone that we demand this change in our fiscal relations with the Imperial Power, but the growing financial needs of this Government supply an equally powerful reason. It is true the extinction of our opium revenue from the trade with China has not so far directly necessitated additional taxation, but the fact must not be ignored that our expenditure is equated to some extent by revenue derived from some imposts regarding the wisdom of which public opinion is, by no means, unanimous. Reasonably heavy customs duties would enable Government to readjust taxation and relieve them of all anxiety for revenue. But without fiscal autonomy we are helpless. My Lord, we would bless the loss of our opium revenue if the consequential financial necessities of this Government help us to secure this autonomy. Out of evil cometh good, and even that detestable growth of a militant civilisation, anarchism, has evoked an outburst of loyalty from all sections of the people, has rallied round Government the sober elements of society, and has brought into relief the splendid

[24TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Sir Gangadhur Chitnavis; Malik Umar Hyat Khan.*]

devotion and fidelity of the Indian public servant. God grant, the loss of our opium trade with China is attended with good, and leads to the grant to us by the Imperial Government of a far more substantial benefit than an Imperial contribution, fiscal independence.

"My Lord, one word about a Provincial matter. The Central Provinces from all report have advanced rapidly in education, public spirit, financial resources, revenue and importance, and the time has come when the question of raising the status of the local administration may be sympathetically considered. I beg to repeat here the submission I have made before that we should now have a Lieutenant-Governor.

"My Lord, I cannot conclude without expressing, on behalf of the Province I represent, our sincere joy at the successful termination of the labours of the South African Inquiry Commission, the members of which have approached the subject in a spirit of reasonable compromise. To Your Excellency whole India is profoundly grateful for your determined and patriotic stand against unjust treatment of the Indian settler in South Africa. We all feel that, but for Your Excellency's bold, statesmanlike and timely interference, the South African Indian question would not have been settled so satisfactorily. My Lord, allow me to point out that Your Excellency's efforts in this behalf have been well supplemented by the earnest and skilful advocacy on the spot of this Government's able and experienced representative, I mean the Hon'ble Sir Benjamin Robertson. I feel a peculiar pride in that the effective interpretation of your wishes on the spot should have fallen to the lot of a Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces."

The Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan :—"My Lord, while congratulating the Hon'ble the Finance Member for making the best of a year of somewhat indifferent prosperity consequent on drought and other causes, I will briefly allude to some other points which are directly or indirectly connected with the Budget, since no alterations proposed to further any scheme or suggestions leading thereto can be effected without the aid of money. During this session many various points have been brought under discussion on which the members have had the fullest opportunity to ventilate their views. The more the members put forward various subjects in the form of Resolutions and initiate debates of this character, the less important and fascinating feature do the Budget speeches assume on the last field-day.

"I am glad to say that I am getting more and more satisfied with the changes effected by the Government. It has been a strange coincidence that many of my suggestions have been approved of in spirit and accepted in total or part thereof. I do not desire to suggest that Government was exclusively moved by my observations, but I can safely say this much that a necessity was felt by the Government to move in the direction advocated by me. I stated in my last year's Budget speech that my suggestions about changing the law regarding state offenders, inflicting on them severer punishment, increasing the power of Criminal Investigation Department, reforming the educational system and shifting the capital, met with the approval of the Government to a great extent. I emphasised the necessity of a general change in criminal law and procedure, and I am glad to find that the Bills are now introduced to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code; and I am sure that similar further amendments will continue to be introduced when the Government realizes the troubles suffered by the individuals in getting justice, which I have alluded to briefly in connection with the presentation of one of the above Bills. I laid stress on the urgency of making the Press Act more drastic and efficient than its present form. I am glad to find that the Government by rejecting the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee's Resolution have indicated that there is no intention to restrict or relax the provisions of the Code. I also hope that a further move will be made to put a permanent stop to a paper the security of which has been forfeited more than once.

"Dealing with this subject I would like to suggest that there should be an official journal translated in widely spoken languages and circulated in masses to counteract misconceptions created by ill-informed papers about the

[*Malik Umar Hyat Khan.*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

motives of the Government and their officers, as the present Government Gazettes are insufficient to meet such a necessity. I complained last year against the insufficiency of time given to the Members to discuss various important matters; but I am very glad to find this year that such has not been the case.

"As to the resolutions in respect of which last year I invited the Government to show more sympathy, I think that matters have much improved as a whole, but at the same time I must confess that the language in which they were couched, and the nature of their wholesale demand for the appointment of different committees composed of official and non-official members and consultation with local Governments, were of such a type that if they had been adopted and non-official members freely taken on the above committees, there would have been no non-official member left in this Council to-day to make speeches; and ordinary business of many officials would have materially suffered A great variety of different subjects which I put before the Decentralization Commission are receiving careful consideration, and it will be premature and a waste of time if I alluded to them here in the Council. While carefully going through my previous Budget speeches I find that on most of the matters I am entirely of the same opinion; and, instead of putting them before the Council again, I will only request that a further consideration should be given to them.

"I will now, however, briefly touch on some subjects in which I am particularly interested. The first of these is Islam and its followers in the Punjab, whom I represent. I desire to draw attention of Government to the true sense of steadfast and unwavering loyalty which they have conspicuously and admirably manifested to the Crown and their entire aloofness from the propaganda of sedition and anarchy in trying times of universal commotion in the Near East. This can well be judged from the text of a memorial which they hope conjointly to present to Your Excellency to-morrow. Their conduct and attitude were still more admirable, as some clever journalists, from selfish financial motives and a desire to bring themselves into notoriety, tried to strike a blow at their fidelity; but I am glad to say, in vain. I thank the Government on behalf of the Punjab Mohammedans for their kindly giving a helping hand to a backward community with the express purpose of raising them to the level of the advanced sister communities. For all Mohammedans the reading of their holy book is a religious obligation and as it contains multifarious subjects—social, moral, spiritual, historical and legal, etc.,—to comprehend which a sound education is of supreme necessity and equally obligatory, the Government, I hope, will always afford them every facility to acquire it by granting them liberal funds for the maintenance of their literary institutions.

"Turning to the army, I only remind the Council of my speech I delivered the other day on the Resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar in connection with the Nicholson Committee, and, admitting, that a great deal has been done by our previous Commander-in-Chief towards elevating the prestige of Indian officers and bettering the position of the army in general, I am sanguine that we are at the dawn of a new era under the auspices of the command of our present war-lord and that a further advance in the same direction will be made. The advance can only be accomplished by the aid of our Finance Minister, because the increase of pensions and pay, efficiency in various arms, construction of better lines and army defence works, navies and air-craft, etc., require funds. The funds available can safely be utilised by our new Commander-in-Chief, who comes here with not only the matured experiences of the armies of the British Empire, but has also closely studied the problems relating to the continental armies by personally visiting the whole continent and seeing the armies at their respective manœuvres. I hope that some regulations will also be framed in regard to the honorary rank so that the officers newly appointed should not supersede those already holding commissions. As to my detailed suggestions about various matters affecting the army, I do not think it necessary or desirable to trouble the Council in regard to them.

[24TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Malik Umar Hyat Khan; Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan.*]

"Turning to the agriculturists, I draw the attention of the authorities again towards the petty land-holder whose income is inadequate to meet his bare requirements of food in the year. He should be exempted from land revenue, as that will be taxing his food.

"Being the oldest member in the Council from the Punjab and speaking on behalf of the Punjabees generally I can say from my personal experiences of rural and urban areas that they have absolutely alienated their sympathies from the anarchical movements and are only horrified at hearing that some of the Punjabees should have been arrested in connection with such sinister movements. But all are of opinion that this movement is not from within but from without and only amongst half a dozen immature youngsters from the population of about two and a half crores. When the Punjab is under the rule of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, it should be considered a settled fact that it will remain a sedition-proof province."

"The Council will remember that I made certain remarks about certain drawbacks in the working of the railways last year; but owing to the transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi, a great change for good has come to pass since last year in the Punjab; and, apart from many other lines, there is a line under construction from Sangla Hill to Sargodha and Khushab, which will greatly open up my part of the country.

"It will not only be beneficial for the spread of trade and commerce but will immensely serve the *strategical* purposes, being a shorter route to the frontier; and it may prove of the greatest value with the aid of another line from Bhera to Khushab. But it is hoped that the lines will be broad-gauged, as otherwise a great deal of the Railway's carrying capacity will be lost for important and useful purposes."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan:—"My Lord, I rise to congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister on the successful Budget he has presented to the Council. In a lean year like the present he managed to show an Imperial surplus of nearly a million and a half pounds This surplus is even more than what was anticipated last year. 'In present circumstances,' says the Hon'ble Member, 'it is desirable to have an unalloted balance of about £1,280,000 to assist us in our heavy capital commitments.' 'Such a surplus,' he adds further, 'also serves the purpose of a reserve against unforeseen contingencies.' It appears to me that the real purpose of a reserve is defeated when the amount is proposed to be utilised for meeting any charges other than unforeseen contingencies. In the absence of any consideration for heavy capital commitments, the reserve might have been still further reduced, and a substantial portion of it might have been added to the educational grants. As it is, only £240,000 is available for disposal. Burma carries away a large non-recurring grant of £100,000, and a number of miscellaneous contributions claim a recurring grant of £40,000. But education and sanitation seem destined to receive recurring grants of £60,000 and £40,000 respectively. While 'fully recognising the necessity of adequate provision for the increase in expenditure which the great advance now being made in education and sanitation must inevitably entail,' the Hon'ble Finance Minister still finds it impracticable to go further than is proposed, as regards Imperial allotments. But I venture to submit that in view to a further increased surplus, he might have allotted an increased grant to education. For a recurring grant of £60,000 is hardly adequate to meet the growing needs of the country. Whether in fat years or lean years education and sanitation ought to claim a substantially large share of the Imperial grants, as they have continued to receive during Your Excellency's prosperous regime. While the budgeted expenditure last year on education under Imperial and Provincial heads was estimated at over six crores, the revised estimate has brought the figure down to less than five crores of rupees. I am, therefore, somewhat doubtful if the budgeted figures for 1914-15, now standing at about six crores under Imperial and Provincial heads, may not come down as near the revised estimate for 1913-14. While I plead before this Council for an increased grant to education, I do deplore the incapacity of the Provincial Governments to spend

[*Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan.*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

the large balances in their hands. 'The underspending of the Provincial Governments,' says the Hon'ble Member, 'falls mainly under education and medical.' That the Local Governments should allow the accumulation of large unspent balances may possibly lead to the curtailment of Imperial grants. I should, however, like to remind the Provincial Governments of the copy-book maxim, 'never put off till to-morrow, what you can do to-day.'

"My Lord, I am very thankful to Your Excellency's Government for their liberal and progressive educational policy, particularly as regads the development of Moslem education. My community gratefully appreciates the earnest resolve of the Government of India to improve and promote Moslem education. During the last five years our youths have made considerable progress in education as is evident from the last quinquennial Report on Education. The number of mussalman pupils under instruction has risen by 32·3 per cent. as against 25 8 per cent in the case of pupils of all classes in India. Again, it is very satisfactory to note that there has been an increase of 75 per cent. in the number of moslem girls under instruction. These are indeed healthy signs of our national progress.

"Referring to the needs of our community, the Educational Report frankly admits,—'Its needs require special measures; and the account of its progress demands separate treatment.' It is, therefore, necessary, My Lord, that a portion of the Imperial grant towards education should in future be earmarked for moslem education. Satisfactory as the progress of our youths is in the elementary and secondary stages of education, they have yet to make their way in higher education. 'The community,' says the Report, 'is still very backward in the field of higher education.' While the remedy to a great extent lies in our own hands, we may yet seek the willing assistance of our benign Government. I may, however, suggest the desirability of (*a*) appointing more mussalman Inspectors of school, and as an experimental measure, a few qualified moslem Inspectresses of school in selected areas, (*b*) training lady teachers for *zenana* instruction in private homes, and (*c*) giving a number of state scholarships to moslem youths to prosecute their studies at colleges in India and abroad. Moreover, in primary and secondary stages of education, special schools with Urdu as the medium of instruction are needed in each province. Minor details as regards the suitability of text books, the mode of instruction, the school fees, etc., may be left to the discretion of the local authorities.

"In the course of his Financial Statement, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer truly observed, 'Our financial position rests ultimately on agricultural and trade conditions' It is no less the duty of the Government than of the people that continued effort shall be made to promote the agricultural as well as the commercial prosperity of the land. Indians are deeply grateful to the Government for all they have recently done to improve agriculture. Increased facilities for the acquisition of scientific knowledge, measures of relief of agricultural indebtedness, irrigation projects, introduction of the improved methods of agriculture establishment of model farms, and extension of the co-operative movement are the outstanding features of agricultural reform. Just as agriculture is being developed, the trade of India, especially the indigenous trade, My Lord, needs to be developed through State aid. Some good old industries have disappeared under the stress of modern competition. New industries on up-to-date lines have to face certain difficulties, such as want of large capital, skilled labour and effective co-operation. If at this stage the Government would step in and help to promote at least small industries, it would certainly give an impetus to the growth of Indian industries. In my own province something was attempted in this direction, and the successful results showed the wisdom of a new policy. The aluminium and chrome tanning industries were started and worked successfully under Government auspices, until recently they were sold to private agencies. In his admirable Industrial Survey of the Madras Presidency, a chapter added to the last Census Report for Madras Mr Alfred Chatterton remarked :

While the work actually done under Government supervision was by no means inconsiderable since it resulted in the successful establishment of the aluminium industry, of the chrome leather industry, of irrigation by pumping, of the rural industrial factory, and in the

[2[illegible] MARCH, [illegible]] [*Khan* [illegible]*dur Mir Asad Ali Khan; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee.*]

substitution of the fly-shuttle loom for the indigenous hand loom over large areas, it may claim even indirect results of greater importance as the operations of the Department of Industries have undoubtedly stimulated private enterprise in every part of the Presidency.

"I venture to submit that the Imperial Government will be pleased to consider a scheme of state-owned or state-aided industries at suitable centres. Small Government factories, workshops, tanneries, and manufactories may be set up as models. Side by side with these concerns, technical schools may come into existence, so that youths trained in these schools may find employment in state-managed industrial concerns. In this way, My Lord, may be met the objection to want of industries for providing trained youths with suitable employment. As the scheme develops and progresses, it is likely to solve to a great extent the problem of the unemployed.

"Quite a number of stores are yearly purchased both in India and abroad for Government use. Some of these can be manufactured or made in state-owned or state-aided industrial concerns, if ever they come into existence. I do not want that the Government should embark upon any large industrial enterprise, but I do want that the Government should give all reasonable facilities and possible aid to indigenous industries, and set up small industrial concerns as models only for a time to come. In the fullness of time, when Government aid is no longer necessary, these Government concerns may with advantage be sold to private companies or parties. I for one feel sanguine that this modest scheme of state-managed industries may be given a safe trial.

"In view to the early disappearance of our opium revenue and the growing expenditure on several objects of public utility, we need more and more revenue to meet the ever-increasing demands on our Exchequer. I may, therefore, suggest the desirability of revising our tariff rates on imported articles, and of raising the customs duties, wherever practicable, purely for revenue purposes. As an alternative I may be permitted to suggest that the question of preferential tariff which was raised and discussed in this Council last year be taken into the serious consideration of the Government. India badly needs protection of her indigenous and infant industries. What form this much-needed protection may take in order to suit Indian conditions is a matter I leave in the hands of the Government.

"Before concluding my remarks, I may be permitted, My Lord, to express my deep thanks as well as the thanks of my community and of my Presidency for the very warm interest Your Excellency has taken in the welfare of our countrymen in distant South Africa. But for Your Excellency's courageous statesmanship and the firm attitude of Your Excellency's Government, the South African question would not have been nearer a practical solution. The recommendations of the South African Commission of Inquiry, so far as they go, are indeed satisfactory. I do hope and trust that the Union Government will see their way to accept them in their entirety."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"My Lord, my first words on this occasion will be words of congratulation to the Hon'ble the Finance Minister for his clear and exhaustive financial statement. The Statement may perhaps be lacking in some of the superficial elements of attractiveness; it may seem a bit prosaic, and a trifle gloomy; but, My Lord, in the simple, clear, direct presentment of the situation and in the evident anxiety which it displays throughout to place the fullest information before this Council and the country, it will stand favourable comparison with previous financial statements and will afford a valuable guide to the exposition of our present financial position. My Lord, in the opening words of the Financial Statement, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister says that it is his earnest wish to maintain the friendly relations between this Council and the Financial Department which have been bequeathed to him by his great predecessor. Speaking for myself, and I may claim to speak also on behalf of the non-official Members, I may say that we warmly reciprocate the sentiment. I may say that both in regard to his Department and other Departments the

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee* [MARCH, 1914]

realisation of that ideal will largely depend upon the attitude of these Departments and the spirit which inspires them under the control and guidance of their honoured chiefs. My Lord, official and popular opinion will sometimes differ; we cannot always see eye to eye with our official colleagues in this Council Chamber; there must be differences of opinion and occasionally they will be expressed with considerable emphasis, but, My Lord, an atmosphere of charity, and of tolerance, of mutual esteem and mutual regard will go far to exercise a soothing influence upon our deliberations and soften the acerbities of our debates. My Lord, an educated Indian taking up the Budget Statement and glancing through its pages has his attention irresistibly drawn to the provision under Sanitation and Education. That is his test; and judging of the present financial statement by that test, I must confess to a feeling of disappointment. We have only a grant of £100,000 for sanitation and education. My friend to the left, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, asked for an extra grant of £640,000; but it was refused, chiefly on the ground that there were large unspent balances in the hands of Provincial Governments, and that even if the Provincial Governments were able to spend the grants which they had budgetted for in the coming year, they would have an unspent balance of over £2,000,000 in their hands. My Lord, I cannot shut my eyes, no body can shut his eyes, to the force of the objection. But who is responsible for these unspent balances? Certainly not the people, certainly not their representatives. My Lord, I quite admit that sanitary and educational projects need to be carefully thought out and as carefully worked out, but Sanitation and Education are the most pressing amongst our problems. As regards Sanitation I will say this that the issues are immediate; and indeed pressing; and that delay is dangerous; for it may mean the loss of human life and the prolongation of human misery. From my place in the Bengal Legislative Council I asked the Government last session to submit statements showing details of proposed expenditure in connection with Sanitation and Education out of the Imperial grants. So far as Education was concerned my request was complied with; so far as Sanitation was concerned, my request was rejected. My Lord, it seems to me that the true solution of the situation lies in the association of the people in the work—the goading influence of popular opinion and popular enthusiasm will spur on Local Governments and quicken their pace. There is a suggestion that I would like to make and it is that Committees of the Legislative Councils of officials and non-officials should be associated with the authorities in the matter of this expenditure. I do hope that an arrangement of this kind, if it goes forth with the imprimatur of the Government of India, will expedite the pace of the administrative machinery. My Lord, on the subject of education I feel constrained to say a word or so about technical instruction. The attention of the Government has largely been devoted to literary education. We rejoice that it has been so, for, whatever national spirit, whatever patriotic impulse, whatever enthusiasm for the public good exists at the present moment, among my countrymen, is due largely to the beneficent and the awakening influence of that education which we have received at the feet of our English instructors. I gratefully acknowledge the fact, I am proud to acknowledge the fact in this Council Chamber, in the presence of the august head of the Government of India. But, My Lord, our industries need to be revived. There is a visible industrial awakening all over the country; it can only be led into fertilizing channels by technical education. The Government appreciates the need of technical education; indeed the Government of Bengal proposes to establish a technological institute, I hope and trust it will soon be an accomplished fact.

"But, My Lord, there is a cloud no bigger than a man's hand which darkens the horizon in Bengal at the present moment. It is proposed to transfer the Sibpur Engineering College from the vicinity of Calcutta and establish it in Dacca, making it a part of the Dacca University. We have not the slightest objection to there being an Engineering College at Dacca, but it would be a deplorable blunder to remove an engineering college, fully equipped for all branches of engineering education, from the vicinity of a great industrial centre like Calcutta. I think in this matter I am speaking with

[...TH MARCH, ...] [...*urendra Nath Banerjee.*]

some confidence and voicing the sense not only of the Indian, but also that of the local Anglo-Indian community.

"Intimately connected with the question of sanitation is the question of the waterways of Bengal Our river system is in a deplorable condition and is a source of anxiety to the public and the Government alike. Many of our rivers have silted up, or are fast silting up; and what has been the result? The drainage of large areas has been interrupted and the country around has been exposed to the attacks of malarious fever. In the Jessore district there has been a sensible decrease in the population owing to the ravages of malaria. The same story is repeated in Nadia. In the Dacca district the Dhaleswari river is silting up A waterways committee has been appointed and my friend over there is a member of that Committee. But we want funds.

"It is no use elaborating large projects of drainage or irrigation, when we have not got the money. Looking over the secretary's memorandum, I find no provision made for any scheme of water communication in Bengal. Possibly it is due to an omission on the part of the provincial Government, but I do hope and trust that if any such scheme be laid before the Hon'ble the Finance Minister later on, he will give it a sympathetic and indulgent consideration. I rejoice to find, My Lord, that the Italian system, *bonificazione*, has engaged the attention of the Government of India. It is a double system of irrigation and sanitation. It is associated with a great and honoured name, that of Leonardo da Vinci, who was not only the greatest painter, but also the greatest engineer of his age. It has now been in operation for several centuries in Italy and has yielded admirable results. The central idea of the system is to raise the level of the land and to deepen the level of the rivers It is expensive, but it is remunerative as well as sanitary. I hope and trust the Hon'ble Member in charge of sanitation will experiment with this system in large areas selected for the purpose.

"Intimately connected with the question of waterways is that of railways, and here, My Lord, I must sound a discordant note. Our Railway expenditure has gone up by leaps and bounds In 1910-11 it was 7½ millions; in 1913-14 it was 12 millions and more; in 1914-15 the budgeted grant is nearly 12 millions. My Lord, though the Capital expenditure on railways amounts to about 343 millions, the earnings are only 1·14 per cent, very inadequate indeed, looking upon the matter as a commercial enterprise. I do not in the smallest degree desire to minimise the value of railways. They serve to develop the country, mitigate the horrors of famine, offer facilities to the travelling public and are most useful for strategic purposes. None-the-less, My Lord, I think it is the universal sense of my countrymen that no railway construction should be undertaken, except it be for protective or strategic purposes, unless upon commercial lines and financed from capital. I believe that also was the view of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson.

"'I must not allow our railways,' said he, 'to be, even temporarily, a net burden on the Indian taxpayer.' But, My Lord, there is an ominous note of warning in the Financial Statement which has been laid before us. There is an unallotted balance: I hope and trust that no portion of that balance will be devoted to railway commitments. But this is what the Financial Statement says:—'It is desirable to have an unallotted balance to assist in our heavy capital commitments.'

"One or two words more and I have done: first, with reference to opium revenue, My Lord, I think the Imperial Government ought to come to our rescue. Our financial system has been dislocated, and it has been dislocated largely through the pressure of British public opinion. When that opinion has been paramount in our counsels and we have been practically voiceless in the matter, it is only meet and proper that the Imperial Government should come forward and help to mitigate a situation which was of their making. Sentiment is not sentiment worth speaking about unless it involves sacrifice and its sincerity proved by such sacrifice. Let me not be misunderstood. I do not for a moment advocate the retention of the opium revenue. I do not think we should ever have had such a revenue at all as a part of our fiscal system, for

[*Mr. Surendra Nath B*[redacted]] [redacted]

it entailed the ruin and demoralization of a vast population. I do earnestly hope that Your Excellency's Government will plead for compensation for the loss we have sustained

"My Lord, I find that our military expenditure has been rapidly increasing. In 1911-12. it was £19,265,000: to-day the budget statement puts it at £20.500,000 for 1914-15, which is slightly in excess of what it was in the revised estimates for 1913-14. £33,000 have been added as additional pay to officers in the British service owing to concessions which have been made to them. Not for one moment do I say that these officers should not get the increased pay. If the concessions have been made to them, it is right and proper that they should get the increased pay, whether they serve in India or in England But I claim it as a matter of financial justice to India that this money ought to come from the Imperial treasury. The Indian army serves as an Imperial reserve: it has been so used in the past and it will continue to be so used in the future. This point was pressed with great insistence upon the attention of the Welby Commission. As a matter of Imperial justice, I think the Imperial Government ought to pay for that portion of the Indian army which is in excess of our requirements and which is in the nature of an Imperial reserve. At any rate we pray for this small contribution towards the partial redemption of a long-standing debt.

"My Lord, one word with regard to our provincial finances. Next year our provincial system will be revised. Well, My Lord, Bengal is now practically in a state of bankruptcy. In the budget of 1914-15, the expenditure comes up to about 7 crores (I am stating it in round numbers), the revenue comes up to 6 crores, the deficit being about 1 crore and 8 lakhs. This is an undesirable state of things, and this bankruptcy would have been fatal but for the Imperial doles. My Lord, a province ought to be self-contained, and therefore the provincial settlement should be so revised that we should be able to pay our own way without assistance from the Imperial Government. I have a suggestion to make with regard to Bengal. The land revenue cannot be increased in a permanently settled Province; you give us half the stamps and half the assessed taxes. What I would like to suggest is that the whole of the stamps and the whole of the assessed taxes should be made over to us. Half of the excise, the whole of which we now have, may, if necessary, be made over to the Government of India, for we cannot overlook the danger of having excise as a purely provincial revenue There is the risk of the provincial authorities, of course I refer to the underlings, of stimulating the growth of the revenue by increased consumption. Thus, according to my suggestion (I have worked out the figures and will state them) if we have the whole of the stamps, the whole of the assessed taxes and half the excise, we should have Rs. 3,57,00,000 in place of the Rs. 2,92,00,000 we now have: that is to say, 65 lakhs in addition to the present revenue, which would nearly make the situation equal.

"My Lord, I desire to associate myself thoroughly with the expression of deep gratitude which has been conveyed to Your Excellency by all those who have spoken in connection with your labours in regard to the South African question. The matter has been settled. I cannot say that it has been finally settled. All India feels this, that it would not have been so settled but for the courageous and the noble statesmanship of Your Excellency's Government. This constitutes another of those services which will enshrine Your Excellency's name in the grateful recollections of the people of this country.

"One word more and I am done. I desire to record my most emphatic protest against the observations of my friend Malik Umar Hyat Khan. He says that public opinion demands more drastic press measures. Public opinion demands, if I have rightly understood the trend of public opinion, that the Press Act should be modified, if indeed not altogether repealed. I feel it my duty, from my place in this Council Chamber, to strongly protest against observations which may lead to a misunderstanding of public opinion on this subject."

[24TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi of Kasimbazar.*]

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi of Kasimbazar:—"My Lord, I congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Member on his lucid and exhaustive exposition of the Budget. It is to be regretted that the conditions which uniformly favoured the period during which the Hon'ble Finance Member's distinguished predecessor held office should be absent on the threshold of the Hon'ble Member's assumption of office, and that his first Financial Statement should have been made under the shadow of famine and a grave financial crisis due to the recent bank failures. We all recognise the need for caution in these circumstances. Much will depend on the rainfall during the next south-west monsoon. Should the rains be timely and abundant the famine conditions in the United Provinces and elsewhere will pass. Should the rains fail, which may Heaven forfend, the country will be face to face with a grave calamity and the budget estimate of Rs. 45 lakhs under the head of Famine Relief may be indefinitely exceeded. The revised estimate for 1913-14 shows £84·484 millions as total revenue and £83 599 millions as expenditure, or a surplus of £·885 millions. In the budget estimate for 1914-15 the revenue is somewhat better, £85 079 millions, but the expenditure is £87 029 millions, showing a deficit of £1·950 millions. The Imperial surplus is estimated at £1,280.000 against an Imperial surplus of about £1½ million in 1913-14. In the Budget under discussion some economy has been exercised under heads of expenditure met from ordinary revenue. Out of these I shall refer only to Education, Sanitation and Medical, the latter two being comprehended in the term Medical. Between 1910-11 and the estimate for 1914-15, it is pointed out, the scale of expenditure under Education and Medical has practically doubled. With submission, I may venture to remark that the real test is whether the expenditure under these heads is adequate and commensurate with the requirements of the country. The Hon'ble Finance Member proposes to make recurring grants of £60,000 for Education and £40 000 for Sanitation. These are recognised as the primary objects of the policy of the Government, but financial conditions do not permit of a larger grant. The Hon'ble Member holds out a hope that next year, if circumstances are propitious, the Government may give stronger practical proof of its sympathy. We are thankful for this assurance, but I should like to ask whether it is right that the shears should be applied to Education and Sanitation, the importance of which is freely recognised, whenever the need for economy arises. The Hon'ble Finance Member observes that the large donations already made by the Central Government have gone far beyond the immediate spending power of Local Governments. Surely it is not meant that Education and Sanitation in India have reached a stage of efficiency at which further expenditure would be a waste. As a matter of fact the expenditure under these heads is far below what is urgently called for in the interests of the country. No amount of expenditure on the improvement of sanitation could be regarded as extravagant, for the health of the population is the most valuable asset of the Government themselves. To say nothing of such terrible scourges as plague, small-pox and cholera, the far reaching evil effects of malaria are becoming visible in every part of the country. It is sapping the vitality and the manhood of the whole population. Malaria is a distinctly preventable disease and much could be done for its abatement if provision were made for liberal funds to grapple with it. Speaking at the foundation-stone-laying ceremony of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine on the 24th of last month, Colonel G. F. Harris, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, mentioned that such a school was in existence at Naples and possibly elsewhere in Italy. He pointed out that the conditions in Italy are somewhat similar to these found in India and proceeded to add :—'I draw attention to the work done in connection with silting operations with a view to the prevention of malaria and which may prove useful in Bengal.' The only reason why the work done in Italy is not being carried out in Bengal is the paucity of funds.

"Turning to Capital outlay on non-revenue issues we find that the revised estimate for 1913-14 shows an outlay £12,167,000 on railways and £1,330,000

[*Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi of Kasimbazar ; Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

on irrigation. The budget estimate for 1913-14 on railways was 12 millions but this has been exceeded in the revised estimate. The Hon'ble Finance Member says that his predecessor was able to provide in 1913-14 for a railway programme of £12 millions. It was announced sometime ago that this figure would be repeated in 1914-15. Accordingly, the £12-million standard has been maintained in the budget now before the Council, although the Hon'ble Finance Member is unable to give an assurance that this will be done in future. Besides the Secretary of State's bills on India, a rupee loan of 5 crores, subject to the usual reservations, is announced. This will be the largest loan ever raised in India in a single year, and as it will be spent on productive works, no exception can be taken to it. It is always desirable that the Public Debt of a country should be raised, as far as possible, in the country itself. I welcome the decision of the Government to raise the maximum of deposits in the Postal Savings Banks in a single year by a depositor from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 and the total amount in ordinary deposit from Rs. 2,000 to Rs 5,000. In view of the failure of a number of banks and also bearing in mind the fact that the principal sufferers were people of small means who usually deposited their Savings in the Postal Savings Banks, the expansion of these Banks will be a guarantee of security which will be appreciated throughout India."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur :—" My Lord, it has become, so to speak, a time-honoured custom, more particularly with the non-official Indian members of this Council, to preface their criticisms of the Budget with congratulations to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Finance Department, who is supposed to be the dispenser of bounties and giver of doles. But I need hardly assure my Hon'ble colleagues that it is no conventional, but sincere and heartfelt congratulations that I beg to offer to the Hon'ble Finance Minister for the ability he has displayed in framing a Budget, providing not only increasing expenditure under all important heads, but also dispensing the customary doles and at the same time showing a tolerably large surplus without imposing, as was once apprehended, any extra taxation : and all this he has done in the face of adverse and unfavourable circumstances, more or less due to the vagaries of the weather god and the practical annihilation of the large windfalls from opium.

" By the bye, speaking of the opium revenue, that is, the attenuated revenue that we shall now get from opium ($2\frac{1}{2}$ crores rupees) and contrasting it with the opium revenue of any previous period, taken at random, say, of 1880-81, which showed a revenue of about 8 crores of rupees, we find what a sacrifice has been made for a sentiment : and all this at the bidding of a few moralists at Home who wanted to appease their moral susceptibilities at the expense of poor India.

" With the practical extinction of this huge revenue in the near future, it is particularly desirable that the Government should be a little more cautious and circumspect in the matter of the ever-growing expenditure.

" It may be said, in this connection, that there is no use in crying over spilt milk, but what we do deplore is that such a huge sacrifice should take place in a poor country like India, where famine, not to speak of scarcity, is something like a permanent fixture. There is scarcely any other country in the world so dependent for its crops on the vagaries of the weather god as India. The thing is that, for want of industries and manufactures in the country, about 72 per cent of the population have to depend for their sustenance on agriculture and agricultural pursuits. There are, I make bold to assert, other causes besides climatic conditions which account for the recurring famines in this country. Even now large tracts in the United Provinces and some areas in Central India, Rajputana and the Bombay Presidency are under the visitation of that grim spectre of famine, and I understand more than 25,000 people are in receipt of gratuitous relief at the hands of a generous Government ; which, it is very gratifying to add, has laid it down as a maxim that no human life should be lost, not one man should die, for

[*Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

want of food. Though it is very generous and laudable of the Government not to allow a single man to die of starvation, the attendant or incidental evils of famine are so numerous and so far-reaching in their effects. that it is not so easy to devise suitable means to mitigate the evil results that flow from famine. Not only the victim is reduced to a state of chronic indebtedness, but his whole domestic polity is so disrupted that it takes nearly a whole life before he can be rehabilitated into his former condition. I admit that agriculturists who have enough lands and other classes of people,—namely, those engaged in trade and commerce and others following some professions,—are now much better off, more prosperous than what they were forty years ago. I admit that on the whole people are now-a-days better prepared to face famine and that agriculturists who have enough lands do not feel the pinch of famine; but it is the small and petty cultivators, the non-agriculturists, the artizans, the day labourers and the poor *bhadralogues*, who are the greatest sufferers from famine. Though symptoms of growing prosperity are visible in the increasing use of the luxuries of civilised life, there can be no denying the fact that in no other civilised country is famine so recurring as in this country. It is to my mind due to the following causes :—

"1. With the increase of population the number of the unemployed is growing larger year by year.

"2. That between the *zamindrs*, merchants and traders big, or small, on the one hand and the very large and growing body of agriculturists on the other hand, there existed, and even now exist, several classes of people who from generation to generation were wedded to and followed different branches of trade, different callings and different branches of art, and they acquired a certain degree of efficiency and skill by sticking to a particular art or industry and thereby earned enough money for their sustenance; and it must be remembered, in this connection, that the purchasing power of a rupee was far greater than it is now, as all articles of food and other necessary things were much cheaper than what they are now. But, as it is not possible for products of hand labour to compete with the machine-manufactured articles of Europe and America, far less for hand-loom-made cloths to compete with the cotton-manufactured articles of Lancashire, the result is that numerous classes of people, Hindu and Mohammedan, consisting mostly of petty traders, artizans of all grades and classes and weavers, have been thrown out of employment, thrown adrift into this wide world without anything else to fall back upon; and it is these classes who are the greatest sufferers from famine, who have materially swelled the rank of the unemployed. My Lord, I crave Your Excellency's indulgence for speaking out the plain truth that a partial increase of crimes, of which we hear so much now-a-days, is due to these economic causes, is due to what is called in plain language, want, due to want of employment. Pray, remove the want; find out the means for keeping the idlers engaged; all will go on well, for it is the idlers who hatch the greatest mischief; with a belly-full there can be no murmur or grumble.

"I therefore respectfully pray that Government should do all it can to promote the industrial development of the country. Half-hearted measures will do no good. The first and foremost step in that direction, in my humble opinion, would be the immediate establishment of a large and properly equipped Technological College in a busy centre of commerce and industry and of technical institutions, for the present at least, in all provincial capitals. While Government has been generous beyond expectation and has with a bountiful hand supplied ample funds for truly literary education, while Government has been profuse in supplying all the institutions of a civilised life throughout the country, it is deeply to be regretted that the same measure of liberality has not been extended to the promotion of knowledge which would go to stimulate the arts and industries.

"If there is a revival of arts and industries, if the numerous classes of people who formerly subsisted by arts and industries can resuscitate their former trades and callings and find markets for their articles and thereby acquire enough money, we shall hear less and less of famine; for, broadly

[*Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

speaking, it is not so much the dearth of foodstuffs which creates famine, but dearth of money with which to buy foodstuffs.

"We are glad, My Lord, that the Railway Board has been reorganised, and that some changes have been made in its constitution; the result being that the Board, instead of being comprised of exclusively three railway men, would henceforth have one member with financial and administrative experience, and we are glad that Mr. Gillan, who has deservedly acquired a great financial reputation, has been taken in as a member of the Board. But, My Lord, I regret to observe that the present opportunity has not been taken advantage of to enlarge its sphere of usefulness by taking an outsider as its member—I mean a commercial man, with large commercial and administrative experience, and one who has had to control and supervise large factories and mills I dare say a commercial man with large experience of the country and its requirements would infuse a new spirit in the administration of the Board. It is said that the Railway Board is out of touch with the Indian public opinion and more especially with the Indian commercial opinion, otherwise a proposal like the one now before the Calcutta Port Facilities Development Committee involving sacrifice of crores of rupees,—I mean the proposal of removing the entire jute trade from Hatkhola, that is from Calcutta to Cossipur,—could not have been mooted, far less seriously entertained. But, My Lord, which is more congested, Barabazar or Hatkhola? And why has no proposal been made for removing the piece-goods trade from Barabazar? Because our Marwari friends have the weight and support of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce at their back. However, we trust and hope that attempts will henceforth be made to consult Indian commercial opinion in the administration of the Railway Department It is very gratifying that such a large sum as 18 crores of rupees has been allotted for capital expenditure on railways. With the very large additions already made and going to be made to waggons we hope the complaint of the Indian jute and coal merchants for the timely supply of waggons will meet with sympathetic response. It is said that very little heed is paid to the demand of Indian merchants for waggons, and the result is serious loss.

"My Lord, while on this, a few words about a cognate subject would not, I think, be out of place here. I mean the natural waterways of the country, which I look upon as the twin sister of railways; and I say it has an important bearing on trade and commerce. But, My Lord, the regret is that the subject has never received that degree of attention which its importance demands. This country, more particularly Bengal, has been blessed with a magnificent system of rivers and other water channels; they are most advantageous to the country in several ways, but in the eyes of a merchant their principal use lies in furnishing easy and cheap—I say much cheaper—means of transport for merchandise. They are the principal means of developing the trade of the country. It is a common experience and it is well known that, while there is no great urgency for rapid transport of particular goods,—that is, when there is no urgent demand and the market is not sufficiently tempting,—merchants and traders invariably prefer to send their goods by steamers, flats and even country boats; for the freight is much cheaper, there is less wastage and articles are not so much damaged in transit. But the Railway Department, and I may go a little higher up and say that the Government, has always looked upon these rivers with a jealous eye as so many rivals to the railways, as they are supposed to take away a good deal from the earnings of railways; and no money, at least, not much money, has ever been spent for improving those rivers and keeping them navigable; and the result is that most of the rivers have silted up. I can cite numerous instances of rivers in Bengal, commencing from the Bhagarathi near Murshidabad down to the Dhaleshwari and Buriganga near Dacca, which once deep and navigable, affording easy means of transport to the country products, are now high and dry. These rivers are hardly dredged and the Local Government has not money enough, at least cannot spare enough money, to buy powerful and costly dredgers; nor has it sufficient means to keep men with expert knowledge at its disposal for this purpose.

[MARCH 1914.] [*Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.*]

"The Calcutta mercantile communities, both European and Indian, have been strenuously urging for some time for a Grand Canal connecting Calcutta with Eastern Bengal by a direct and short route, and Mr. Lees has elaborated the project of a Grand Trunk Canal which, if carried out, would go to provide a very safe, short and cheap channel for the carriage of all articles of merchandise, specially jute, rice and piece goods, and I say there is no room for jealousy, for, even in the present state of trade and commerce, both the Eastern Bengal and the Central Bengal Railways find themselves utterly paralysed in coping with the daily expanding trade; and I say the capacity of the Eastern Bengal Railway will be taxed to its utmost on the opening of the grand Sara bridge and, secondly, on the opening of the Sara-Sarajgange Railway and other projected railways in the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh. I therefore beg to suggest—rather I beg to urge with all the emphasis I can command—that, taking the railways and waterways as two branches under the same head—internal communication as they surely are and are so treated in all the great countries of the world,—a portion of the annual grant of 18 crores of rupees for expenditure on railways, say to the extent of a crore of rupees a year, should be utilised partly in improving the existing channels which are fast deteriorating and partly in carrying out the Grand Trunk Canal project, which, it is said, will be sufficiently remunerative. It may be said that a waterways committee having been recently established in Bengal, it is the function of that committee to deal with the subject which pre-eminently concerns Bengal. In answer to that I may say, being a member of that committee and knowing full well its working, that it is beyond the power and resources of that committee and, for the matter of that, of the Bengal Government to tackle this subject successfully. It requires men and money which the Provincial Government has not got at its disposal It is a subject for the Imperial Government to take up, and it should be treated as such. For I say the natural waterways are an indispensable adjunct like railways in promoting trade and commerce.

"Before concluding my remarks on railways and railway grant I beg to suggest that, like the East Indian Railway (the premier railway in India and a model of good and efficient management), every railway should have an Advisory Board, and I commend this suggestion to the favourable consideration of the Railway Board. My further suggestion is that every such Advisory Board should have one Indian commercial member in it, for the very presence of an Indian member will have very good and salutary effects in different directions.

"My Lord, Your Excellency's recent announcement at Bombay in connection with the Department of Commerce and Industry and the Commercial Intelligence Department, for bringing them into the closest possible contact with the commercial community, has our hearty approval.

"Before coming to a close, I beg to say a few words on the present banking crisis which has overtaken some of the *swadeshi* banks in the Punjab and the Bombay Presidency. The collapse of so many Indian banks and the consequent failures of several Indian firms in those provinces are calamities too big to be blinked at. We cannot yet realise what their cumulative effect will be upon the industrial development of the country, but this far is certain that they will set the industrial development of the country fifty years back, if not more. In a commercial crisis like the one we are passing through, it is indeed very reassuring to the commercial public that the principle of Your Excellency's generous and sympathetic policy declared at Madras should have found an echo in the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Member that the Government, through its accredited agents, the Presidency Banks, would always be ready to assist such banks as conduct their business on sound lines. The Indian commercial public would like to know in what circumstances, and under what conditions, an Indian-managed bank would be entitled to ask for financial aid from a presidency bank.

"After what has happened and transpired and the dire consequences which have resulted from the almost simultaneous failures of the several Indian-

[24TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.*]

managed banks, entailing immense loss and untold miseries upon the Indian investing public, there is no denying the fact that it has now become necessary, in the interest of the unwary investing public, that some sort of banking legislation should now be undertaken. But we trust and pray that no drastic legislation should be undertaken which would go to put a stop to further banking enterprises in this country and in consequence retard the industrial development of the country, for I say that industrial development greatly depends on the financial assistance it may legitimately hope to have from Indian banks.

"My Lord, as one hailing from Bengal and intimately connected with the district of Dacca, I beg to express, on my own behalf as well as on behalf of my countrymen, our congratulations on the happy conception of the scheme of concentration of troops of all arms at Dacca and the excellent results which have been secured and the successful manner in which the whole thing has been carried out and the very good impression which it has produced on all classes of people. Though it began in fright and alarm, it ultimately ended in pleasant surprises and in establishing pleasant relations between the European soldiers and the people; and, what was more, in convincing the people that behind the single district magistrate and the policeman, there are latent forces which can be summoned at a moment's notice and which are large and strong enough to crush the wicked and to defend and to stand by the loyal and the faithful.

"My Lord, one word more, the Report of the Solomon Commission is out; the Indian problem in South Africa, which was at one time distracting the minds of the Indian Public, now seems to be within the prospect of a happy solution. The feeling which is now uppermost in my mind and in those of my countrymen is one of deep and sincere gratitude to Your Excellency for the bold and sympathetic attitude which Your Excellency was pleased to take in this question, and I may add that the prospective solution of this perplexing question will be entirely due to Your Excellency's noble exertions on poor India's behalf."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer should be felicitated upon his openness and his desire to carry the public with him. In the explanatory speech with which he laid the Financial Statement before us early this month he appears to have broken through departmental reserve and to have overstepped the customary lines. It is to be hoped that he will develop his policy of popularising the annual budget by fuller explanations on abstruse points of Indian finance.

"My Lord, interest in the budget under discussion centres *inter alia* round two features, (1) the caution in estimate necessitated by the prevalence of famine conditions in parts of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab; and (2) the unallotted balance of £1,280,000, being the expected Imperial surplus in 1914-15, kept by way of a reserve 'to assist us in our heavy capital commitments,' notwithstanding the capital expenditure of £17,900,000 as against £17,226,000 in the current year. Now, a discussion of the first point will not be profitable. The financial results of the ensuing year alone will show whether the caution is or is not justified. Criticism would be premature, despite of the finding of the Indian Finance Commission:

'Caution . . . . has been carried rather further than was necessary in recent years.'

"The first budget of a new Finance Minister in a period of stress must proceed upon the accustomed cautious lines An innovation is justifiable only on the restoration of normal economic conditions and after the year's experience has disclosed the possibilities of advance. But the proposed reserve requires fuller explanation in the light of the allotments for capital expenditure. It is difficult to see how such a large sum as two crores of rupees, roughly, is necessary during the year to meet sudden calls for our capital liabilities. According to the technical advisers of Government, there is

[illegible] MARCH, 1914.] [*Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.*]

no scope for large outlay on productive irrigation works and New Delhi. Ample provision has likewise been made for outlay from Provincial balances, repayment of India bonds, etc, and Local Loans. Any unforeseen and unavoidable expansion of expenditure under these three heads is unlikely, unless the spread of famine necessitates heavy outgoings in agricultural advances. But the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer's anticipations would discount the chances of this last contingency. Then remains the principal item, railways, for which liberal provision has been made, the allotment for 1914-15 being equal to that in 1913-14, the highest since the Mackay Committee. Any extra demand for railways during the year is improbable and unjustifiable alike How is then the large unallotted balance of £1,280,000 necessary to be put to a sort of reserve in view of 'our heavy capital commitments'? This is a point on which explanation will be welcome.

"My Lord, in connection with these Indian railways, I beg to invite your Excellency's attention to three points, (1) the account of capital expenditure incorporated in the Financial Secretary's Explanatory Memorandum, (2) the appropriation of the 'net' profits, and (3) the special loans raised for financing railways. With regard to the first point, I submit, that the summary of details of the budget grant for open lines given in paragraph 225 of the Memorandum should be more complete. The absence of fuller particulars deprives the public of information most necessary for a correct judgment about the capital requirements of our railways. The amounts allotted are at present shown under two heads, 'Rolling stock' and 'other items,' without differentiation between renewals and additions under each head. This handicaps public criticism about the commercial value of the railways. Such detailed information in the Memorandum alone can show what proportion of the total expenditure for renewals should be charged to revenue account and what to capital account. The present system of appropriation to the general revenue account of the 'net' surplus after deduction from the gross profits from railways of the working expenses and interests, is likewise unsatisfactory. Renewals, as distinguished from other improvements, are the first charge upon revenue. In the calculation therefore of the net railway income due allowance must be made for them. Nothing can be legitimately claimed as net profits until renewals have been fully provided for out of the revenue. It may be that in a lean year there is no surplus revenue out of which to make the provision; it may likewise be that even in a normal year the surplus revenue is insufficient for the purpose. And yet renewals must be financed, and capital expenditure on that head becomes unavoidable. To provide against such contingencies the principles of sound finance would suggest the creation of a permanent depreciation fund out of the abundance of prosperous years. It is false economy to appreciate the surplus income from a concern and leave unprovided the wear and tear of the mechanical appliances. It is indeed urged that provision is at present made periodically for renewals, but the point is that the principle of the arrangement by which the capital employed in the concern is annually added to, not only for additions and other improvements but also for renewals, is neither sound nor profitable. The fact that the surplus profits from railways go to swell the general revenues out of which the multifarious demands of a complex and progressive administration are met, makes the question something more than one of accounts. A false idea is conveyed about our financial position, encouraging demands for liberality in expenditure, while the commercial results of the application of loan capital to renewals are obscured by the imposing figure of surplus profits. I must not be misunderstood. I attach the greatest importance to these renewals. They are absolutely necessary. Constant watchfulness against depreciation alone will maintain the railways in an efficient condition. It follows as a corollary that the surplus income after payment of working expenses and interest charges should be applied in the first instance to defrayal of the cost of renewals, the unspent balance alone being carried to the general account. My submissions accordingly are that in the future the details of renewals and additions should be clearly shown in the aforesaid summary under each head separately, and that allowance should be made

[*Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.*] [24TH MARCH 1914.]

for renewals out of the surplus income. The question of a railway depreciation fund must be reserved for future consideration.

"But the special railway loans demand immediate attention. Before I offer any remarks on the subject, I must congratulate the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer upon his loan policy. It marks an advance, and will meet with universal approval in India. Educated India fully endorses the view that Indian capital should be utilised to the fullest extent in our reproductive works. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer deserves our thanks for his intended move in this direction. But Government should be prepared to go further, and, as a matter of general principle, should decide that our reproductive loans must in the first instance be raised in India, and that the London market should be exploited only for the unsubscribed balance. The community looks to the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer for the initiation of this larger policy which is only a development of the policy he has tentatively adopted in the present budget. He has justified his action in increasing the amount of Rupee Loan by excellent reasons. The exigencies of our Exchange policy and the desirability of creating additional gilt-edged securities for the investment of Indian capital supply other cogent reasons. *Primâ facie* an increase in our sterling debt is a menace to our Exchange policy in so far as it increases our annual sterling liability. Fears may be entertained that the most imposing Gold Standard Reserve located in London will fail to support the sterling exchange should our Home charges be abnormally inflated. The lesser the amount of these charges the greater is the security against a falling exchange. But in disregard of this almost axiomatic truth, our sterling liability is advancing at a rapid rate. In 1904-05 the total sterling debt stood at over £132 millions and in 1911-12 at over £178 millions or an advance of 35 per cent in seven years, while the railway sterling debt nearly trebled during the interval, the figure for 1911-12 being £109 millions as against £40 millions of 1904-05. The annual interest charges upon the total advanced about 50 per cent during the period. The position has not materially improved, despite of the recent expenditure for discharge of debt, in consequence of the additions to our sterling debt since 1911-12. And next year the Secretary of State proposes to borrow £8,000,000 in London, including the amount already raised in anticipation. This is not sound policy. The exchange is surely not strengthened by these sterling transactions. On the other hand, the transfer of the loan transactions to the Indian market must result in a substantial reduction in our sterling liability, and to that extent will contribute to the success of our Exchange policy. These considerations would prove the impolicy of further applications to the London market for reproductive loans.

"The general consideration that the capital of the country should be attracted more and more into safe channels of investment would equally counsel an increase in our rupee loans limited only by the capacity of the market and the needs of the State. In the considered opinion of the Indian Finance Commission, 'any reforms inducing Indians to invest instead of hoarding their saving should be greatly encouraged.' Expansion of the rupee loans is one of the effective ways of doing this. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has taken a necessarily cautious move forward, although the history of this year's new rupee loan, to which he has alluded in his introductory speech, could have suggested a bolder experiment. The amount of tender (R991,05,300) covered the loan (R3,00,00,000) three times over and more, and the average rate of accepted tender (R96-8-0) was fair. That shows we could raise more than five crores without much difficulty.

"One other consideration would justify a change of policy on the lines indicated above. The rapid increase in our sterling loans is to a large extent responsible for the present depression in Government paper. A few years ago, the rupee paper in spite of the uncertainties of exchange, was a favourite investment in England. A stable exchange, far from increasing its popularity there, has had the opposite effect of attracting the bulk of the holdings back to India. In 1902 the total amount held in England was 20 crores and 36 lakhs, but by 1912 the total went down to 11 crores and 73 lakhs. The synchronous increase in our sterling debt furnishes a satisfactory

[24TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.*]

explanation. English investors naturally prefer sterling loans raised in London, and a steady exchange helps them to clear their rupee holdings on favourable terms. And the fact that the price of rupee paper has been maintained in India, notwithstanding the importation of this large additional stock simultaneously with the issue of fresh rupee loans, proves incontestably the strength of the Indian market. The large increase (over 50 per cent) in savings banks deposits (from R15,99,19,789 in 1904-05 to R24,69,49,326 in 1911-12) likewise testifies to the general anxiety for safe investment. Everything thus points to the conclusion that, in their own interest as much as in that of the country, Government should and can safely depend, in a larger measure than in the past, upon the Indian market for their reproductive loans, and should go to the London market in the last resort.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has referred to the coinage profits of last year and this year (£5½ million upon 25½ crores of rupees coined) with some degree of satisfaction, as the amount has gone to strengthen the Gold Standard Reserve. In my humble opinion, and I am supported by a large body of public opinion, these profits, however, are of questionable value. The policy is unsound; the whole arrangement is artificial and unsatisfactory. The system of currency is artificial, requiring a huge Gold Standard Reserve to prop it up. The profits from fresh coinage may be imposing and even convenient for the time being, but we ought to realise that we are adding considerably to our future exchange difficulties by expanding the depreciated currency. The more artificial rupees we have, the greater becomes our difficulty in dealing with sterling exchange and the greater our dependence upon the Gold Standard Reserve for a firm exchange. The country also is prepared for a gold currency. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer himself alludes to the increasing popularity of the sovereign as a current coin. His opinion coincides with, and lends additional weight to, the views of this Government embodied in their despatch to the Secretary of State of 1911 on the subject of a gold mint. There is no difference about principles. The only practical difficulty is about a gold mint, and this can surely be overcome by negotiations with the Imperial Treasury. The Indian Finance Commission has left this subject of gold mint to be dealt with by the Government of India. It behoves this Government now to apply themselves energetically to the reform, and to introduce at an early date an honest gold currency.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer's policy of laying out Government balances through the Presidency banks for the support of trade marks another agreeable feature of the year's transactions These advances would perhaps be more satisfactorily managed by a State Bank, but the needed reform is delayed by the decision of the Indian Finance Commission to have the subject examined by an expert committee, which Government would do well to appoint soon.

"My Lord, speaking of this financial committee, I am reminded of another expert committee, the Army-in-India Committee presided over by Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson The further substantial increase in our Military Expenditure next year, which will be the highest since 1904-05, following closely upon the report of a committee appointed for discovering the possibilities of reduction, would cause anxiety but for the assurance given by the Hon'ble Finance Minister that it 'implies no setting aside of the Committee's recommendation', as they have not been examined yet. I hope Government will soon come to a satisfactory decision upon the report and relieve the public anxiety.

"My Lord, from Military to Civil Expenditure is an easy step, and one of the gratifying features about this is that Government is anxious to enforce the strictest economy in the construction of New Delhi. The proposition does not admit of serious controversy that the Imperial capital should be worthy of this great Empire as also of the great Sovereign who laid the foundation stone. At the same time it is undoubtedly a sound policy that the cost should not cause a severe and sharp strain upon the general revenues, and should be spread over a number of years.

[*Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.*] [24TH MARCH 1914.]

"One item in the budget, the non-recurring grant to the United Provinces during the current year of one lakh of rupees 'for the Badrinath and Kedarnath pilgrim route,' initiates a commendable policy in the treatment of the important question of pilgrim traffic which with time should be steadily developed. Pilgrims—be they Hindus or Mussulmans—should have every facility of travel and comfort assured to them as much by private charity as by Government subventions. In pursuit of this enlightened policy the Imperial Government, I hope, will be pleased to allow reasonable sums for the relief of *Hajis* at Bombay, the port for the *Haj* traffic, on the lines that may be suggested by the Colonel Robertson Pilgrim Committee, which will inquire into the question. I hope further that the report on the *Haj* traffic which may shortly be expected from the Bombay Government will receive the earnest and immediate attention of this Government. The *Haj* question is the burning question among Mussulmans, and there is a considerable amount of feeling over it. From its Imperial importance it deserves the best and sympathetic consideration of the Government of India. I feel sure the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, whose treatment of this matter has been throughout marked by genuine sympathy, will be pleased to settle it promptly in a manner agreeable to Moslem sentiment in consultations with the leaders of the community.

"My Lord, any reference to Moslems in connection with budget allotments without a pointed reference to Mohammedan education must be incomplete. I thankfully acknowledge Government is alive to the importance of the subject, and has evinced legitimate interest in it. The latest official publication on Education shows that some of the initial difficulties have been overcome, and, further, that some progress has been made in Mohammedan education; but the admission is there that much leeway has yet to be made up. The need for special efforts and special encouragement is thus still present. I hope, therefore, that when the reports of the committees now investigating the subject are received, the recommendations will be liberally financed by Government.

"My Lord, one other submission on the budget. Government will be pleased to seriously consider the desirability of a further reduction in cable rates with a view to facilitate the foreign trade. The system of deferred messages at half rates has worked well, and is believed to be gaining in popularity. In 1912-13 the number of these telegrams was 28,666 as against 3,720 of the last quarter of 1911-12. The history of the Telegraph Department justifies the hope that if the general cable rates are further reduced, the increased volume of business in the end will amply compensate the State for any temporary loss of revenue.

"My Lord, two other points and I have done. First in importance is the question of the reconstitution of the India Council brought to the fore by the pronouncement of the Secretary of State. I respectfully submit that in any scheme of reform the claims of India to a due share of representation on the Council should be carefully and favourably considered.

"Then comes the question of the South African Indians. The news of the recommendation of the Inquiry Commission, regarding the abolition of the three-pound tax will be received with unfeigned joy throughout India; and on behalf of the people of Bombay, especially the Mussulman section, who have the greatest stake in South Africa, allow me, my Lord, to express to Your Excellency our deep gratitude for your sympathy and whole-hearted support of the Indian cause which has had so great an influence upon the Imperial and the Union Government."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur:—"My Lord, I notice that there has been a decrease in the collections of land revenue, partly owing to heavy remissions and suspensions of revenue in the United Provinces, and partly owing to droughts and floods in some other Provinces; but in spite of this the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has been able to make the two ends meet without curtailing any of the recurring grants regarding important

[24TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.*]

matters, and so he deserves our best thanks and congratulations. My Lord, with your permission, I venture to submit one suggestion as regards the discussion of the Financial Statement. Under the present practice we are called upon to give notice of Resolutions we intend to move within three days after the Financial Statement is laid on the table, and within this short period it is very difficult for non-official Members to digest and master all the facts and figures contained in the Financial Statement and so they are to put forward their Resolutions only after a cursory study of the Budget, and the result is that they cannot convince the Finance Member of the need to alter any figure in the Budget at that stage. So, My Lord, if the Hon'ble the Finance Member holds an informal conference of the non-official Members before the Financial Statement is finally prepared and ascertains their views as to the distribution of the grants in the different provinces on several important matters, I think that it would not only facilitate the discussion of the Financial Statement, but also reduce the number of sittings in our Council Chamber.

"My Lord, I find that under the head 'Police' the expenditure has risen since 1910-11 from Rs. 6,52,42,316 to Rs. 7,80,29,000. My Lord, I am not one who would grudge this increase or who would advocate any course which might lead to reduce its efficiency, rather I would like to strengthen it. The question is whether their efficiency has really been increased in proportion to the amount of expenditure which we incur. We notice that the working of the Criminal Investigation Department, as also that of the Police in the Presidency towns, have much improved; but, My Lord, the general impression as regards the *mufassal* Police is that there has been no appreciable improvement in that respect and that they cannot detect crimes, and harass the people unnecessarily on some occasions. My Lord, if each *thana* be provided with one selected and well-paid officer, whose sole duty will be to investigate crimes and if he be not saddled with any other routine duties, I hope the result will be satisfactory.

"My Lord, I am glad to notice that the expenditure under the head 'Education' has increased since 1910-11 from £1,846,243 to £3,999,000. The Hon'ble the Education Member is to be congratulated for this steady progress as regards education, and we are grateful to Your Excellency for the noble and generous policy which Your Excellency has adopted in the cause of the advancement of education in this country. I have also one suggestion to make in this respect and that is that, according to the practice prevalent in most provinces in India, girls after their marriage do not attend public schools, and unless education is extended to the *Zenana*, we will not be able to make satisfactory progress in female education in this country.

"Then, as regards Sanitation, My Lord, we are fully alive to the fact that this question is engaging the serious attention of Your Excellency's Government and that Your Excellency is going to issue a resolution as regards the sanitary policy of the Government of India very soon. The improvement of sanitation has become one of the most crying needs of the day. There is not a single province which is free from the visitation of some foul diseases, such as malaria and plague, which carry away hundreds and hundreds of people every year. The other day when I moved for an additional sanitary grant for Bengal, I showed by facts and figures that the population in some of the municipal towns is gradually decreasing, which is not at all satisfactory. Every municipal town should be provided with drainage and pure water supply, but the resources of the municipalities, except very few big municipalities, are so very limited, that they cannot undertake even the preparation of such schemes within their income. So, if Your Excellency's Government have a sanitary survey of all urban areas made, I think it will be a great help towards the improvement of sanitation.

"My Lord, we are grateful to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge for the interest she takes in the cause of female medical aid in this country, and it is through her generous effort that we had the foundation stone of the Female Medical College laid the other day. I trust that Her Excellency's noble

example will be followed in all other provinces, which should also be equipped with institutions which would produce large numbers of lady doctors. There are many women in this country who do not like to place themselves under the treatment of male doctors, and I hope that during Your Excellency's regime this scheme will be further advanced in other provinces.

"My Lord, the development of our country depends to a large extent upon the improvement of agriculture; and the question of the improvement of cattle is so much associated with this, that we cannot leave one for the other. It is an admitted fact that the condition of cattle is gradually deteriorating; and we find that the bullocks are gradually becoming very weak, and they cannot do the same amount of work which they used to do before. There has also been a scarcity of milk not only in villages but also in towns, and the supply of pure milk is out of the question. My Lord, we find that the increase in infantile mortality is also due to this cause. Some doctors are of opinion that pure milk is essentially necessary for the development of young children, and so it has become very necessary to improve our cattle. We know that Your Excellency's Government is doing its best to improve the breed of cattle, and I think that in every village there should be a plot of land reserved for grazing purposes. If the Government is inclined to take up this question, I am sure there will be no difficulty in finding out the means to carry out the scheme.

"My Lord, I find that, after deducting working expenses and paying off interest, the major and minor works of irrigation yield an annual income of more than one crore of rupees, and for next year, Rs. 1 36,19,000 has been budgeted. It is a fact that many of the rivers in India are being gradually silted up. If a provision be made every year for dredging out the rivers, I think it would not only facilitate communication and trade, but it would also help the people to have pure drinking water and would contribute towards the improvement of the sanitary condition of the neighbouring villages.

"My Lord, in conclusion I associate myself with the speakers who have preceded me in expressing our deep gratitude to Your Excellency for the bold stand which Your Excellency made in solving the South African question. I am sure that if Your Excellency had not taken deep interest in the matter, the question would not have been settled so satisfactorily."

The Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh :—"My Lord, it is well known in the Hindu mythology that whenever one by noble deeds, *Tapas* and meditation, is on the threshold of the highest attainment, the gods, sometimes Indra himself, come in with a thousand and one devices to test his intrinsic worth and the earnestness of his purpose. In the same way the Hon'ble the Finance Member has been lately passing through a similar kind of trial set by Indra and Vayu, the gods of rain and wind, before he has ascended to the place from where plenty and prosperity are announced. The failure of the monsoon in the United Provinces or the irregular distribution of winter rainfall was not due to the sins committed in a previous existence, but the gods found 'that' in him and hence the trial. Our new *Kuvera* has ascended and plenty and prosperity are announced.

"Under the circumstances the surplus shown in the Budget is really satisfactory. I wish to congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Member for the lucid Budget statement and his administration of our finances; which, in spite of failure of crops, are as satisfactory as when the year began.

"After the unfortunate non-fulfilment of the meteorological predictions, came the series of disastrous bank failures. The crisis has been tremendous and widespread, my province being the worst sufferer. It is a pity that the Secretary of State could not see his way to agree with the Government of India in the latter's most benevolent recommendation that the Government interest-free balances with the Presidency Banks be increased with a view to give a relief to sound and solvent banks from the extraordinary rush upon them caused by mere scare and losing confidence in banking institutions.

[[redacted] [*Sar[redacted]ljit Singh.*]

"My Lord, it is a truism to say that India is pre-eminently an agricultural country, and the cultivator is the backbone of society. While it must be acknowledged that the Government has done a good deal to equalise the assessments all over the land, to give fixity of tenure to the tenant, to control the increase of the rent by the landlord, and so on, the cultivator, all the same, deserves more benevolent attention of the Government in the way of affording substantial relief and bringing the land tax into line with other taxes. Without going into the details of the question on this occasion, I feel inclined to observe that the Government which so magnanimously sacrificed an enormous revenue from the opium to satisfy the British sentiment of helping a foreign nation towards moral and material improvement, will, there is every hope, reconsider the whole land revenue policy to better the position of its great agricultural population which for generations has lived in unenviable circumstances, all the same being most industrious, peace-loving and loyal. All other reforms may wait till the peasant is assured of his bread and is in a position to look hopefully forward when the rains fail.

"My Lord, it is a true complaint that, while the cultivator toils, it is others that enjoy the benefit. For instance, take the recurring grants for education and sanitation to be adjusted through land revenue. The Government proposes to grant 15 lakhs under this head. I should like to know how much of this sum will go direct to the benefit of the poor peasant. When Railway, Post Office and other revenue-paying services pay well, certain concessions are allowed to that portion of the public which has assisted in bringing about the surplus. But if a larger area has been brought under the plough and consequently more money put in the public treasury, no fresh concession or facility is offered to the cultivator. On the other hand, it is other classes of the population that take away the lion's share of the benefits derived from the farm.

"It is a matter of great gratification that the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the uplifting of what are generally styled the Depressed classes and the reclaiming of the criminal tribes. It is hoped that Government's intercession will incite public spirit, and it will soon be relieved of this duty.

"My Lord, unfortunately frontier raids and increase in criminal offences have been disquieting features of late. It is, however, satisfactory to note that negotiations with regard to trans-frontier raids already concluded with the Amir and other requisite measures will bring in peace and safety again.

"I may also mention of Your Excellency's sincere solicitude and earnest desire on behalf of Indians in South Africa. In summer last, when the atmosphere was so thick with agitation on this point, your attempt at bringing about a better understanding between the Home authorities and the Union Government worked like oil on troubled waters. Your Excellency's announcement in this Council has strengthened our faith in British justice and your helping the cause of the vast millions entrusted to your care.

"My Lord, this is the second session of the Council which has held its sittings in the Imperial city that has always been, and sooner or later was bound to be the capital of the Indian Empire. From time immemorial it has been the cradle of Emperors and the seat of Empires. The British came from across the seas and raised Calcutta to a great city, but Delhi refused to remain in the background and retained its hold on the minds of our rulers. In fact it has always been the ceremonial capital of India. Lord Lawrence was the first to think of moving the seat of the Government to Delhi, but it seems as if the fates waited simply to make amends for the injustice done to the eternal city and see her lost crown placed on her brow by the auspicious hands of our beloved Emperor. We can see the new influence at work everywhere about us, in social gatherings and at Government House, where Indians and Europeans gather together as friends and fellow-workers. Only the other day at the Higher Chief's College Conference no fewer than 32 ruling princes assembled here to talk together the question of the higher education of their sons. My Lord, it is hardly necessary for me to say that Delhi is famous for its architectural and decorative glories. Here stands the great

solitary tower which has no rival in the world, here we see a single marble arch, *Mizan-i-adal* that cost the Emperor Shahjahan not less than half a crore. Here we are told by the historian was the Peacock throne of the great Moghal worth more than three crores. My Lord, I fully realise that neither these are the days nor the intention of the Government to lavish money to please the eye alone, but I would urge that it will bring no credit to the country if it could not provide the Empire with a capital worthy of its greatness. I would impress the Government that it is most desirable that the new capital should be built worthy of the place, so rich in history and monumental structure, and the greatness and importance of the Indian Empire. I believe that in view of the Imperial interests adverse criticism of an interested few will have no weight with the Government and that the new capital and its environments will rise in such magnificence and beauty as may be in consonance with the grandeur of the mighty Empire."

The Hon'ble Raja Saiyid Abu Jafar of Pirpur:—" My Lord, the Budget of the Hon'ble the Finance Member, though it may not be a 'prosperity' one, and though there are no liberal non-recurring grants to the Provinces (besides Burma), yet these omissions are only due to forces of nature. The lucidity and the ability of the Hon'ble the Finance Member leave nothing to be desired, and the Budget in this respect is a model one.

" *United Provinces Claims.*

" Unfortunately the defective rains in certain parts of the Punjab and the United Provinces have caused a partial famine. Considering the general balance, after deducting the expenses, it remains nearly the same as was expected. The Hon'ble the Finance Member may be congratulated on this success. I think the Government of India should have been more liberal to the United Provinces. But as the question has been lately discussed in full, I want only to refer to it here in brief.

" *Exports and Imports.*

" A very remarkable feature in the figures of last year is the decrease of exports of rice, wheat, and barely to the extent of ten and half crores of rupees. Had it not been due to bad crops and the higher price of grain, I have little doubt that my fellow-countrymen would have welcomed this result. It would have shown that more grain was being consumed in the country. Even now, from the financial point of view, we feel the gratification that the decrease in exports is counterbalanced by a greater increase in cotton and jute to the extent of seventeen crores. Thus the loss of seven crores incurred by India, due to the stoppage of the opium trade in China, has also been speedily made up. Nothing can better show the importance of agriculture for the development of this country. It is solely due to this vast industry that heavy losses caused by unforeseen events are replaced soon by turning to other cultivations, such as jute and cotton. As to the increase in imports, the chief item is piece-goods amounting to five crores of rupees during the last year. In a way it is due to improved resources of the people, but I am afraid that it is principally due to an increasing desire of most of the middle and lower middle classes for costly and showy dresses, chiefly on occasions of marriages, etc.

" *Post, Telegraph and Railway.*

" Coming to the chief departments under the direct supervision of the Government of India, *i.e.*, the Railways, the administration of posts and telegraph, it is noteworthy that my community is not sufficiently represented in these important departments. Without desiring that the proper patronage given to other important communities be unduly curtailed, I think I am justified in asking the Government of India to give to the Mussulmans a due share in these departments; and the attention of the Railway Board be directed towards this. In this connection I may also say that the treatment of the third

class passengers has not improved to any appreciable extent, and the rolling-stock is still insufficient, and thefts are widely committed. Also the railway servants, particularly young men, do not behave to the poorer and sometimes even to the well-to-do travellers in the manner in which they ought to do. The department should keep them in order and warn them not to behave to the public with rudeness.

"*Famine Relief.*

"The Hon'ble the Finance Member, while discussing the question of Famine Relief, has pointed out that nearly 75 lakhs of rupees every good year are spent on expenses that insure against famine. They are spent on protective irrigation work. In this connection I may again be permitted to point to one of the best and the cheapest, and a just protective measure against famine, *i.e*, the encouraging of the construction of masonry wells, which was lately suggested to the Government by the united voice of the *Zamindar* members and other non-official members, and which had had a strong official support before the debate took place in January last. Even now I trust it is not too late, and the Government may be pleased to treat such wells as part of the exclusive property of the constructors and the fruits of this improvement may not be taxed. This would in itself be a great incentive to the construction of such wells.

"*The Economic Condition of Agriculturists and the Usury Laws.*

"While dealing with protective measures against famine, the mind naturally turns towards the economic condition of the agriculturists. We are all grateful to the Government for the various measures of relief which it has passed from time to time for the agriculturists in some provinces. However, such temporary reliefs are not adequate to the needs of large rural populations of India, and do not at all touch the labourers and the small traders. The laws passed since 1855 allowing unrestricted usury must also be considered. People now are losing patience against the system which has proved very disadvantageous to the vast majority of the people.

"*The Sardah Canal Project.*

"The British Indian Association of the Oudh *Ta'uqdars*, since 1912, has become very keen on a question of irrigation. They forwarded a representation to the Government detailing their needs and views. On the 18th September, 1912, in reply to a question of my Hon'ble friend the Raja of Mahmudabad, the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle said that the matter would be considered by the Government. In January last the British Indian Association specially referred to this project in the address which they submitted to Your Excellency. I trust that the question will soon receive the full and favourable consideration of the Government of India, as this canal would serve both as an insurance against famine and also as a means of improving the fertility of a large tract of soil in the provinces of Agra and Oudh.

"*Education.*

"The Hon'ble the Finance Member has pointed out that the direct expense on education in the current year exceed by over three crores of rupees, compared with 1910-11. This is a very satisfactory increase, but it would be interesting to know whether the general increase in the educational budget has helped the education of the land-owning classes in proportion to their contribution to the revenues of the country. It is also very doubtful whether the Mahommedans derive as much benefit as their numbers and requirements deserve. My community has a vast population of illiterates and so I trust that the Mussulmans with the help and encouragement of the Government will soon take up the question of primary and secondary education of their masses. The historical letter of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, issued on behalf of the Government of India, should be given effect to in every province by means of encouraging local and communal efforts and by liberal and judicious grants to the struggling schools of the Mussulmans.

[*Raja Saiyid Abu Jafar of Pirpur; Raja Kushal Pal Singh.*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

"*Encouragement of Vernaculars.*

"Dealing with education, I may suggest that out of such a large educational budget a sum of rupees one lakh per annum might be distributed amongst the various provinces to encourage important vernaculars. I think a few hundred rupees are paid as rewards to authors in the Punjab, and practically nothing is given in the United Provinces. The Madras Government, so far as I learn, has been pleased to create a lecturership for Urdu literature on the model of the Tagore Law Lecturership of Calcutta. A comparatively small expenditure could help struggling authors and men of letters and a body of useful and loyal writers might be brought into prominence. The present bonus of Rs 100 per year to *Shamsul Ulamas* and *Mahamahopadhyas* is by no means sufficient to encourage learning.

"*The New Capital.*

"Looking at the Budget, I find a noteworthy item concerning the expenses for the new Imperial Capital. My Lord, considering the importance and the ever-abiding benefits of this change of capital, the expenses are justifiable and quite necessary. I think, Delhi, with its glorious memories, is a more suitable place than the previous capital and is more centrally situated. I trust the new capital, when it is built, will be a fitting one and worthy of the British rule in India. It is sure to promote great facilities for the administration and to secure greater facilities and benefit to the people"

The Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh:—"I beg to tender my respectful congratulations to the Hon'ble the Finance Member on the remarkable lucidity which characterises the Financial Statement presented this year. The Hon'ble Member's task has by no means been an easy one, in view of the appearance of famine conditions in parts of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Rajputana, due to the partial failure of the rains, and the disturbance of commercial conditions arising from the banking crisis. In spite of these unfavourable circumstances, he has contrived to show in the budget for 1914-15 a clear surplus of 1,280,000 pounds, without imposing any additional burden on the people. Our warmest thanks are due to him for his very able and judicious disposition of the finances He says that he felt it desirable at the outset of his term of office to take the Council into full confidence touching the capital expenditure and other matters of financial policy, outside the budget proper. I repeat that the Hon'ble the Finance Member deserves our hearty thanks for this friendly attitude. It is above all things desirable that the maximum of information should be placed at the disposal of the non-official members, who are the chosen representatives of the people.

"On behalf of the constituency which I have the honour to represent on this Council, I beg to tender my most grateful thanks to the Government of India for the special recurring grant of six lakhs for the remission of a number of miscellaneous contributions which local authorities at present pay to Local Governments as a return for services rendered by the regular provincial establishments.

"An increase of Rs. 36,30,000 is expected in the excise revenue next year. The policy of Government, it is true, is to increase the price of intoxicants for the consumer, so that a smaller quantity of them may be purchased. But in practice this policy has proved illusory, as an insufficient check on consumption. It is therefore necessary that the number of retail shops should also be reduced; and that they should not be located in crowded thoroughfares, and other places of public resort.

"There has been much hue and cry raised by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and by a section of the Calcutta papers about the probable expenditure on the building of New Delhi. A yearly outlay of Rs. 75¾ lakhs on the construction of the New Capital of British India is not a drain that would disorganize Indian finance, or impoverish the ordinary tax-payer. In the

24TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Raja Kushal Pal Singh.*]

historic Durbar of 1911, His Imperial Majesty proclaimed Delhi to be for ever the Capital of the Indian Empire The speeches made by the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council, on the budget debate in 1912, clearly showed that the change of capital met with universal approval. The New Capital which has to be built should be worthy of the Indian Empire, and no money should be grudged for this purpose. But the Finance Member has said enough to reassure all critics that the progress of the work would not be unduly hastened, but that it will be steady, and all considerations about cost will be fully taken up in the light of the annual financial position of the country.

"We are also grateful to the Government of India for the recurring grant of £60,000 for education and for £40,000 for sanitation. It would have been a great satisfaction if the Government could have seen their way towards making a similar grant for Agriculture. Cultivation is the main support of the rural population, which constitutes 72 per cent of the total population of India. Agriculture supplies the major part of the income of the Government in the form of revenue. Agriculture, being the premier industry of India, anything that affects its wellbeing, vitally affects the welfare of the country. It therefore seems most desirable that money should be granted to local Governments, for enlarging the number of demonstration plots, so that new and improved kinds of crops may be brought to the notice of actual cultivators. The value of good seeds is fully appreciated by the cultivators. The Department of Agriculture can supply only a fractional portion of the seeds required by them. The available seed is for the most part sold in advance. The Department of Agriculture needs more demonstration farms to enable it to produce the seed required. Local seed farms are also necessary to discover the varieties best suited to each locality. Money should be found for encouraging the Co-operative Credit Societies to erect seed stores. Handsome contributions towards shows of agricultural stock and produce, the payment of premiums to the owners of stud bulls and to selected growers and distributors of improved seed, should be given. The needs of agriculture are as urgent as those of education and sanitation. Money devoted to agriculture will be money well invested.

"More money ought to have been granted for expenditure on famine relief. India is essentially an agricultural country,—and agriculture depends on plough cattle. It will not be an easy thing for cultivators to replace the cattle that die off. The grant for famine relief should be increased by several lakhs of rupees, in order that more extensive concessions for the carriage of fodder might be made.

"The question of the export of bones deserves serious consideration. The trade in the export of bones from this country is of comparatively recent growth, and has been possible only since railway communication has extended more generally over the whole country. It is a trade which in the interests of agriculture should be discouraged, as it is depriving the soil of India of a valuable kind of manure. The trade might be checked by a refusal to grant low rates of railway freight, or by the imposition of a heavy export duty. Either step would be a move in the right direction. I cannot say if it would be possible to expressly forbid the export of bones; but something analogous is already being done,—I refer to the existing prohibition of the export of the feathers and skins of birds. If it is desirable to prohibit the export of these, on the ground that, otherwise, India would in time lose all her beautiful birds of plumage, much more desirable is it to check the export of bones, and so save the soil of the country from being gradually deprived of what should, in the natural order of things, go back to it.

"In the year 1884-85 the quantity of bones exported from India amounted to 18 000 tons, and in the year 1911-12, it rose to 88,863 tons The latter figure will show what a huge drain the export of bones is upon the agricultural resources of the country. I would humbly request the Government to impose an export duty of eight annas per maund on consignments of bones. For certain irrigated crops it has been experimentally shown that the action of bones dissolved by sulphuric acid, has been quick and powerful; but the cost of

[*Raja Kushal Pal Singh.*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

imported acid makes the price of dissolved [illegible] almost prohibitive. If the Government be pleased to subsidise the manufacture of sulphuric acid in this country, or encourage it in some other way, the gain to the agriculture of the country will be immense.

"The rapid development of the sugar industry in the island of Formosa although a matter of interest to sugar producers all the world over, has special significance for producers in this country. As Government is doubtless aware this sugar is now replacing in the Japanese market the Java and the Australian sugars refined in Hongkong. Its production is being promoted by various forms of State subsidies; and there is little doubt that after the Japanese Market has been satisfied, producers in Formosa will turn their attention to the capture of outside markets, among which India is not likely to be overlooked.

"I beg to move the Government to make inquiries whether Formosa sugars are really subsidised.

"The late lamented Mr. R. C Dutt rightly observed that there is no reason or justice in assessing the land for schools. But if the cess for education is retained, I would strongly urge upon the Government the justice of exempting the sons of agriculturists from payment of fees in primary schools. In my humble opinion the fairness of taxing agriculturists, both directly and indirectly, for the instruction which is given to their children, is open to serious doubt. Recent inquiries show that in the United Provinces 78 per cent. of the lands of the cultivators are under mortgage, and that three-quarters of the *ryots* owe more than a year's rent Considering the extent of indebtedness of the agriculturists, I strongly hope that the Government will be graciously pleased to extend to them as a class the benefits of free primary education.

"I should like to take this opportunity of expressing our deep sense of gratitude to the Government of India for the active sympathy which they have shown to our fellow-countrymen in South Africa.

"One University cannot possibly meet the needs of our Provinces. One teaching and residential University should be located at Agra. In the City of Agra we have already many of the materials for a University, besides the hospitals, which should make the nucleus of a magnificent Medical Faculty. We have, unlike any other city in the United Provinces, three Colleges, two of which have got a very large number of scholars on their rolls. As far back as the time of Sultan Sikandar Lodi, Agra was the chief seat of learning. It was the capital of the greatest Moghul Emperor, and attracted savants from all parts of the world. It is sincerely hoped that the long-lost position as the great seat of learning will be restored to Agra at no distant date.

"We have ceased to sell opium for export to China. This source of revenue has disappeared. I submit that the whole cost of the awakening of the national conscience in England, to the iniquity of the opium traffic with China, should not be thrown upon India. We claim financial help from the Imperial Exchequer

"Although the revenue assessed upon each *mahal* is ordinarily 50 per cent of the assets yet wherever the Settlement officer thinks that the recorded cash rental is inadequate or fraudulent, he discards the recorded cash rental and substitutes what in his opinion the proper rental should be. Whether the recorded cash rental is inadequate or fraudulent is a question of fact. So far as my experience goes such questions are not determined by the Settlement officers in a judicial spirit and the result is that the operation of the half assets rule is evaded in many cases. I am strongly of opinion that when a Settlement officer decides that the recorded cash rental is inadequate or fraudulent, the aggrieved party should have a right of appeal to the High Court. It is not proper that an impression should be created that the Government seeks to uphold arbitrary acts of Settlement officers by stopping all appeals to Courts of Justice. Should there be an objection on the ground of the length of time which the disposal of appeals to the High Court involves, the Government might be pleased to appoint special judicial officers to dispose of such appeals. The Government of India should recognise the principle that in

the determination of such questions of fact, it is undesirable to bar the jurisdiction of Civil Courts altogether. I fully admit that Settlement and Revenue officers endeavour to perform their difficult and onerous duties as justly and conscientiously as judicial officers. But it will appear from a moment's reflection that in such matters the Settlement officer and the Revenue officer are virtually a party, and it cannot meet the ends of justice if they are made final judges in these matters.

"When our benign Government devotes an immense amount of care to the conservation and preservation of the ancient monuments of India and grudges no expense in preventing them from falling into ruin, spending large sums of money in throwing light upon ancient arts and sciences, which have remained buried in oblivion for so many centuries, it is not too much to expect that the Government may be pleased to make suitable provision for the regular and systematic study of the *Ayurvedic* and *Yunani* systems of medicines. I am sure that our just and benign Government will not let the healing art of the land die out for want of encouragement and that Hindu and Mohammedan medical science will receive that attention which it deserves. Indian Medical Science has reached its highest standard of excellence in Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Hygiene, and may well be proud of its symptomatology, diagnosis, and prognosis. No other system boasts of such an extensive and highly developed Materia Medica as the *Ayurvedic* system, from which the European system might, with advantage, borrow many useful drugs. Consequently, Indian Medical Science deserves preservation."

His Excellency the President:—"The Council will now adjourn till half past two. I should be grateful if Hon'ble Members will return punctually at that hour, as it is proposed to take a photograph and I hope that all the Members of my Council will be present."

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

On re-assembly a photograph was taken, and after that the debate was resumed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer's illuminative exposition of the financial position of the Government has greatly narrowed the scope of effective criticism. He has assured us that there is no intention on the part of Government to set aside the recommendations of the Nicholson Committee, and that if their influence upon the budgeted Military Expenditure is absent, it is because certain adventitious circumstances have prevented the formulation of a scheme by Government so far. We earnestly hope to see a Resolution on the subject before long.

"My Lord, some pronouncement was expected from the Hon'ble Finance Minister regarding two other inquiries,—the inquiry into Indian Marine Expenditure by the Slade Committee and Mr. K. L. Datta's investigation of the whole subject of prices. Mr. Datta's report has now been before Government nearly a year, and nothing is known yet if it will lead to any practical results. The matter is urgent, and some decision is necessary.

"My Lord, a representative of Madras naturally scans the programme of Capital Expenditure in the Financial Statement for his interest in three schemes connected with the Presidency,—the Cauvery Project, the Vizagapatam Harbour and railway connection between Bellarpur and Warangal for shortening the railway distance between the New Imperial Capital and Madras. But barring general information about the Cauvery Reservoir, that it awaits settlement, there is no reference which might even hold out hopes of early commencement. Possibly this Government has not before it any complete scheme relating to the Harbour; but the urgency of the improvement should induce it to hasten the preparation of a scheme. The connecting railway should also be sanctioned at an early date. In connection with the Cauvery Reservoir, I submit that in negotiating with Mysore due care should be taken to safeguard the interests of the Tanjore *ryot* who is likely to be affected by the proposed Kanambadi project.

[*Mr. Rama Rayaninaar.*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has referred with satisfaction to the substantial increase during this year (about 40 lakhs) in the excise revenue of Madras. Excise *is* an expanding source of revenue in Madras, but our regret is that the whole of this revenue has not been provincialised as in Assam, Bengal and Bombay. Under existing arrangements the local Government gets only 50 per cent., but we badly want the balance for our local needs. The resources of the rural bodies are wholly insufficient for the work entrusted to them. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, with his large personal experience, will be able to testify to the extremely unsatisfactory condition of communications in the rural areas of the Presidency. Improvement of communications is the great need there, but unless the income of local bodies is reinforced by liberal subventions from the provincial funds nothing appreciable can be effected in this direction. But the Provincial Government have not much to spare. In their difficulty they are forced to adopt the policy of inducing District Boards to increase the rate of the cess upon land. In reply to my question on the subject, this Government was pleased to state that without definite information from Madras they could not say if the proposed increase in land cess was in conformity with the policy of Government. But it is a matter of common knowledge in the Presidency that District Boards have been addressed by the Local Governments, with a view to secure an increased rate of cess for the improvement of communications in rural areas. Agitation has been going on over this. If more precise information were wanted, the following extract from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's statement in the Madras Legislative Council on 14th March current would supply it:

'There are three District Boards which levy the land cess at a rate in excess of one anna in the rupee, *viz.*, the Nilgiris, Malabar and South Canara. The Nilgiris District Board already receives special subventions from Provincial Funds, and we do not propose to make any further increase in that case. To Malabar and South Canara, however, we intend to give an additional grant equal in each case to the amount which those Boards realise on that portion of the cess which is in excess of the one-anna rate. We do this on the ground that it is desirable to give special encouragement to Local Boards which show an earnest desire for the improvement of those branches of administration which are entrusted to them by imposing additional taxation upon themselves. This is the sound principle which underlies the system of grants-in-aid. It may be objected that other Local Boards are unable in the present state of the law to raise their rate of taxation. I am sure, however, that, if Local Boards desire it, the Government will be prepared to give every facility for the amendment of the Act, and they will then be able to obtain this increased rate of grant from Provincial revenues.'

"This authoritative statement does not leave any doubt about the policy of the Local Government. It is equally certain that that policy is not in conformity with the land revenue policy of this Government as laid down in their Resolution of 1902. The only satisfactory way out of the difficulty is to provincialise in Madras the whole of the excise revenue on the express understanding that the additional moiety would be earmarked for improvement of rural communication. It is unnecessary to refer to the Imperial subvention of £100,000 for improvement of communications in Burma in our support. Our case is sufficiently strong on the merits to commend our appeal to the sympathetic and favourable consideration of this Government.

"My Lord, rural improvement reminds one of the needs of agricultural improvement. As my friends the Hon'ble Sirdar Daljit Singh and Rajah Kushal Pal Singh have rightly remarked agriculturists form the majority of the people of India. They are the back-bone of the nation. They toil for the upkeep of the national finance, yet reforms to improve their lot are kept in the back ground, adequate amounts are not allotted for the improvement of agriculture. The urgent reforms for the improvement of agriculture may be divided, for our present purposes, into four groups,—rural education in agriculture, manufacture of cheap manure, cattle-breeding, and agricultural loans at a lower rate of interest than the present rate of 6¼ per cent. Now, in the matter of rural education, I note with pleasure in the quinquennial review just published some progress has been made, but we have to go a long way yet before that education will have any appreciable effect upon the agriculture of the country. Besides, Madras has a special grievance in this matter. Nothing appears to have been done there during the quinquennium ending with 1912. In my humble opinion

[24TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Mr. Rama Rayaningar.*]

a comprehensive scheme of agricultural education is necessary, and for the sake of economy, agriculture may be advantageously included in the general lower primary standard. But mere knowledge of improved cultivation will not be of much help to the agriculturist unless a decent supply of manure is ensured. But here is the greatest difficulty. The Indian *ryot* generally depends on cattle dung for his manure. Cheap artificial manure is not available in the country to any appreciable extent. I think Government might profitably do the necessary pioneer work in this line, mining for minerals of manurial value, the manufacture of bone meal and sulphuric acid, charcoal distillation, etc., may well be attempted. This sort of State initiative in industry has proved very successful and stimulating in Madras. We owe the prosperous aluminium industry and chrome tanning of Madras to State initiation. The Madras Government started and worked the factories before they were made over to private companies. Much can in the same way be done by Government to popularise the manufacture of manure. Then there is the important question of cattle breeding. In the latest Parliamentary Blue Book on India it is admitted that 'there has been a decline in the cattle-breeding industry'. This has been partially due to decrease in the available grazing. Indiscrimate cow slaughter again has reduced the number of cattle. The result is two-fold. There is deterioration in quality and number of cattle, and the prices of plough-cattle have gone up rapidly all over India. And this must injuriously affect agriculture. Greater attention must therefore be paid to cattle-breeding, and it would facilitate progress if rural efforts in this direction can be organised on a co-operative basis. With the example of Sir Horace Plunkett of Ireland before us, we could attempt something great in this line. Government undertook a cattle survey some time ago, but we do not know how it has ended. Unless the results are published we cannot offer any detailed practical suggestions on the subject. Greater energy and greater zeal in the improvement of cattle is desirable. Efforts in these directions must be supplemented by encouragement to agriculturists to execute improvements on their lands by reducing the interest on *takkavi* loans to the lowest possible rate. I make this suggestion notwithstanding the Government of India Resolution No. 6-204-16 of 30th November 1905 for the sound reason that a loan at 6¼ per cent would not be applied to improvements which yield only a return of 5 or even 6 per cent. And as the average profits are never large, the present higher rate does not offer sufficient incentive to the agriculturist to undertake improvements. In the result the progress of agriculture will be hampered. I hope, My Lord, these humble suggestions will engage the sympathetic attention of Government. And in this connection the whole subject of Indian pauperism should, for its bearing upon the question of labour supply, be thoroughly investigated Agricultural labour is everywhere becoming scarce, and yet we find from the last Census return that in India beggars, vagrants, etc., who form the bulk of the unproductive classes, number over 33 lakhs. Of these the actual workers number about 20 lakhs. The figures for beggars and vagrants are not separately given, but that they form a large proportion of the total may be assumed. That the majority of the actual workers are able-bodied may also be assumed. Their impressment into the service of society would be a great step forward, and would provide a partial solution of the present labour difficulty.

"My Lord, this question of administrative treatment of pauperism leads to the further subject of provision for the impotent poor, and on this point is it not desirable that some scheme of relief on the English model should be prepared as early as convenient? In my humble opinion, such relief is a proper charge upon the resources of the local bodies, and with a view to strengthen them for this special purpose, the imposition of a special tax upon all sections of the wealthier people may be usefully considered.

"My Lord, with the transfer of the Capital to a more central place like Delhi, which ensures closer touch between this Government and the great body of Feudatory Chiefs, begins a new chapter in British Indian History. With the memories of empires all round, the British Ruler must imbibe more a truly Imperial spirit, and shake off the commercialism which has grown

[*Mr. Rama Rayaningar; Mr. Madhu Sudan Das.*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

up imperceptibly but surely round British Indian Rule at a commercial town like Calcutta. We feel sure New Delhi, worthy of the Empire, will rear its head soon, the source of a fresh architectural impulse to the people. We only hope, My Lord, Indian materials and Indian labour will be freely used in the construction. Opportunity should also be taken to give a new direction to the co-operative movement by organising labour on a co-operative basis. In Madras in the Salt Department the formation of co-operative association of labourers has been attended with promising results. But the New Capital affords the grandest opportunity for giving the movement a definite and permanent shape. I beg also to suggest that the inauguration of New Delhi should be associated with a reform for which India has been crying long, and a Military College for Indian officers for training preliminary to admission into the commissioned rank of the Army should be one of its first important buildings. This institution may for the present form a part of the proposed Chiefs' College, which, thanks to the liberal policy of Government, will be open, not only to the Chiefs, but to all the members of Indian aristocracy. The step will popularise Delhi as nothing else will, and promote loyalty to the British Throne.

"My Lord, I cordially join my friends here in expressing on behalf of the Madras *Zamindars* and Landholders our heartfelt gratitude to Your Excellency for your kind and successful intercession with both the Imperial Government and the Union Government for justice to the Indian settler in South Africa.

"I hope, My Lord, I fervently hope that Your Lordship's noble example in acting to the impulse of generosity towards the oppressed, is followed by my countrymen. May they make an attempt, a grand attempt, to remove the social disabilities of their depressed brethren in the country."

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble the Finance Member has received congratulations from everybody who has spoken in this Chamber and by this time I fear a feeling of satiety has grown up, but so that my silence may not be construed as a want of appreciation, I endorse those remarks. Multifarious suggestions have been made and I should not add any more to these suggestions, but should wait till next year just to see how many of these suggestions have been adopted by the Hon'ble the Finance Member. We have had sufficient experience of his iron grip on the purse he holds in the discussions on the Resolutions which were before the Council during the last few sittings. I should like, My Lord, to refer to one or two matters which have been referred to by some of the speakers. Education and Sanitation occupy a prominent place in the policy of Your Excellency's Government; they have occupied a good deal of the attention of this Council during these last few sittings by reason of the Resolutions which were moved and they have been referred to by several Hon'ble speakers this morning. The importance of these two subjects cannot be over-estimated. Let it not be understood, that I am against advancing these two, Sanitation and Education, but I must say that I cannot endorse the remarks of the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali when he said 'never put off till to-morrow, what you can do to-day.' That is a good old maxim when applied to actions, but it is not desirable that it should be applied to the spending of money. We must not lose sight of the fact that in asking for sanitation we are asking for the introduction of a method which is foreign to oriental civilisation. The contact of England with India really means the meeting of two opposite civilisations. What was known as the cause of disease in old days is not the cause of disease in public opinion now. We have amongst us the most powerful democratic microbe that makes no difference between the peasant and prince and which uses its own victim as its carrier. So this being the state of things, the real question that comes up for serious consideration is which is to have precedence, Education or Sanitation? My Lord, I am not referring to high education, but to that type of education which would be of value for furthering the cause of Sanitation amongst the masses. In old days some philosophers were troubled with the question whether the seed came first or the tree.

This is the form of question that arises now as to whether Education should have precedence or whether Sanitation should come first and Education afterwards. Sanitation, for the sake of causing relief in times of epidemic, stands on a different footing from sanitation by which is meant a system that will secure longevity of life and protect life from destruction by disease. Of course, sanitary relief measures are always welcome and should not be postponed for a single day if that can be helped, but the introducing of sanitary reform in the country, I submit, should not be undertaken unless the people are as it were, inoculated under the principle which underlies the modern system of sanitation. Some of the speakers, My Lord, have referred to the opium question. This opium question seems to have been prominently before the public mind as will be seen from the references to the importance of the question by several Hon'ble Members here. The way in which the Indian public view the question is if England agrees to put down the system which was a source of income to India on the ground of moral sentiment, and if it is condemned as it is demoralising to the people, how is it that the consumption of opium is not interdicted in India? If it is defended on the ground that that use of opium here is a very different thing from introducing it into another place, then the question presents itself to the Indian mind, how is it that foreign liquors are allowed to be imported into this country? What is immoral in the one case, ought to be immoral in the other. The difference between preaching and practising is one which has never been appreciated, and the Indian is not to blame if he does not appreciate it now. Another matter to which reference has been made is the New Capital. My Lord, I was at least one of those who thought that the question had been settled, but it has been referred to by three or four Hon'ble Members in the Council and from the remarks that have been made, and especially remarks regarding the advantages of removing the Capital here, it seems that these references have been made with reference to certain criticisms which one hears outside this Council Chamber and which I am sorry to see have been lingering to this day.

"The function which was performed by His Majesty, when he was here, was not laying the foundation of a city which would contain a Viceregal residence and some other buildings necessary for carrying on the work of administration. Most people looked upon it as laying the foundation of an Empire; and where could the foundation of an Empire—a foundation which would help the people to realise fully in their lives the conception of an Empire—I say, where could the foundation of an Empire be laid but in Delhi, where noble Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India, where Edward VII, in proclaiming his coronation, promised that he would carry out the policy of his mother, the first Empress of India? Since the days of that ceremony, the conception of an Empire has been felt Parts of this vast Empire, whose interests had been neglected in the past, have received attention; the needs and wants of certain other parts have been attended to. So really the broad foundation of an Empire, which rises above all parochial, commercial or communal interests, has been not only laid, but has been felt by the people. And if there was anything wanting to develop that conception in the Indian mind, it was done by this Government. We shall ever remain thankful, India shall ever remain thankful, to Your Excellency for your noble, kind, and statesmanlike services in connection with the South African question. We have before us now a broad conception of an Empire, an immense Empire, in which India occupies a conspicuous and prominent place, and I do sincerely hope that conception will be strengthened and widened and that its basis and foundation will extend over the whole British Empire over which the sun never sets.

"There are many other matters, but I do not think I should take up more of the Council's time, as the rules make one's articulate existence here short, and I have already taken up sufficient time."

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur :—"My Lord, before taking up topics connected with the general discussion on the Budget, I beg to join the speakers who have preceded me in expressing to Your Excellency the deep sense of gratitude of the people of India for what Your Excellency

[*Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.*] [24TH MARCH. 1914.]

has done to get the disabilities removed under which our countrymen in South Africa have been labouring so long. Your Excellency's firm protest against and strong representations on the unfair and unjust treatment of Indians by the Government and the people of that country, led to the appointment by the Union Government of a Commission to make enquiries into their grievances; and it is satisfactory to learn that the Commission have made recommendations favourable to our countrymen. Of these recommendations, I would mention two which seem to me of great importance, *viz.*, repeal of £3 license tax and recognition of marriages celebrated in accordance with the rites of Hindu and Mohammedan religion. We hope that the Union Parliament will lose no time in giving legislative sanction to these and other recommendations of the Commission. Our countrymen are indebted to Your Excellency for these beneficial results which are the outcome of the deep and sympathetic interest taken by Your Excellency in handling this difficult question, and the firm attitude adopted by Your Excellency in the negotiations with the Government of South Africa.

"My Lord, with Your Excellency's permission, I shall now proceed to make a few remarks on the Budget for the year which is about to begin. The year that is drawing to a close has not proved to be one of prosperity and of plenty like its three immediate predecessors. Several adverse circumstances have given to it the characteristics of a lean year Famine has made its appearance in a great part of the United Provinces; it has already affected and will affect in future Land Revenue and necessitate an increase in direct and indirect expenditure for mitigation of its severity. Bank failures have affected trade of the country. Revenue arising from opium trade with China, which used to be a very important factor in swelling the surpluses of the by-gone years, has disappeared altogether. Receipts from Railways have not shown progressive increase like the past. And the money market, specially in London, has not been in as satisfactory condition as it used to be. The Hon'ble Finance Member is to be congratulated that in the face of these adverse conditions, he has framed his first Budget so carefully and cautiously that provisions have been made in it for all the items of expenditure The framing of a satisfactory Budget under the state of things above described was not an easy task; the Hon'ble Finance Member deserves great credit for having accomplished that object. We are obliged to him for the detailed and lucid statement of the finances of the Empire.

"My Lord, even at the risk of being considered a pessimist, I cannot refrain from saying that the prospects of Indian finance in the near future are anything but cheering, and that timely measures are necessary to improve its condition. A consideration of the large amounts required, in the immediate future, for additional expenditure on the several branches of administration, will show the necessity of such a course.

"I shall take Education first. In order to fully carry out the policy of the Government in respect to Education large sums, with yearly increases, are required. Actuated by a sense of duty which deserves all praise, the Government have adopted a course of action to promote Education in all its branches. A special department was created in 1910, and placed under the charge of an official whose measures for promoting education and sanitation have more than justified his selection to this high and responsible office. His Imperial Majesty's gracious pronouncement in the reply to the address of the Calcutta University that the cause of education in India will ever be close to his heart, has given a new and strong impetus to the action of the Government. The now famous Resolution of 21st February 1913, has chalked out the programme which the Government are going to adopt to advance education in this country. Considerable additions have lately been made in both recurring and non-recurring grants to be spent on it. With the year 1910-11 a new epoch has begun in the history of education and sanitation in India. The scale of total expenditure on education both Imperial and Provincial has almost doubled. The tabular statement given below, prepared from the figures given by the Hon'ble Finance Member in his speech delivered on the 2nd of this month,

[MARCH, 1914.] [*Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.*]

will show the gradual large increments under this head of expenditure since the year 1910-11:—

	£
1910-11 (Actuals)	1,846,000
1911-12 (Actuals)	2,021,000
1912-13 (Actuals)	2,610,000
1913-14 (Revised)	3,242,000
1914-15 (Budget)	4,000,000

"The people of India are extremely grateful to Your Excellency for the inauguration of this policy of progress and for the action taken to carry out that policy by making annually increasing grants. The educational summary, published in the *Gazette of India* issued on the 14th of this month, gives the total of pupils in institutions of all kinds to be 7,149,669 and the percentage of pupils in those institutions to children of school-going age, 17·0 per cent But when we look to the enormous population of India under the direct control of the British Government, numbering 244,267,542 souls, and compare our figures with those of other countries and specially of Japan, the irresistible conclusion is that much more is still required to be done in order to reach the level of those countries. Japan in 1910, with a population of little over 52 millions, had 6,479,204 children receiving elementary education. The Hon'ble Mr Sharp in his Quinquennial Report on the Progress of Education in India, issued last month, says:—'It is the desire and hope of the Government of India to see not in the distant future some 91,000 public schools added to the 100,000 which already exist for boys and to double the 4½ millions of pupils who now receive instruction in them'. According to his calculation the approximate annual cost of a primary school is Rs. 375 per annum. The establishment of 91,000 schools, at this rate of cost, would require an additional annual outlay of Rs. 3,41,25,000. This additional sum will be required not in the 'distant future,' for one branch only, *viz.*, Elementary Education. Collegiate, Secondary, Technical and Industrial are other branches which will require additional expenditure of considerable sums in order to maintain their present progress and provide for future needs.

"Sanitation is another item which requires additional expenditure of a growing nature. We are thankful to the Government for the large recurring and non-recurring grants given to improve sanitation in the past three years, and also for the provision made in the Budget of the coming year. In this head also the amount has practically doubled since the year 1910-11. But in the large grants made in the past the amount spent on the improvement of sanitation in rural areas which is under the direct control of Government with a population of 221,449,827, has been very small. Practically no settled scheme has yet been adopted in many of the provinces. The improvement of rural sanitation requires greater attention, as it affects the lives and health of by far the greater portion of the population of India who reside chiefly in rural areas. In order to maintain the progress already made in sanitation and to promote it in rural tracts considerable annual outlay both recurring and non-recurring is required in the immediate future.

"I have mentioned in detail the two important heads which require additional expenditure in the near future. Besides these there are other administrative measures and reforms, which cannot be carried out, without a substantial addition to their present scale of expenditure.

"My Lord, Opium and Railways were the two sources of income which contributed mainly towards the big surpluses of the last few years, and placed large sums at the disposal of the Government to enable them to make substantial grants for education and sanitation. Sale of opium to China, and in smaller quantities to other countries, brought to the Indian Exchequer large revenues

[*Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

in past years. The maximum was reached in 1909-10, when it gave more than 11 crores. Then came the diplomatic engagements with China. In pursuance of those engagements the gradual reduction in the quantity of opium exported to China began. In 1912-13 the amount was reduced to about 7½ crores. The last sale to China was in December 1912. Though under the terms of the treaty engagements India was entitled to continue the opium trade—with gradual reduction—till the end of 1917, but on the representations of the Chinese Government it was stopped suddenly at the beginning of 1913. The small trade that is still left is with such countries as the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong and the Dutch East Indies. But this trade is much less remunerative and the income for the year which is drawing to a close is calculated only at 2 crores, 40 lakhs, and for the coming year it is estimated at 2 crores, 60 lakhs.

"As is well known, the abolition of the opium trade with China has been forced upon India by British Parliament in response to the representations of certain philanthropists at Home. In the words of the late Finance Member (Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson) 'the Government of India clearly have had to deal with a situation created for them and for which they were not responsible'. As regards the prospects of rooting out the evil of opium-eating from the Chinese, I beg to quote his words again :—'We cannot conceal from ourselves that China has set herself a task which experience proves to be one of the greatest difficulty—the enforcement of a morality possibly too advanced for popular acceptance.'

"In connection with this subject it is to be noticed that diplomatic engagements have been faithfully observed on the part of India, but as remarked by the Hon'ble Finance Member 'in China on the other hand cultivation still continues, in several of the provinces, and vigorous as the attempts to carry out a prohibitionist policy have no doubt been, there is still a large local demand for opium and a considerable amount of local production '.

"My Lord, I cannot restrain myself from saying that this philanthropy to China has been shown at the expense of India. Our country has been obliged to carry out the mandate of the Home Authorities and incur loss of an annual income of several million pounds without getting anything in recompense. As shown above, large additional expenditure is required to satisfy the urgent calls of education, and to promote sanitation in order to improve the health of the people and save their lives from such scourges as plague and cholera which carry off millions of people. The proceeds of sale of opium to China brought large sums to the Indian Exchequer. This source of income has vanished now in obedience to a mandate of the British Parliament. It is submitted that a heavy obligation is cast on the British Exchequer to contribute to the expenditure of India a sum *pro tanto* to the loss caused to her revenues by the abolition of the opium trade with China. My Lord, India is a poor country; she has reached the limits of local taxation; her wants are increasing day by day; she cannot without great detriment to her educational and material progress bear the loss in her sources of income and specially when such a loss is caused to her on sentimental grounds urged by a certain section of the British public. Justice and fair play call for a favourable response to India's appeal for financial help from the ruling country.

"My Lord, there is another ground why this appeal for financial help should be responded to by the Home Government. The expenditure on Military Services has been rising for some time past. Taking the year which is about to close and the one which will shortly begin, there are increases in this head of expenditure of £3,73,000 and £4,81,000, respectively. If for some political reasons it is considered advisable to keep the troops in India on the present high numerical scale, the experience gained in past years, by the continued absence of a large portion from here and their employment in foreign countries, leads to the conclusion that this large number is required more for Imperial than for Indian purposes. That such is really the case was the view expressed on behalf of the India Office by their Financial Secretary, in paragraph 2 of a memorandum submitted by him in 1895 before the Royal Commission

[24TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.*]

appointed to enquire into the question of expenditure in India. That paragraph runs as follows :—

That India is utilized as a reserve for England in a much truer sense than England is for India; that England not merely claims the services of British regiments for the time stationed in India, but that she frequently uses the Native regiments towards the cost of which she has in no way contributed; that it may, therefore, be reasonably urged that England ought to assist in the maintenance in India of so large a force upon which England does not hesitate to draw.

"My Lord, it is therefore evident that a very strong,—nay I would say—an unanswerable case exists for England's giving pecuniary help to India from the British Exchequer; and it will be an act of justice if England will contribute a fair share towards the maintenance of these troops. India will, in this way, get a substantial relief and the amount so set free will be available for increasing expenditure required for the expansion of education of the masses and improvement of sanitation in urban and rural areas.

"The Indian public had entertained a hope that the deliberations of Field Marshal Lord Nicholson's Committee would result in making suggestions for reductions in Military expenditure. The Report of that Committee has not been made public, and as far as we can judge there are not even any signs holding out a hope that any reductions are going to be made in the near future. Instead of reduction there has been an increase during the year which is about to close, and the Budget figures show that there will be a still higher increase in the coming year. The net Military Budget for 1914-15 has been fixed at $20\frac{1}{2}$ millions, which, in the words of the Hon'ble Finance Member, 'represents an advance of £481,000 upon the net expenditure now anticipated in the current year, and of £353,000 above the standard adopted in framing the Budget last March.' No doubt a portion of this increase is of non-recurring character, but the sum of £85,000 representing the additions to the pay of British Service Officers will be a recurring charge of permanent nature.

"My Lord, it might be said that in the description of the financial condition of India, I have not taken into account the future expansion of railway income which is an important item of assets in the Indian finances, and that Railways in the past few years have given substantial increases which have played an important part in swelling the surpluses. If we could count upon a sure and steady rise in the receipts from Railways, the future outlook of Indian finances would be more satisfactory. But our late and the present Finance Members have, very properly, expressed opinions not of an assuring character. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, in his speech of 1st March last year, said that he 'could not refrain from giving the word of warning.' He went on to say that the Government of India had to pay nearly 4 per cent. for the loans taken in London Market, that in the years 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12 the returns on capital spent on Railways were 4·48, 4·66 and 4·99 per cent. respectively, and in 1912-13 that return was 5·89 per cent. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has, for the coming year, estimated the net profits from Railways after meeting all charges including interest at £629,000 less than those of the year which is about to end, and has said that 'although the net profits we have derived from Railways in recent years are *per se* imposing, they represent very small margin of profits on the total capital involved, and that margin may be materially affected by trade or climatic circumstances beyond our control.' Proceeding further, he said, 'now that we are free from the vagaries of opium, the net railway receipts form the portion of our Budget which it is most difficult to forecast with exactitude or rely on with certainty.'

"My Lord, these are the views of great authorities on Indian finance and they support my remarks that much reliance cannot be placed on a steady and progressive rise in the receipts from railways so as to furnish funds for increasing expenditure under the several heads of administration. My Lord, I venture to suggest that Your Excellency may be pleased to refer the subject of Indian finance to a Committee composed of experts, official and non-official, who may be instructed to go thoroughly into the question and submit a report containing their views as to what steps should be taken to place the financial condition of the country on a sure and stable basis.

[*Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

"My Lord, I shall now proceed to make a few remarks on some other matters which I consider of importance; and the first of these is the removal of capital from Calcutta to Delhi. It appears that in some quarters, specially in Calcutta, adverse criticisms are still made on this change. Whatever may be the view of those critics, to the great majority of the Indian people the change was a very welcome measure. The city of Delhi has historical associations in the minds of Hindus and Mohammedans both. It formed the capital of a large kingdom in the ages surrounded with hoary antiquity. Indraprasta was the seat of Government of the Pandavas in the time of the great war of the Mahabharata It was the capital of the great Chauhan Emperor Pirthiraj with whom the Hindu rule in this part of the country ended. When Mohammedans came, dynasty after dynasty retained Delhi as their capital. It was a very wise and far-sighted policy of His Majesty the King-Emperor to restore to this city the honour of being the seat of Government of an empire much more extensive than either in the Hindu or the Mohammedan times. In the address presented to Your Excellency on the occasion of your visit to Lucknow soon after the great Coronation Durbar, the Oudh *Taluqdar's* Association—of which I have the honour to be a humble member—welcomed the change in the following words:—

> The very important announcement of the change of the Capital of the Indian Empire from Calcutta to Delhi made by His Imperial Majesty has given us great satisfaction. The change will be beneficial and advantageous to the public interest of India and we believe good will result from it. The removal of the seat of the Central Government to Delhi will bring that Government in greater and closer touch with the majority of the Ruling Chiefs as also with us the people of Oudh and will facilitate to a very high degree intercommunication between the Imperial and the Provincial Governments and their peoples.

"More than two years have passed since then, and the experience gained during this period has shown the soundness of our view expressed at that time.

"This brings me to the question of expenditure on New Delhi. The opinion of the public is that that expenditure should be met from loans, and not from the current revenue. The speech delivered by the Hon'ble Finance Member had left some doubt in my mind regarding the source from which the sum of Re. 1 crore proposed to be spent in the coming year was to come. I approached the Hon'ble Finance Member with the view of getting information on the subject. He was good enough to point out to me that the New Delhi expenditure was lumped with Railways and Irrigation in the General Capital Account and formed a very small portion of it, and that the figures in paragraph 63 of the Financial Statement showed that for the coming year it was about $\frac{1}{16}$th of the whole. As regards the extent to which the Capital Expenditure is to be met from current surplus or previous accumulated balances, I was referred to the figures in the tabular statement given in that paragraph. It was further pointed out to me that making the adjustment required against balances due to the fact that a portion of these represented a loan raised in advance for 1914-15 during the current year, the figures roughly stood thus:—

Total Capital outlay provided from balances and current surplus.	£4½ million.
Total amount from borrowing (making the adjustment above referred to).	About 11 million.

"As regards the contribution from surplus and balances, the Hon'ble the Finance Member pointed out to me that this was considerably less than the *per contra* surplus contributions of Railways and productive irrigation works to the coming year's revenue budget. Railways were giving an income of £3·9 million and irrigation £1·8 million as detailed in paragraphs 67 and 69 of the Financial Statement. In these circumstances, I think it might most fairly be argued that the amount obtained from surplus and balances against the capital outlay for 1914-15, was entirely for these heads, and that the sum of £700,000 allotted for Delhi expenditure was entirely financed from loan funds. The explanation so kindly furnished to me by the Hon'ble Finance Member convinced me of the soundness of the Government policy, and also of the inadvisability of raising a loan to be called specially as loan for the New Capital.

[24TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Rai Sri Ram Bahadur; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.*]

"My Lord, there is another matter towards which I wish to draw the attention of Your Excellency's Government, it is the establishment of a State Bank for India. As to the advantages of such an institution I cannot do better than quote a passage from the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister delivered on 2nd instant, at the time of presenting the Financial Statement. He said 'the advocates of a "State", or, as I should prefer to call it, a "Central", Bank will no doubt find much in recent events to justify their views. *Primâ facie*, it may well be urged that, in such a crisis as that through which we have been passing, there ought to be a centralised and comprehensive handling of the whole situation, and a unification of resources with a view to their being applied, whenever they are most needed at any moment, as opposed to the existing system under which each Presidency Bank's sphere of operations is confined to the particular territory with which it deals, while its power of giving assistance is materially circumscribed by the restrictions of the present law.' In his speech the Hon'ble Finance Minister left the question open till the views of the Royal Commission on Indian Finances became known on the subject. The report of that Commission has just been received in India. That report shows the Commissioners were unable to give any opinion for or against the establishment of such Bank. But they say that the question is of great importance and deserves careful and early consideration by the authorities, and suggest the appointment of a small expert committee to examine the whole question in India either to pronounce against the proposal or to elaborate a detailed and concrete scheme capable of immediate adoption. My Lord, we have now been apprised of the Royal Commission's views on this subject. It is therefore for Your Excellency's Government to take the initiative in the matter and we hope that it will soon be done.

"My Lord, I beg to bring to your notice the fact that some of the rules at present in force for the transaction of business in Your Excellency's Legislative Council are not satisfactory. I do not propose to describe in detail on this occasion the defects in those rules. All that I wish to say at present is that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the question of their revision into consideration.

"Before I conclude I would like to say a few words on famine and scarcity prevailing in a considerable area of the United Provinces. This is a subject which is for the moment engaging the serious attention of the Government and the people. The tract worst affected comprises an area of more than 40,000 square miles and a population of 19 millions. It includes the whole of the Agra, Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand Divisions and parts of Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions. The number of people on relief and test works together with their dependants, in the week ending the 14th of this month, was 81,526, and on gratuitous relief 63,977.

"The people of the United Provinces are thankful to the Government for the timely distribution of agricultural advances and for the other measures of relief which are being taken to remove the severity and intensity of famine and scarcity."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—"My Lord, I wish to associate myself with the previous speakers in the words of appreciation to which they gave expression for the masterly exposition of Indian finance which the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer gave in his financial statement. I do so particularly because he has, if I may use the expression, put all his cards on the table and has taken the Indian public into his full confidence.

"I feel confident that the explanations which he has so lucidly offered will lead to helpful examination and criticism and will ultimately lead to improvements in the financial arrangements of this country.

"My Lord, the first point that I wish to deal with is the principles underlying the provincial settlements. I do not propose to detain the Council in going over the history of the question. The principles underlying the provincial settlements, as I understand them, are that each province collects

[*Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

revenue under several heads. These heads are given three different names—the Imperial heads, the divided heads and the provincial heads. Under Imperial heads of Salt, Customs, Opium, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, the whole of the revenue is handed over to the Imperial Government. Then out of a certain number of provincial heads, the Government of India call for and receive certain portions of the revenues collected, while some items of revenue are left as entirely provincial. After adjusting these items, the Government of India examine the normal expenditure of each province, and if it is found that the amount of revenue that would be left with the province under this arrangement is insufficient, then fixed assignments are given for the purpose of enabling each province to carry on its administration. That completes the system of provincial settlements. The Government of India, if they find that the amount of revenue that they have drawn from the different provinces under this system is more than their actual requirements, then they keep aside a certain sum which they call surplus and distribute the balance amongst the provinces in the form of bounties and doles. Now, My Lord, it appears to me that, though such a system is admirably suited to maintain the high dignity of the Government of India as it enables them to take money from the provinces out of their revenues in many cases in excess of their requirements and then having taken the money in this way it is distributed in the form of doles and bounties, for sanitation, education, and other purposes, and in that way they earn the thanks of Provincial Governments and provincial representatives for their great generosity, it can hardly be regarded as a correct or just system. The system which appears to me to meet all the requirements of the case is this. Let the entire revenues under Imperial heads be paid into the Imperial Government and let a fixed portion of provincial revenue be taken from each province, to meet the total Imperial requirements. In determining each provincial contribution, regard should be had to the extent of provincial population and their needs and the ratio per head. Each province, besides paying under Imperial heads, should be asked to contribute towards Imperial requirements such portions of their revenues, fixed under normal conditions and increased under special circumstances, so that the requirements of the Government of India may be amply met and the provinces may be free to develop their own resources and their own expenditure under sanitation, education, etc. The principle which governs the present system is open to another objection Under the system which I am advocating, each Province would secure the fullest benefit of the amount of revenue which it collects under provincial and divided heads and utilize the same for the benefit of its own people, subject to Imperial contribution. Under existing arrangements it may frequently happen that contributions levied from some provinces may be appropriated for expenditure in other provinces. Of course the Provinces which receive such presents would be most highly grateful to the Government of India for the bounties and grants paid to them, but what about those Provinces which are forced to contribute towards the support of other Provinces who do not sufficiently tax the people for their own needs and requirements? Sir, I venture to offer this suggestion in the hope that it will receive the careful consideration of the Government of India, and especially of the Hon'ble the Finance Member. It is always a very pleasing task to be able to have sufficient funds at one's disposal, and to be able to distribute them amongst insistent provinces and earn their thanks.

"I think it will be recognised that the principle I have enunciated is sound; and I trust that the Hon'ble the Finance Minister will indulge in a little self-denial by dispensing with such gratitude and will allow each Province to develop not only its revenue but its expenditure on the lines of its own financial considerations.

"My Lord, the next point which I will deal with is one which I have on several occasions, both during the previous and the current Sessions, urged upon the attention of this Council, I mean the great necessity there is for the industrial development of this country. Sir, it was very gratifying to me that the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhur Chitnavis has adopted my idea in giving expression

24TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.*]

to what has been my strongest conviction, *viz.*, that this Government should secure fiscal independence. I do not wish to dilate on that point at present, but I do feel that fiscal independence for this Government is essentially needed for the promotion of our industrial development. Sir, how important industrial development in India is, is generally conceded. But one point to which I should like particularly to invite the attention of this Council to-day is the effect which industrial development has upon famine conditions. Sir, I will read a portion of the report which the Government of Bombay has made on the famine of 1911-12 in the Bombay Presidency. The Bombay Government in their report say—

The area affected included two distinct tracts of country, the northern part of Guzrat which only in recent years has come to be regarded as liable to famine, and the plains of the Deccan and Karnatic where the rainfall is scanty and capricious. Both have suffered from the wide spread famine of 1899-1900, and the two succeeding years of scarcity; and the Deccan and Karnatic had been again visited by famine in 1905-1906, but a rapid recovery was in progress. The cultivators were profiting by a rise in the price of agricultural products and fortunately had two distinctly good seasons immediately before the year under report. *Increased industrial activity and a number of large works in progress had created a demand for labour in excess of the supply and rendered the labouring classes largely independent of agricultural employment. Thus, when the strain came, the people displayed an unexpected power of resistance, and though the failure of the harvest was nearly as complete and the prices of food grains rose nearly to the same level as in 1899 and 1900, the assistance that people required from Government was infinitely less.* Employment on relief works had to be provided only for the *Bhils* and *Kolis* of the Panch Mahal District. Elsewhere the district officers were able to devote all their energies to the task of mitigating the effects of a severe fodder famine and of preventing a disastrous loss of agricultural stock.'

"Sir, I think it will be admitted that this quotation clearly indicates that one of the measures for famine relief, in addition to irrigation and the construction of railways, is the development of industries for the employment of the Indian people. If these people are largely employed in industrial concerns, the effects of famine will become infinitesimal. It appears to me, that just as the Government of India are devoting so much attention to the construction of railways and to the construction of irrigation works, they should also bestow equal attention to the development of industries in India. Sir, to show the effect of present conditions, I will merely invite the attention of the Council to a few words which the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has given expression to in his Financial Statement. He says:—

'I now turn to our trade figures. In the first 9 months of the year there has been an increase of over 9 crores in the exports of raw cotton and 8 crores in the value of jute exports raw and manufactured.'

"It will be observed that although we have developed the cotton industry on a large scale in the Bombay Presidency, so much as 9 crores worth of additional *raw* cotton was exported during the current 9 months. It is a question for very serious consideration by the Government as to whether they should permit the exploitation of the raw materials of this country for manufacture in other countries which prohibit the importation, under heavy duties, of our manufactured goods. I know it is a very big problem and I do not therefore propose to deal with it at present. I am only drawing the pointed attention of the Government of India to the effect of the present fiscal policy, which is forced upon this country.

"I observe, Sir, that the provision for Railway construction is repeated this year at 12 million, and I find that the provision for irrigation is only £1,200,000. I understand that such a small provision for irrigation is due to the fact of the inability of the department to spend more money. If that is so, we have no criticism to offer; but it must be stated that the country regards the promotion of irrigation as of far more importance than the construction of railways, and I trust that the several other projects to which the Hon'ble Member in charge has referred in a later paragraph will be expedited and that in future years we will find a very large increase in the budget provision for irrigation works.

[*Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

"Sir, it must be gratifying to Your Lordship and to the Government of India that Member after Member has got up in the Imperial Council to urge that their policy in regard to the construction of the New Capital should be carried out in a manner befitting the great Indian Empire. I think it is most appropriate for the non-official Members of this Council, who can well claim to represent the taxpayers of this country, to give unanimous expression to their view that they want their Government to be well-housed and that a Capital should be built befitting not only the great Indian Empire, but the dignity of the vast British Empire.

"The only other point I will make—it will only occupy a couple of minutes—is about the opium revenue. Your Excellency will have seen the general feeling that prevails amongst the Indian people in regard to the surrender of this revenue. Sir, if it was surrendered out of humanitarian motives, the Government of India are entitled to ask the Chinese Government also to prohibit the cultivation of that drug within their country. But apart from this aspect, I cannot help pointing out that the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has increased the sale of opium during the next year from 9,000 to 132,000 chests. May I ask, why, if the use of opium is deleterious to Chinamen and the export of the drug to China is therefore prohibited, it should be exported to the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and other parts of the world? Are not the residents of these places also human beings, and do they not require the same humanitarian consideration from the Indian Treasury as the Chinamen have secured? If you want to work the problem logically, you ought to extinguish the opium revenue altogether. There is no meaning, to my mind, in saying 'We will save the Chinaman from the use of a deleterious drug, but we will let others, including Indians, have free access to it.' Sir, I think the whole thing has been a sorry business, and I cannot help repeating that the manner in which India has been forced to surrender this revenue is open to serious objection."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, the Budget has been discussed so far as the details of it are concerned, by many speakers from many points of view. I would confine myself to a few questions of principle that seem to me to be deserving of consideration. In the first instance, My Lord, I would invite attention to the desirability of the Finance Member taking the non-official Members of this Council into his confidence at an earlier stage in the preparation of the Budget than he does at present. My Lord, Your Lordship has seen, and every member of the Council has seen, that when the Budget has been prepared, when all the disposition of revenue, which the Hon'ble the Finance Member thinks fit to make, has been made, it is practically a hopeless task for any non-official Member to bring about any material change by Resolution or otherwise, in the disposition so made. I do not claim that the suggestions of Hon'ble Members are always unexceptionable. I do not claim that for non-official Members, any more than I think my hon'ble friend the Finance Member will claim it for his Department. But I think that if the Legislature has thought fit to provide that an opportunity should be given to non-official Members to make suggestions as to the disposal of the revenue of the year, as to the regulation of expenditure, by reduction or increase in any direction, then a real and suitable opportunity should be given to offer criticisms or suggestions when they can be offered in an effective manner. I leave this matter here, My Lord, in the hope that it will receive the consideration which, in my humble opinion, it deserves.

"The next question to which I will refer is the control which His Lordship the Secretary of State for India exercises over our Budget, and the disposal of the revenues of India. I do so, My Lord, in view of the proposals for a re-organization of the India Council which Lord Crewe outlined last July in a speech made by him in the House of Lords. Time will not permit me to go into a detailed discussion of the proposals so put forward; but I wish to give expression to the views which I believe are largely held by educated Indians that the proposal to abolish or modify the Committee System which exists at present and to substitute for it a system

24TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

under which particular departments, with which the India Office has to deal, will be placed in the charge of particular Members of Council is in principle objectionable and ought not to be carried out. On this point the views of educated Indians have received strong support from the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency. Speaking of the Finance Committee of the India Council, they point out that it will be highly undesirable to do away with that Committee and to put the Financial work of the India Office in charge of one Member of Council as Finance Member at the head of the Finance Department. Dealing with this matter the Royal Commission say in paragraph 208 of their Report:

'In this proposal, so far as it affects financial matters, we cannot concur. We are of opinion that the financial work of the India Office, which involves many technical and difficult problems requiring for their consideration a combination of Indian experience with expert acquaintance with the London Money Market, is of a kind for which the Committee system is specially suitable, and we think that the continuance of the Finance Committee in some form is most desirable.'

"My Lord, we object strongly to one member of the Secretary of State's Council sitting in judgment over the collective judgment of the Government of India when they have threshed out a proposal, considered it in its various aspects, and in so doing have taken the views of the non-official members and the general public and press of this country into consideration. I object most strongly to one member of the India Council taking up such proposals and disposing of them. The change proposed by Lord Crewe would alter the character of the India Council from an advisory or consultative body into an administrative one. This is virtually the same proposal which was formulated many years ago by General Chesney in his book on Indian Polity. He expressed himself strongly in favour of a system of entrusting particular departments of the work of the India Office to particular members of the Council. But, My Lord, General Chesney also pointed out at page 378 of his book (I believe it is in the third edition) that 'an objection might perhaps be raised to the change that it would be too strong; that able and experienced men coming to it after holding high positions in India and placed in charge of the different departments of the India Office might be tempted to try to direct the administration of the country from their new position, and to press their own views against those of their successors in India. This is certainly a possible danger.' General Chesney went on to say that the restraint which the India Office have recognised in dealing with the Government of India would provide an effective safeguard against such a danger. But I submit, My Lord, that in this he was mistaken. And we do not like the idea that a position should be created where one member of the India Council would be able to overrule the Government of India and to direct their policy in matters of importance. My Lord, we welcome the proposal to re-organise the India Council. The Indian National Congress has, from the year 1885, when it first came into existence, up to the last year when it met at Karachi, repeatedly urged a reform and reconstruction of the India Office. It has urged that the Council of the India Office as it exists should be ended, if it cannot be properly mended; and that the proper way to mend it would be that the Council should consist of nine members, one-third of whom should be Indians elected by the elected non-official members of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils, one-third, officials who have served in India for not less than ten years, and the remaining one-third, public men of merit and ability unconnected with the Indian administration. I hope that before coming to a final conclusion, the Government will give full consideration to the views of educated Indians in this matter.

"I submit, My Lord, that the most satisfactory solution would be to have nine members in the India Council, appointed as suggested by the Congress, and to divide them into Committees of three members each, one of whom should invariably be an Indian to represent the views of educated Indians to the Secretary of State. The important reform which Lord Morley introduced by appointing two Indians as members of his Council has been deeply and widely appreciated. It will be a natural and beneficial development of

[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

that policy that in every Committee of the Secretary of State's Council which is entrusted with the work of revising or reviewing the work of the Government of India, there should be at least one Indian member to ensure a full presentation and consideration of the Indian point of view of the questions dealt with by the Committee.

"There is another matter to which the Finance Commission have drawn attention about which I would with, Your Lordship's permission, say a few words. Dealing with the system of preparing our budget and our large balances, the Commission have pointed out that the Government of India have for several years been putting up large aggregate balances by under-estimating revenue. At pages 31 and 32 the Commission say 'In the circumstances of the case it would therefore seem that primarily the question is one of estimating and we cannot but feel that in preparing their estimates of revenue the Government of India have erred on the side of caution.' Further on they say 'In the circumstances of the case, we recognise that cautious estimating was in the main justifiable,' but they add that 'it was carried rather further than was necessary.' They recognise, My Lord, the difficulties of preparing a budget in India, which is to be presented before the end of March, because our revenues fluctuate to a large extent with the success or failure of the agricultural operations of each year, and these depend predominantly on the monsoon; and they have suggested that the date of the beginning of the financial year should be changed so as to correspond with the calendar year. The Commission say:

'The late Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, indeed, has described the framing of a budget as a gamble in rain. We would observe, however, that this description applies only because the budget is taken before the monsoon. It is clear in fact that from the financial point of view the present date is almost the most inconvenient possible for the budget and, the suggestion has therefore been made that the date of the beginning of the financial year should be altered from the 1st April to the 1st November or 1st January. There may be administrative difficulties in carrying the suggestion into effect, but financially it would be a great improvement. Criticism directed against the inaccuracy of Indian budgeting is not effectively answered by a reference to the difficulties which arise from the present conditions. It has to be shown further that these difficulties cannot be removed by a change of date, without incurring graver disadvantages, and we commend the question to the consideration of the Government.'

"I hope, My Lord, that the Government of India will be pleased to take this matter into their consideration at a very early date, and rectify an evil which has been protested against both in this country and in England.

"Coming to the disposition of the Indian revenues in the budget before us, I may say, My Lord, that I did not intend to speak on this occasion of Provincial Settlements; but the remarks of my Hon'ble friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola lead me to repeat what I have said several times before that I consider such a radical change in the system essential as will make the Provincial Governments financially semi-independent of the Government of India. And in this connection I would invite the attention of the Council to one passage in Sir John Strachey's book on India. I will quote Sir John Strachey to-day, because I am sure he will receive more consideration from the Hon'ble the Finance Member than did Sir Charles Trevelyan whom I quoted on a former occasion. Speaking of the prevailing unitary system, Sir John Strachey says:

'Concentration and centralization were often inevitable, while the empire was being gradually built up. But now that it has been constituted on a firm and peaceful basis, decentralization is an essential condition of progress. The time will come when, in regard to many ordinary matters of internal administration, each great province of India will be virtually a separate State'

"I hope the Hon'ble the Finance Member will take this important question into his consideration and earn the gratitude of the country by expediting the advent of the day when our provinces will be more independent than they are; that is to say, when there will be a real system of provincial finance established to enable the Government of the different large provinces to properly promote the well-being of the people entrusted to their care.

20TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

"My Lord, there are many other questions which call for attention, but time does not permit of my dealing with them at any length. I will only briefly draw the attention of the Council to the provision for railway expenditure in the next year. At page 24 of the speech introducing the Financial Statement, the Hon'ble the Finance Member points out that the total capital outlay to the end of the year 1914-15 on railways will be £343,086,000, and that the percentage of net profit to capital outlay will be 1·14. In the very next page he points out with regard to Irrigation that the total outlay to the end of the same year will be £35,907,000, and the percentage of net profit to capital outlay will be 5·03. My Lord, I endorse what has been said by several other members that irrigation should receive a little more attention than it has done, and that railways should receive a little less attention than they have done. As a justification for a high railway programme, it has been urged that railways yield us profit. I will quote the Hon'ble the Finance Member himself as to the extent of that profit. He says: 'The net profit has thus varied from about ¾ per cent. to 1½ per cent. in the years mentioned. In 1909-10 it amounted to ¼ per cent. only, and in 1908-09 it disappeared and was replaced by deficit.' And then he goes on to repeat a warning which Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson had pronounced. 'Briefly, although the net profits we have derived from railways in recent years are *per se* imposing, they represent but a small margin of profit on the total capital involved, and that margin may be materially affected by trade or climatic circumstances beyond our control.' I take it that these figures correctly state the position; if they do not, the Hon'ble the Finance Member will, I hope, take the earliest opportunity of explaining them. But taking them as correct, I submit, that to borrow at 3 per cent. and to earn 1 per cent. or a little more makes but a poor business. It certainly does not justify any enthusiasm for a high railway programme.

"There is another aspect of the question. Railways have no doubt greatly improved the country, nobody would think of underrating the benefits resulting from them; but I fear that sometimes the advocates of railways exaggerate the benefit they bring to the people, and overlook the disadvantages which result from them. Railways, no doubt, prove great blessings in carrying food to the people in areas stricken by famine, but their inevitable tendency has been to raise the general level of prices. In many places what used to be famine prices prevail now throughout the year, mainly as the result of new lines of railway having been opened. Besides, railways cannot be a direct preventive of famine, while irrigation is; and therefore the insistent claim of Indian public opinion that irrigation should receive more attention than it has received is, I submit, deserving of the fullest consideration from Government. We recognise that the irrigation projects which have already been carried out have been among the most glorious achievements of British rule in this country. For these achievements we are very grateful, as we feel that they have been instrumental in producing plentiful harvests and in saving life and mitigating suffering. But we submit that more should be done in the same beneficial direction. We submit that more attention should be paid not only to river canals but also to what are called inundation canals, that will receive and distribute water in the dry days of the rainy season, and more particularly to tanks and wells. The recent Irrigation Commission recommended that there should be a great multiplication of masonry wells wherever that is needed and is possible. I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble the Finance and Revenue Members to this question. The multiplication of wells would create conditions in which even on a failure of the monsoon, people would be able to irrigate their lands. True, My Lord, the Government cannot regulate sunshine and shower, but it certainly can and ought to provide ample facilities to the people to draw the water that is stored under ground, to irrigate the soil and to make it yield a rich harvest.

"Passing, My Lord, to another point, may I humbly point out that there seems to be no definite determined policy with regard to financing Education and Sanitation. We have railways being provided for year after year. Irrigation also is being similarly promoted, and I submit, My Lord, that it is high time that there should be a definite financial policy which would ensure or, at any rate, give a reasonable assurance, that primary education shall be

regularly and steadily promoted to the extent to which Government has committed itself to promote it. This demands that there should be a sound and well-defined policy to finance it. We cannot make much progress towards universal primary education with the help of merely occasional grants made out of uncertain surpluses of revenue. With regard to secondary education I would invite the attention of the Government of India to the vital need for providing students at school with a better preparation for the University and for life than they get at present It is necessary to so raise the standard of education in high schools that on leaving them students will be better prepared to benefit by University courses, and be better trained also to enter into life. With this end I would provide teaching up to the standard of the F. A. in all High Schools, and I would then let a student take his degree in 3 years after he passes out of the school. This would no doubt require an increase of expenditure. But it will mean money usefully spent. My Lord, there are only two other points to which I would like, with your permission, very briefly to refer—"

His Excellency the President:—"I can only give the Hon'ble Member two minutes."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Thank you, My Lord. I join with other Hon'ble Members in expressing our gratitude to Your Excellency for having contributed so powerfully to the solution of the South African question. I believe that the question of the disabilities of Indians in Canada is also receiving Your Excellency's attention. And I hope that the time is not distant when Your Excellency will earn the further gratitude of Indians by having that question also solved in a satisfactory manner. The other matter, My Lord, is the want of a good library at Delhi for the purposes of Council business. I may say in passing that when dealing with a resolution the other day that the surplus should be reduced by half, I was unwittingly drawn into a discussion with Sir William Meyer regarding the provision for expenditure on Delhi. I did not attack that expenditure. As Delhi has been made the capital, expenditure in building it is inevitable. My whole contention was that having provided one crore for such expenditure in the budget, it was wrong also to provide for a high railway programme of £12 million, and to keep a large surplus in hand with a view partly to finance it. Well, Delhi will necessarily take time to be built up. But there are some matters which cannot wait till it is so built up, and a library is one of them. I hope, My Lord, that the Government will provide us early with a suitable library, which will cause a saving of our time and enable us to render better service both to the Government and the public."

The Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand:—"My Lord, the Budget discussion, as usual, is full of broad views and rich sprinkle of assorted demands, is well spread over all sides, while several demands have already met with liberal consideration of Your Excellency's Government. It is true that, family affairs pretty fairly attract the attention of a dutiful mother. The children require things, and they may be satisfied or refused. But when they grow up into noisy adults gifted with a free use of the power of speech, their cries are sure to bring the mother round to listen to the legitimacy and reasonableness of their requisitions and answer to their wants accordingly. But, if there be any dumb member of the family, who cannot expressly urge his demands, it remains for the mother to attend to and not ignore his wants.

"My Lord, if my this imaginary focussing Kodak is accurate, then there is the perfect photo of His Majesty the King-Emperor's loyal subjects residing within the Land of the Five Rivers, mostly consisting of Hindu and Mohammedan martial tribes. The more these look soldier-like, the more they are far outstripped in the race of literary advancement by communities inhabiting other Indian Provinces, and need special considerations of the Government of India, who should be so kind as to extend to them facilities in order to bring education within their easy reach.

[24TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Raja Jai Chand; Srijut Ghanasyam Barua.*]

"Since last year, when I briefly spoke on the occasion of the Budget speeches, I have not come across any cries of protest or grievances from my fellow-land-holders; but the less I tried the more I gained in that direction. When I go back to and see the visible marks of their internal position I find that sanitation, medical aid (especially for female sex), consideration of moderation in assessing plots of land irrigated by means of wells or small rainy canals constructed by poor *zamindars* from their own purses call for an active support and a liberal consideration by both the Provincial and Imperial Governments. The fact to which I particularly beg to draw the attention of Your Excellency's Government is that high class Rajput and Brahman agriculturists who are by religion and custom debarred from ploughing, generally own very small tracts of land, whose total produce is absolutely insufficient to defray their expenses even for six months. In my humble opinion facility should be extended to them by grant of more land, in any district of the Province, for the agricultural purposes.

"I, therefore, on behalf of the dumb land-holders of the Punjab, whom I have the honour to represent in this Council, beg to express our sincere and staunch loyalty and devotion to the Throne and deep sense of gratitude for the interest which Your Excellency is taking in our welfare; and I earnestly hope, that time will not be far off when our humble demands above alluded to will be favourably considered."

The Hon'ble Srijut Ghanasyam Barua:—"My Lord, as the temporary Provincial Settlement with Assam is coming to an end next year and the terms of the permanent settlement will be considered in the course of the year, I beg Your Excellency's leave to utilize the privilege of this day in putting forward some facts about the Province deserving of the notice of Your Excellency and this Council.

"My Lord, education, sanitation and communications are some of the most pressing needs of my Province. I will first speak about its educational position. From the very able and interesting report of our worthy and capable Director of Public Instruction for 1912-13 (this is the latest report) it appears that the total number of towns and villages in the Province is 29,373, the number of towns being 21. The population is roughly 7,060,000. The total number of primary schools for boys is 3,534, giving instruction to 138,236 boys. This shews that out of every 17 villages, 15 are without a school, and only about 20 boys per *mille* of population receive primary education. The number of primary schools for girls gives a ratio of 1 school to 211 villages, giving instruction to 5 girls in a population of 2,000. The total number of secondary schools is 177, of which 154 are of the middle standard, the number of high schools for boys being 27 and that for girls being 2, of which one was opened only in the year under report. Of the middle schools 10 are devoted to girls. The total number of boys receiving secondary education is 25,249 and the total number of girls getting such education is 1,209, giving ratios of 3·57 and ·17 respectively to a population of 1,000. There are only two Arts Colleges with a roll of 360 scholars. Both these colleges want expansion and improvement, which are being attended to and to which I shall refer presently. At present the inadequacy of provision in those colleges is keeping something like 200 boys in the Bengal colleges.

"In these circumstances I hope to be excused if I venture to ask Your Excellency and this Council to vouchsafe liberal and special treatment for some time yet to my poor and backward Province, which may rightly be said to be just emerging from what may be called a series of past vicissitudes.

"I now beg to lay before the Council the present financial needs for education as set forth by the Director of Public Instruction. Schemes have been sanctioned for development and improvement of the Cotton and the Murari Chand Colleges, involving in the case of the former a recurring annual expenditure of Rs. 50,000 and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,00,000 and in the case of the latter of Rs. 82,532 recurring and Rs. 6,00,000 non-recurring respectively. Referring to the provincialisation of some aided, and the improvement of some unaided, high schools, the Director says:

[*Srijut Ghanasyam Barua.*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

'Meantime it may be stated that the action proposed will involve the Government in very heavy additional charges both for recurring and non-recurring expenditure. The special grants from the Government of India amounting to Rs. 64,000 will go far towards meeting the recurring charges'. I may add that the non-recurring charges under this portion of the project of improving high schools will be not less than Rs. 4,00,000. With regard to the existing Government high schools, the Director says 'it is useless to expect really good work in our high schools until they are provided with a sufficiency of suitable class rooms. At present, in the majority of cases, the class rooms are insufficient in number, ill-lit, badly designed and so placed in relation to each other as to render supervision difficult'. In some of the schools, the school-buildings have proved insufficient of accommodation and are therefore in need of extension. Projects are, therefore, being considered for the erection of entirely new buildings in some cases and for the extension and improvement of the present buildings in others, as well as for the erection of new hostels. About these projects the Director expresses himself thus: 'A large grant of Rs. 3,50,000 from the Government of India will probably suffice for the immediate present in the matter of hostel accommodation, but it will require funds far in excess of those communicated to make any definite impression upon the programme of school construction'. With regard to the teaching staff the Director says 'if the schools are to be staffed by competent and contented teachers, it will be necessary to offer very much higher rates of pay. This has been realized and a scheme is in preparation. It will involve expenditure much in excess of anything which the Provincial revenues can afford'. At present the English teachers are put down, as a class, as being inexpert. Out of 678 masters only 77 are graduates and only 34 trained men. The Director, therefore, says that a new training college for Assam is an 'immediate necessity'. For the Law College which has been recently sanctioned, large amounts both recurring and non-recurring will be required. A medical school for the Surma Valley has been demanded and will probably be found to be a reasonable demand calling for similar expenditure. The needs of female education are summarised by the Director as being (1) teachers, (2) more and higher schools, (3), trained teachers, and (4) 'over all' he says 'is the need for larger subsidies from the public revenues'. Referring to primary education, the report says that during the year under report Boards spent Rs. 1,42,134 in excess of their obligations. The following are the Director's remarks: 'The growth of income can hardly suffice to meet the normal increase in expenditure on existing institutions and development must be retarded unless the Boards are helped by continuous and continuously increasing subsidies from the State'. He also considers that large sums are needed for the improvement of existing training schools and for the establishment of new ones for training primary-school teachers and also for the improvement of their terms of service.

"He says: 'The first need, however, is not for the improvement of the training school, although this is most important, but for the improvement of the terms of service so as to attract to the profession a less lowly educated class of men. And we are now fortunately, in view of the Government of India grants received and hoped for, in a position of expectancy that funds will soon be vouchsafed in measure sufficient to permit of village teachers being rewarded at rates which will equal the wages of unskilled labour'. This, in my estimate, will require at least Rs. 50 per school per annum and result in an immediate recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,89,500 and if new schools are opened with a view to double the present number in the course of 30 years as anticipated in the Government of India Resolution of last year, we shall require an addition of about Rs. 15,000 recurring and Rs. 15,000 non-recurring expenditure every year at the rate of Rs. 120 per school under each head. Besides all these, there are questions of technical and industrial education, oriental education and education of special classes. It will thus be seen that the special grants already made by the Government of India are hardly sufficient even for the immediate needs of the province both under recurring and non-recurring heads.

[24TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Srijut Ghanasyam Barua.*]

"The next bewildering items are sanitation, water-supply and medical relief. It is needless to expatiate largely on these as it is hopeless to meet the wants on these heads, especially the first two, by asking for any suitable grants. Still I cannot but say that all help that can possibly be given should be given. To give some idea of the magnitude of the task, I may quote some figures that were collected in connection with a conference held by our popular Chief Commissioner to consider about the allotment of the special grants of last year.

"The number of villages in the Province was by those figures put at 16,671, a figure which does not seem to be correct as it is only a little more than half of the number (which is of course the correct one) shown in the Report on Public Instruction. Roughly speaking, two villages appear to have been taken as one in most cases. Taking even this figure, we find that only 7,573 villages have satisfactory water-supply, natural or artificial.

"If we have to supply the remaining 9,098 villages with single tanks of Rs. 1,000 each, the figure comes to Rs. 90,98,000. I am sure, as I have indicated above, many of the villages will require more than one tank. If we take the very small figure of Rs. 50 per tank for protecting it by a fencing throughout the year, the recurring expenditure could be over 8 lakhs if all tanks were provided.

"As to other matters of village sanitation it may be said that even a beginning has hardly been made as yet. If we take an average of Rs. 500 per village as initial expenditure for keeping it free from logged water and unhealthy jungle and Rs. 100 for annual up-keep of these improvements, the non-recurring and recurring demands come to roughly Rs. 45,00,000 and Rs. 9,00,000, respectively.

"Comprehensive drainage and water-supply schemes are also necessary in a number of towns; but it is impossible to make rough and ready calculations for them; but every one in the Council is aware what such schemes would mean. A perusal of the annual sanitary report for the year 1912 will show how the special grants of the last two years have been swallowed up by a few towns. The cry for additional medical aid is also loud everywhere.

"Under the head of Communications and Development there is equally immense field for expansion. The liberal grants made in the last two years have not gone further than improving some of the existing roads by being raised, bridged or metalled in some of the most important portions. Even there the programme is anything but complete. Demands are supposed to be the most cautious and unambitious and only the first instalment of the very important items came up to an estimate of close upon Rs. 60,00,000. Nothing like any comprehensive scheme of development or of appreciable new communications has been possible to undertake. And the further development of numerous unexplored resources of the country greatly depend on the opening of new roads.

"I therefore appeal to Your Excellency and to this Council that in consideration of the backwardness of the Province and the impossibility of the normal growth of revenue to cope with its urgent needs, the Government of India will be pleased to continue liberal special grants until the Province comes to a satisfactory footing in all important departments and also to allow a greater share in the divided heads of revenue (especially land revenue) to enable it to meet the rapidly growing increase in the expenditure in all directions.

"In conclusion, I beg to associate myself with my other friends in the Council in expressing my sincere gratitude and thankfulness to Your Excellency for Your Excellency's noble and statesmanlike action in relation to the South African question It is to Your Excellency's action alone that the solution so far arrived at is due; and that action is not only valuable for the immediate results, but it will be more valuable as an example for the future. This action of Your Excellency is only another addition to the long list of benefactions which you have conceived for and conferred upon India, for which Your Lordship will be always gratefully remembered."

The Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar:—"My Lord, at this late hour I will not detain the Council more than a few minutes. I had intended to make some observations on provincial autonomy and on the projected India Office reform. These two points have been a great deal traversed by what has been already said by the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

"First and foremost I desire to state that I share the very warm feelings of appreciation and gratitude expressed by the Hon'ble previous speakers on the action of Your Excellency's Government in view to secure a solution of the acute South African problem. I had an advantage over most of these speakers, because I was present and listened along with thousands of my countrymen, with rapt attention to the memorable pronouncement which Your Lordship made in Madras, when the whole situation was most acute and most depressing. The solution which is now looming in the horizon, I doubt not, is due to a very great extent to that pronouncement, which looking far into the future sent a thrill of joy throughout the country and wherever Indians are. And let me add it caused some considerable surprise and alarm somewhere, but I hope and believe that that surprise and that alarm were healthy and were great factors in the solution which we are about to reach. While therefore the warmest thanks of the country are due to Your Excellency's Government, I should think it is not very desirable to mix up this special situation with the larger question of emigration in general from this country to other countries This is not the time to endeavour to express my convictions and views, which I share along with my countrymen in general as regards that vital national problem. The present South African question can be disposed of on its own merits. It is hardly right to call South Africa a colony of England and a self-governing dominion of England. I mean no disrespect to anybody; all that I wish to say is that England spent enormous blood and money and succeeded in establishing the Boers there more strongly, firmly than they were ever before. And unlike other dominions the coloured population in South Africa is far greater in numbers than the European population there. Therefore the problem of immigration to South Africa stands on a totally different footing, in my humble opinion at all events, from the problem of emigration of pure Indians to Canada, Australia and other countries, where the settled populations are entirely Europeans. Whenever this larger question may arise, and it will arise for a statesmanlike and permanent solution at no distant date, speaking for myself, it would not be altogether right to ignore the difficulties which this and the Imperial Governments will experience in solving that problem; it would not be right to ignore the feelings of those people who are permanently settled in those countries, and who are anxious to exclude an alien population that cannot be absorbed amongst them and by them. For my part I will put it the other way, and I hope I shall not be deemed guilty of offence to anybody, if I venture to say that in case a large colony of Russians or Germans or Englishmen were to settle down in India, I should hesitate to view the question without alarm. Similarly, the Canadians and the inhabitants of the United States and of some others are, I believe, entitled, somewhat at all events (in the present conditions of the world, until we know something more about the destiny of mankind as a whole in the distant future), not to be obliged to add to the problems, economical and political, by allowing an absolutely alien population to settle amidst them, who will not bring wealth with them and who will carry off what they earn to distant countries and who are conditioned ever to remain alien amidst these white populations. But on the other hand, I deprecate the idea of Indians being allowed to emigrate or, on contract, sent to any country where they are not treated on a complete footing of equality with all the other people. Any colony of England which passes discriminative laws and which accords differential treatment to the Indians must be asked and made to discontinue such, or allowed, and must be even encouraged, to prohibit immigration from India altogether; and so far as this Government is concerned, I desire that such emigration should be absolutely discontinued. I am not at all competent enough to say whether this Government has power and means to prohibit

emigration altogether from this country to other countries, but in regard to such countries as I have mentioned above, and to which the people emigrate, this country can practically prohibit it, and by the exercise of the right of diplomatic influence an absolute prohibition can be secured. The reason, My Lord, is that I do not wish that the Indian, wherever he might be, should be ever told by treatment and by law that he is an inferior being, which it would be a truism to say he is certainly not, that his rights as a member of the greatest Empire in the world ancient or modern, are, as a matter of fact, inferior to the rights of the favoured members of it. Rather than allow these Indian colonies to go and settle in such a place, do not let them go there at all; let them remain in this country. My view, very humbly, My Lord, is that, so far as emigration to those countries is concerned, it should be discouraged and prohibited by every means India wants absolutely the labour of all her hardy children; we are not developing our resources, as we ought to, and a great deal in that way can be done by retaining them all here. I do not subscribe to the argument often advanced that these people are economically better off in those countries. In the great art, and sacred duty, of making a nation for India and in India, I never can forget the fable of the country mouse and the city mouse. I am like the country mouse. I do not like the mere comfort and luxury of the city mouse and do not like to sacrifice any portion of my liberty, by feelings and sentiments and my dignity as man, as social and rational man, for physical comforts and luxury. I had rather the Indians were here ill-fed, ill-sheltered, ill-clad and ill-educated into his rights than that they should go and earn a great deal of money and be treated like half-slaves and half-rational human beings. Therefore, My Lord, I would accept no compromise between full rights of citizenship and prohibition in any solution of this great problem of emigration from India. A middle course, I am honestly convinced, is highly objectionable as a national misfortune.

"Coming now to the question of finance, it is always difficult for me to tender to the Finance Minister a beautifully blended mixture of provincial patriotism and imperial patriotism I believe that under present arrangements, provincial patriotism is generally synonymous with discontent, and imperial patriotism is subordinate to this provincial patriotism, paradoxical as it may appear. On the whole I have no reason to be discontented with the presentment of the Financial statement this year. Much of what I had intended to say on this subject has been, as I said before, said by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. While congratulating the Hon'ble Finance Minister on his success in making such a presentment in spite of famine and of the fall of opium revenue, I believe that there is a statement of his for which I heartily render thanks to the Hon'ble Finance Minister, and that statement is that the present financial relations between the Imperial Government and the Provincial Governments is artificial. And it is so, and I want him, and I implore the Government as early as possible, to get rid of this artificiality between the Imperial and the Provincial Governments. But this cannot be done in the Finance Department alone and by a re-adjustment of financial settlements alone.

"The whole relationship between the Indian Government and the Provincial Governments should be re-examined and re-adjusted. For my part, if I may be allowed to make allusion to the memorable passage in the great despatch of August, 1911, relating to provincial autonomy, that passage has once for all and completely disposed of this question; only the necessary ways and means should be adopted and developed from time to time until we should reach the goal. Your Lordship will pardon me, I trust, if I venture to compare that divine passage to the philosophical system of the great Indian sage, Kapila. His system was attacked as inconsistent with the Vedas when he asked which is inconsistent with which? 'Is it the Vedas that are inconsistent with my philosophy, or is it my philosophy which is inconsistent with the Vedas?' It is true that at last he seemed to allow people, just to avoid annoyance and persecution to construe his philosophy in the light of faith in religion, but he did not re-adjust his philosophy and he continued to teach his *chelas* his own doctrines. And his philosophy exists to-day, and nobody thinks of its interpretation by religious

[*Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar.*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

faith. So I think that it behoves every Indian to save this passage from treatment accorded to it by interpretations in the faith of bureaucracy, in this country and in England. Then it will be all right and begin to bear fruit in a few years; otherwise there is the risk of its being often authoritatively construed until it becomes a foundling some two years hence.

"I also wish to call Your Lordship's attention to another point, and that is the proposed reform of the India Office. It is claimed as a domestic reform. The scheme is outlined by His Lordship the Secretary of State for India, in his speech last year in the House of Lords, and also by the then Under Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. Montagu, in the House of Commons, a week later. As far as I understand it, its object seems to be three-fold. The Council is now a consultative body; it is proposed to make it an administrative body. The business is now carried on by committees; it is proposed to transact the business by single members, each being put in charge of a separate department. Thirdly, it is important to observe that service in the India Office as member of the India Council should be part and parcel of the service in India, so that it counts for pension. It is also said that it is capable of interchange, *i.e.*, a member of the Indian Civil Service who goes there can come back to India on promotion. This last scheme it is somewhat difficult to understand. For my part, I think the time has come for abolishing the Council altogether. All are agreed that it does not work well. We all know the history of this Council, My Lord. It is a statutory creature, it is the creature of the Government of India Act of 1858. We know that it is a continuation of the Board of Directors, especially the Secret Committee, a mere complimentary continuation. As John Bright put it at the time the Bill was discussed in the House of Commons, this continuation of the Council was due to timidity on the part of the Government, and even of Parliament. Now that is the origin of this Council. It was admitted by Lord Stanley, who introduced the Bill which became the Act of 1858, transferring Company's Government to the Crown, and by all then that the function of this Council was to be one of moral influence and moral control, not administrative influence and administrative control. So from 1858 onwards, we have had only moral influence and moral control exerted by the members over the Secretary of State. I cannot understand why this moral influence and moral control should be at this late hour of the day in its life converted into active administrative control. The noble Lord, the Secretary of State for India, has discovered a new and somewhat startling reason for continuing this Council. He says there may be now and then a Viceroy of independent views and even of an arbitrary turn of mind, backed up by expert advice in India, and unless the Secretary of State then is a Bismarck, he also wants expert advice to enable him to hold his own. In other words, this Council is to be composed of Civil Servants in England in order to fight Civil Servants in India. I cannot quite see, My Lord, how this is to be done, assuming it is desirable. Member of the Secretary of State's Council will, under the new scheme, receive £1,200 a year, that is, £100 a month. How a Civil Servant from India can go to England and serve on this pay, it is difficult for me to understand. I read both the speeches of the Secretary of State and the Under Secretary of State with some care, and there is no solution indicated there of this difficulty. Take, for instance, an Indian Civil Servant who has served here for 20 years. If he becomes a Member of the Secretary of State's Council, he will only get £100 a month. If he serves in India for 25 years, he can get a retiring pension of £1,000 a year or even £1,200. Therefore, I wish to know who are the people who are likely to go and serve there before and without retiring from the Indian Civil Service on pension? There may be a few people of weak health and of inferior prospects who may wish to go there for the sake of climate and for the sake of health, or who cannot swiftly climb up the ladder of promotion here. Now I cannot at all understand how it is desirable to make the Council administrative by reinforcing it by people of this sort and to exercise a control over great Viceroys, backed up by virile expert advice. The whole reform is asked for on the ground of strengthening the hold of the Secretary of State over the Government of India. The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said

24TH MARCH, 1914.] [Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar : Mr. Abbott.]

the people view it with alarm; they do, and suspect that the whole object is, as I have said, further to strengthen the control of the Secretary of State over the Government of India. I am very sorry to say that I do not like the proposed reform from any point of view. Under the portfolio system, if some of these members are likely to be promoted to posts in India under the rule of interchange, it may be possible for a member in charge of a department of this Government to tell a Member of the reformed Council, 'If you behave like a good boy on this occasion, you will get a Lieutenant-Governorship as your prize'. Now this sort of interchange has certainly nothing to recommend it to this country. It seems to me that the Council may, with great advantage, be altogether abolished, or, in the alternative, it may be kept consultative and harmless as it is at present.

"Another disquieting element in the scheme of reform is the fact that there are to be two Indian Members as at present, but God knows why. Look at the scheme. It says that 8 members are sufficient. But as there are to be two Indian Members, the number is to be ten. So these two Indian Members are to be supernumerary. Although their salaries are to be met at the expense of the Indian taxpayer, they are to be supernumerary and merely ornamental. They may occasionally be put in charge of departments, but when they do not have this rare privilege, they are, I presume, to be *diwans* to everybody, consultative *diwans*. But I do not know what they are to do even as such. My Lord, all this clearly shows that the time has come when the whole Council should be abolished. Reform may be made in a different direction with advantage. It is admitted that the permanent staff of secretaries and assistant secretaries and the clerks of the India Office are very able men and do excellent work. Anything which the Secretary of State wants further in the way of Indian experience can be well achieved by throwing open some of these appointments to distinguished Indians, including domiciled Europeans—to statutory Indians of every race and creed, and even to Civil Servants. We all know that the Secretary of State is not legally bound and as a matter of fact never consults his Members of Council in matters of high and deep policy. Your Lordship knows that in the days of the East India Company this was done entirely by the Secret Committee, not at all by the whole Court of Directors. It was only occasionally that they were controlled by the Board of Control. But this was done exclusively by the Secret Committee, and the practice has been continued by the Secretary of State in his own person exclusively. All that I say, My Lord, is this, that since in important matters of policy the Secretary of State by statute and by usage is not bound to consult the Members of his Council and does not in fact consult them, no case has been made out for the reform such as has been outlined. I do not see why the Secretary of State for India should want a Council, consultative or administrative. Let us take the case of the Foreign Secretary. The present Foreign Secretary has won the admiration of the world, whether we regard his policy in Europe and America, or in Persia, in China or in Japan.

"Has he had a Council with Persian experience, with Chinese experience, with Japanese experience? If not, why should the Secretary of State for India have members with Indian experience? So far as the routine work is concerned, as distinguished from high policy, the staff of permanent secretaries and assistant secretaries is more than sufficient, especially if about one-half of them would be recruited from the Indian Services—Imperial and Provincial. For all these reasons, My Lord, I join in the note of warning that has been sounded that the Secretary of State's reform scheme has caused considerable alarm in this country, and I also believe that, unless it receives further elucidation, it is incapable of being worked so as to carry out his intentions or to be in anywise useful."

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott :—"My Lord, I beg to take this opportunity of congratulating the Government in general, and the Hon'ble the Finance Minister in particular, on the Budget presented, which shows the flourishing financial position of India to-day, notwithstanding the exceptional season of drought we are at present going through in parts of India and

which, whilst seriously affecting the United Provinces, Central India, and Bundelkhand, can only be compared to the appalling famine of 1877. But unlike those dark times what must strike one to-day is the great difference between then and now—a benign and liberal Government, fully equipped and ready to meet the most pressing needs. Speaking as a living witness of the harrowing times of 1877, many a vivid but ghastly picture comes back to my mind of the hundreds of famine-stricken dead and dying on the Grand Trunk Road between Agra and Sipri and many villages deserted to a man. It was a common sight for officers of the Morar cantonment to drive out of an evening and count a score or more of corpses and carcasses, and see strings and strings of famine-stricken people and animals wending their way to the great labour mart of India—Malwa. What do. we find on the same road to-day. In the greatest affected area, a few, if any, wanderers instead. Energetic Government and State Engineers, Contractors with their Agents, all strenuously vying with one another for any labour that may be procurable. At the present moment, over the greatest part of the affected area, it will be difficult to find a single labourer on the unemployed list. Speaking from my own experience, I can at the present moment employ 10,000 labourers, in the Gwalior State, instead of which I have been able to procure about 3,500 only; and out of this more than one half have had to be imported—hundreds from Afghanistan and the Frontier. What is even more marked is that these imported men are accepting the same identical rates for their work as the local or village men, despite the fact that they have travelled about a thousand miles from their homes and through country in which their safety and lives were entirely in their hands. This surely is an object lesson to the world and the highest tribute that could be paid to Your Excellency's Administration as also to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, who have been the two potent factors in bringing about these marvellous results.

"My Lord, our province and the people are happy in the knowledge in having at the helm Sir James Meston, who has their fullest confidence in these serious times.

"Your Excellency, I understand that we are allowed the privilege to-day of bringing before this Council any matters relative to the people and communities we have the honour to represent. Taking advantage of this prerogative, I beg to bring to notice some of the disabilities under which the Anglo-Indian Community at present labour; the principal among them are—

"*The right to carry arms for King and Country.*—I would remind Your Excellency that during your recent tour in Madras you were pleased to affirm that our boys, whose fathers and grandfathers had served in the British Army, were eligible for enrolment. I regret to have to state that at present, notwithstanding this public pronouncement, the privilege is still in practice withheld, and I venture to assert that as long as enlistment is vested in Commanding Officers so long will this right be denied our lads. To mend this unsatisfactory state of affairs, I would beg to suggest that some such recruiting system in particular centres as now prevails in Great Britain may be introduced in India, and that the boys selected direct from these recruiting centres be drafted to units of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry Regiments. Though the Army is at present open without reserve to any English, Irish or Scotch or Welsh boy—all castes in India being also eligible—the most respectable Anglo-Indian is blocked.

"*Representation.*—Whilst thanking Your Excellency for the representation already given, the Anglo-Indian Community are anxiously looking forward to the day when Your Excellency will be pleased to accord us representation on all Presidency or Provincial Councils, as also on the Municipal and District Boards, the same as given to our Indian friends.

"*Education.*—Whilst gratefully thanking Your Excellency for the rapid strides made in this direction in the interests of our Community, I may be pardoned the liberty of reminding Your Excellency that several of the most important Resolutions submitted by the Committee of the Educational Conference of July, 1912, have not yet received the consideration of Your Excellency's

[24TH MARCH, 1914.] [Mr. Abbott; Mr. Pandit.]

Government; more so, th[illegible] training and avenues of employment dependent on higher education.

"*Railways.*—I would urge that 50 per cent. of appointments in the official grades on Railways be given to experienced and deserving men in the subordinate grades, it being well known that a very much bigger percentage of these appointments are so recruited by the leading Railways of Europe and America. This is further borne out from the fact that on the traffic side of one of the biggest and best managed Railway systems in India the Traffic Manager and all his Deputies are officials who have risen from the subordinate grades. This removes the prejudicial fallacy that sufficiently competent and reliable men cannot be found in the lower ranks.

"*Titles.*—I would also strongly advocate the granting of titles to the working classes of Anglo-Indians employed on Railways and subordinate Government departments, such as the Police, Post, Telegraph, etc., holding similar distinctions to those of Rai and Khan Bahadur, as is given to Indians.

"Your Excellency, I further beg to take this opportunity of thanking you, your Ministers, and the non-official Members of this Council for the assistance, attention and courtesy I have invariably received, as also for the clear and painstaking lucidity with which the many questions I have from time to time troubled you with, have been patiently listened to and answered."

The Hon'ble Mr. Pandit:—"My Lord, I do not wish at this hour to detain the Council for more than a very few minutes. The Hon'ble the Finance Member has this year presented his first Financial Statement. It is a document which required careful study from us, and it is only our duty to express our obligation to the Hon'ble Member for the extremely lucid statement which was presented to the Council, both in the Memorandum of the Financial Secretary and in the speech explaining his policy which was delivered by Sir William Meyer in the Council on the 1st day of this month. I may instance, for example, the exposition of provincial balances and of the system of the various provinces banking with the Government of India, especially in its bearings on grants for Education and Sanitation, which, so far as last year's statement was concerned, was somewhat obscure to Hon'ble Members who were uninitiated. Last year I had to get the point explained by the then Finance Secretary. There is thus a great advantage in such a statement as this year's and the Hon'ble the Finance Member has also our hearty congratulations upon the satisfactory Budget which he has produced, despite adverse circumstances.

"My Lord, there was a time not many years ago, when questions relating to the Central Provinces and Berar used to come up more frequently before Your Excellency's Council, and several Hon'ble Members seemed to look upon the questions somewhat in the light of an intrusion upon the work of this Council. One Hon'ble Member of this Council had gone so far as to say:—'Give the Central Provinces the Provincial Council they want and have done with it!' Though he himself followed the course he deprecated and dealt at length with matters concerning his province alone. And now that the Central Provinces Legislative Council is within sight, I do not feel that I should be justified in discussing here any provincial questions. I shall be content with associating myself with the views expressed by my Hon'ble friend, Sir Gangadhur Chitnavis, with regard to the raising of the status of the province, which has now attained to a stage when that status can reasonably be asked for, and with urging that the time has also arrived when the Central Provinces should have a Chief Court of their own. Already there are four Judges sitting in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, including one temporary Judge, whose term of office has from time to time been extended, and the volume of work that comes up for disposal before that Court and the number of cases which have to be heard by a Bench of Judges as well as the serious inconvenience experienced in appeals having in certain cases to go to other High Courts, all point to the conclusion that the highest court in the province should be raised to the status of a Chief Court.

"My Lord, several Hon'ble Members have already expressed their alarm at the changes which the Secretary of State for India proposes to introduce in

[*Mr. Pandit; Sir William Meyer.*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

the constitution and working of His Lordship's Council. At this stage I do not wish to say more than this, that it is necessary that responsible and enlightened public opinion in this country should be ascertained with regard to these momentous changes, or at any rate that there should be sufficient opportunity allowed for that opinion being made known to the authorities at home and to Parliament.

"My Lord, at this stage of the discussion on the Budget all that is required of us is that points of a general character arising out of the Budget might be discussed, not for the benefit of one province or another, but that of the whole Country. Several Hon'ble Members have referred to the Provincial Settlements. In view of the general complaint about them I would only urge that when Bengal and Bihar and Orissa will have the question reconsidered next year, when the new settlement with regard to the new provinces is to be effected, the question of the soundness and justice of those made with other provinces might also be gone into.

"My Lord, I have only one word more to say. My Hon'ble friend, Sir Gangadhur Chitnavis, has referred to the question of fiscal autonomy, which is of vital importance to this country. Last year, when speaking on the sugar duties question, I expressed my views on this subject, and I can only say that the instances of Formosa and other countries lend great weight to the proposition which my Hon'ble friend has urged in the interests of the industrial development in India.

"Lastly, My Lord, I wish to point out that although there may be some difference of opinion with regard to railway policy, as to how the expenditure on railways should be met, and whether the profits accruing from them are properly shown and other similar matters, yet I would urge that once the construction of a line is undertaken, it should not be worked in bits here, and bits there; nor portions of the line left in abeyance for a long period, but funds should be found year after year, so that the progress may be steady and the whole line completed within a reasonable period. I would refer especially to the Itarsi-Nagpur railway, the work on which has been carried on by fits and starts ever since it was taken in hand.

"In conclusion, I fully associate myself with all the expressions of heartfelt gratitude which have fallen from Hon'ble Members and in particular from the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhur Chitnavis with regard to Your Lordship's share in the settlement of the important, though delicate, South African-Indian question; with regard to the pride we feel in the effective representation of the views of Your Excellency's Government by the Hon'ble Sir Benjamin Robertson and, last but by no means least, also in connection with the hopes that we all entertain regarding the new and truly Indian Capital of Delhi, the foundation of which was laid by His Majesty the King-Emperor."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"My Lord, I beg to tender my hearty thanks to my non-official friends and colleagues who have spoken to-day for their most kindly references to myself and to this my first Budget. As I said in introducing it, I did my best to make things full and clear, and I am very glad to learn from the remarks of Hon'ble Members that I have succeeded in my object. Well, My Lord, it could never happen to any Finance Member of any Government under the sun to produce a Budget which would satisfy everybody in all its details; but from the general tone of the debate here, and from intelligent criticism received from outside, I think I may well claim, on behalf of Your Lordship's Government, that speaking generally, our proposals and dispositions have met with, I might almost say, universal approval. Of course one man may say we are spending too little here, another that we are spending a bit too much there, and so on; there will necessarily be those differences of opinion. But, speaking generally, I claim the stamp of widespread approval for our financial dispositions.

"Well, My Lord, the debate has been very interesting and has travelled over a great variety of matters past, present and future, and if not from China to Peru, at any rate from the hamlets of Assam to the Secretary of State's Council at Westminster; but, my time being limited, I only propose to deal

with those matters which are of most importance as regards the existing Budget. Sufficient unto the day is the evil or good thereof—especially if the day happen to be hot, as this day is But I can assure Hon'ble Members that if I omit any relevant matter owing to the limitations of time, it does not mean that I have overlooked it ; it will be taken into consideration in due course.

"Well, various references have been made to the Finance Commission. The Commission's Report, which has just come to our hands, is of course a document of the highest importance, not merely from the point of view of the Department over which I have the honour to preside, but with reference to the financial and commercial interests of the country generally. The *personnel* of the Commission was strong and representative, and its inquiries covered the most abstruse problems of currency. as well as a large part of the field of Indian financial policy during recent years. As Your Lordship said in Bombay, however, we shall have to study the report and the evidence carefully before deciding on any action to be taken. I must therefore, decline, in the most friendly way, to be drawn into a reply to any of the references which have been made to a gold mint for India, a State Bank, etc. We fully appreciate the impartiality and fairness of the Commission's attitude, and we anticipate that their labours will be productive of good and lasting results.

"I am afraid that an expression I used in my speech introducing the Financial Statement has caused some misapprehension in the mind of my friend the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and some other Hon'ble Members. I spoke in paragraph 20 of the surplus of £1,280,000 as an unallotted balance, and said it was kept to assist us in our heavy capital commitments. When I used the expression 'unallotted balance' I meant 'unallotted' for purposes of the Revenue Budget; but if Hon'ble Members will turn to paragraph 63 of the speech, they will find that it is very much allotted in the Capital budget. It figures there in the second item of Assets as 'Imperial' Surplus of 1914-1915', so that it is not an additional reserve amount, as has been supposed by these speakers : it is a vital part of the assets from which our capital programme is to be financed. I also referred to this surplus in paragraph 20 of my original speech as a possible reserve against famine or other unforeseen contingencies; but it can only serve this purpose if withdrawn from the capital account.

"I explained this point more fully in a recent debate.

"What I then said was that if the abnormal happened, if we had, for example, a famine to face, it would be better to curtail capital expenditure by withdrawing this amount than by imposing fresh taxation. But apart from such a contingency the surplus is taken into account against our Budget capital programme.

"I am very glad that our borrowing proposals have been received with so much approval; and I am quite with my friend Sir Fazulbhoy when he says that we should borrow in India as far as possible. But we must go steadily, and I hope that by his own large tender for the coming loan, my Hon'ble friend will show us how enthusiastically the Indian commercial community is going to take up our policy.

"As regards famine expenditure, which one Member mentioned, I should like to explain that we have not cut down any single proposal of any Local Government in regard to that matter. In regard to direct famine expenditure, as also in regard to such matters as *takkavi* loans, we have fully accepted all that the Local Governments thought necessary.

"Reference has been made to lapses. As I said in my speech introducing the Financial Statement, we have made arrangements which will materially diminish the chances of lapses in the net capital expenditure on Railways. Again, as regards the Public Works revenue expenditure, I may tell the Council that instructions are under issue which, I hope, will have a great effect in reducing the volume of lapses.

"As regards Irrigation and Railways, I may say that from the financial point of view, since Irrigation yields much the larger relative profit, I should

certainly go for irrigation expenditure first; and in fact that is what I did, I first went to the Irrigation people and said 'How much do you anticipate that you can spend?' That amount made the first item in my ways and means programme, and thus it will always be. But of course the demand is limited by shortage of labour and various things that I need not go into. All I wish to impress on the Council is that we did not stint irrigation.

"My Hon'ble friend, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, referring to my remarks about the small relative percentage of net profit on railways—which I made not as depreciating railways, which give us a very large absolute amount of revenue, but merely by way of caution and as showing the difficulties with which we have to contend, seeing that a small alteration in the situation may mean a million pounds one way or the other in the budget—my Hon'ble friend says—'What is the use of borrowing at 3½ per cent. if you make only 1 per cent. profit out of it? That is very poor business.' I admit that that would be very poor business; I should be ashamed to get up in this Council and to say that I was associated with anything of that sort. But we are not doing this. What we make is 1 per cent. and more net profit after paying back the 3½ per cent. interest, or whatever the exact figure may be, on the sums we have borrowed, and we put that extra 1 per cent. or so into our pockets. I quite wish that the extra profit was larger, but it is substantial."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"How much do you put in every year for renewals?"

His Excellency the President:—"Order, order!"

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"We provide for renewals under the Revenue head under working expenses. All we do is this, that when a locomotive is worn out for instance, and is replaced by a locomotive of superior power, we put the cost which would be incurred by providing a fresh locomotive of the old pattern down to revenue, and put the balance to capital because that is practically new plant. As regards 'renewals,' they occur regularly in our budget under the expenditure head, and the net profits, which are given in paragraph 67 of my previous speech are after deducting that expenditure. In fact a decrease of net profits in the revised estimate and in the coming year's budget is mainly due to my having, at the instance of my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Clark, agreed to a larger outlay for these renewals.

"Then my friend, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, quoted my predecessor's *dictum* against railways becoming a burden on the taxpayer. I quite agree with that in the sense in which my predecessor used it. He meant by railways being a burden on the taxpayer the contingency that instead of railways yielding this profit, they would produce a deficit as they used to in years gone by. That is a burden on the taxpayer; but when railways yield £3,921,000 and you pay £1,130,000 toward the capital account, the remaining £2,600,000 is an alleviation to the taxpayer; it corresponds to the profits of a shareholder in a prosperous company.

"My friend also made some reference to waterways in Bengal. That is a very important question, the gravity of which I quite appreciate. Eight lakhs have been already provided in the current year by the Bengal Government. As for large schemes, so far we have not yet had them before us. They have been under examination by a distinguished engineer, Mr. Lees; they will have to be very carefully examined here; and of course, as Hon'ble Members will appreciate, they will have to be considered with reference to their productive character; because if they are not productive, although circumstances might still call for expenditure on them, you could not rank them along with railways, as, has been suggested, in the productive account.

"Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola made a reference to opium. He says 'As you have stopped sending opium to China, why do you go on sending non-certificated opium to the Straits Settlements? The one is as wicked as the other'.

[[illegible]H MARCH, 1914.] [*Sir William Meyer; His Excellency the Viceroy*]

Well, I do not admit that sending opium to China was wicked; but at any rate the circumstances are materially different. When we sent opium to China, we sent it to the territories of an amorphous Government that cannot control its affairs very efficiently, and there was no guarantee against abuse of the opium. When we send it to the Straits Settlements, or to the Dutch Indies, or to other places to which we now send, we send to countries that have a system very much akin to our own, realising the maximum of revenue from the minimum of consumption: and I say that makes all the difference. If you send opium to a country like that, you are really helping the country to promote the cause of temperance, because you enable it to give the people an article under high taxation when otherwise it would be obtained probably by smuggling, and in greater quantities.

"I do not think, My Lord, that I have anything more to say, especially having regard to the short time at my disposal. I have estimated, as I have said before two or three times, for a normal year, and we can only hope that Providence will give us plentiful rains and prosperity, so that when I meet the Council next year, I shall not have to tell them that my calculations have been disturbed by agricultural distress or by any other calamity."

His Excellency the Viceroy:—"My first and very pleasant duty in addressing you to-day, at the close of a Session during the course of which questions of finance have been much under discussion, is to re-echo the views of my Council and to congratulate Sir William Meyer on the presentation of his first Budget to the Imperial Legislative Council. It was a great satisfaction to me last year, as Head of the Government, to welcome a colleague of Sir William Meyer's known ability and wide experience both in the special field of finance and in Indian administration generally.

"We are indebted to him for an unusually informing account of present financial policy. The line he has adopted, in thus taking both yourselves and the public generally into his confidence, is one which no doubt invites criticism, because it makes criticism easy, but that is a result which neither he nor my Government can deprecate. The more intelligently our policy is scrutinised, the more confident we are of general support.

"It is true that he has had to budget under conditions which are not entirely favourable. Unlike his predecessor, he has had but a small surplus to dispose of, and practically no doles to distribute. It is always pleasant to give doles to needy claimants, and perhaps it is even more pleasant to receive them, but large unanticipated surpluses are not an entirely healthy element in our finance, while the distribution of doles is apt to be demoralising and to provoke disappointment when in lean years further doles are not forthcoming.

"On the other hand, the sums available due to the natural growth of the Imperial share of the revenues are an entirely healthy development in our financial system, and I regard the needs of education and sanitation as amongst the first claims upon them

"That is all that I intend to say on the subject of the Budget, but I am also glad to be able to announce that we have just secured a reduction in the telegraph rates between India and Europe of 4 annas a word on the ordinary rates and 2 annas a word on the deferred rates. I may say that it was not an altogether easy matter to obtain this concession, which has been the subject of negotiation for some time past. Its importance, I am sure, will be greatly appreciated by the commercial community, to whom the cheapening of telegraphic communication with Europe is a matter of ever-increasing moment. These reductions will probably take effect from the 1st May.

"It is a matter of deep concern to me that India should again be visited by famine. The scarcity which now prevails in parts of the United Provinces, Rajputana and Central India is, I am sorry to say, fairly widespread, and in places it is of a severe type. We had hoped and long continued to hope that the winter rains might come in time to ensure a fair spring crop in the affected areas, but we have been disappointed, and the scarcity has only been

[*His Excellency the Viceroy.*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

slightly mitigated by the little rain which has fallen. At the same time it is not on a scale commensurate with that of the serious visitation which afflicted the United Provinces in 1907-08, and there are certain features of the present distress which are significantly hopeful, both as regards our immediate troubles and in their bearing on the tendencies of future famines in India. The people started with a series of good seasons behind them, and not inconsiderable stocks. There is fortunately a promise of an excellent harvest in a great part of the Punjab; prices in the United Provinces have not risen so rapidly as might otherwise have been the case; and the whole situation has developed somewhat more slowly than was originally expected. Those who have followed the course of the recent scarcities in the Bombay Presidency will have been struck with the change which appears to be gradually coming over the character of our Indian famines, and which is reflected in the administrative measures now taken to meet them. A prescience born of previous experience works almost as a matter of routine to meet the gradual approach of scarcity. Revenue is suspended with a liberality unknown ten years ago. Agricultural advances are distributed on an enormous scale. Ordinary public works, instead of being closed for want of funds, are extended as far as possible. For the maintenance of working cattle, whose services are of such economic importance, every effort is made to provide fodder at cheap rates, the cost of transit being reduced at great expense to the State. Everything, in short, is done to stave off, as far as this can be safely done, the day on which relief works must be opened. Nothing is perhaps more striking than the almost secondary place into which the system of relief works, formerly a cardinal feature of our relief programme, has tended to fall in our recent famines. Whether this will be characteristic of future famines, it is yet impossible to say, but our recent experience has certainly emphasised this tendency. The progressive improvement in recent years in the means of communication in India, and a marked increase in the alertness and confidence of the labouring classes, have enabled a large proportion of the able-bodied poor to go further afield in search of work. The large works and the big industrial enterprises of modern days have provided a considerable degree of automatic relief, and while we have, as before, to provide gratuitous relief for a large number of persons who are precluded from the possibility of obtaining work, we are finding it less and less necessary to centre all our energies on the artificial provision of labour for the able-bodied. Indeed, at the present moment, we are assisting a larger number of persons in the famine areas in the United Provinces by gratuitous relief than by the system of relief works. It is impossible to foresee what the future may have in store for us, especially if we were to be unfortunately visited by a severe and extensive failure of the rains, but in the tendencies which I have described there are some who are able to see—and I think not without justification—the beginning of an economic movement which, if unimpeded by other influences, will bring about a momentous change in the scope and effects of monsoon failures in this country.

"It is my earnest hope that present expectations as to the limited scope and duration of the scarcity will be confirmed by a good autumn monsoon, and that the distressed areas will enjoy a speedy return to agricultural prosperity.

"Since I last addressed you on the subject of foreign affairs in Simla, on the 17th September last, it has been pleasant to know that affairs in Eastern Europe are gradually settling down, and that the shadow of war which has lately for so long enveloped the Balkan Peninsula, is now gradually being dispelled by the sunlight of peace. We can only hope that time will heal the wounds that have been inflicted, and soften the animosities that have been created, and that the Empire of Turkey, our neighbour in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, will emerge from her recent trials with renewed vitality and determination to consolidate her position by an enlightened policy of peaceful progress and material development. In the pursuit of such a policy we in India have everything to gain, and we can warmly wish her God-speed.

"I told you in September last of the disinterested attitude of His Majesty's Government towards Persia, and that we had recently lent the Persian Government a considerable sum of money for the creation of a force of gendarmerie

under Swedish officers, with a view to the suppression of anarchy in Southern Persia and the restoration of order and security on the trade routes, where British and Indian trade had suffered serious loss during the past few years. I am glad to say that our hopes have so far not been disappointed. The regiment of gendarmerie, which was raised at Shiraz, has been employed durii g the winter in patrolling the roads and has dealt successfully with the robber bands who infested it. It is true that quite recently these gendarmerie have been confronted once mere with a troublesome situation at Kazerun, but I am glad to learn that on the arrival of reinforcements the tribal rising dispersed, and that order has once more been restored. Evidence of the successful activity of the gendarmerie is shown in the improved returns of British and Indian trade in Southern Persia. Another force of gendarmerie has been dealing with the situation on the trade route between Bunder Abbas and Kerman, and, although they have had some serious engagements with the Perso-Baluchi tribes in that neighbourhood, there is every reason for confidence in their ability to restore order in the immediate future. The action in South Persia of the Swedish officers and the Persian gendarmerie appears to have been eminently successful, and to be worthy of unstinted praise. I may point out that the only alternative would have been the despatch of a British expedition to Southern Persia for the restoration of order in those provinces—a policy to which, with the entanglements and expenditure it would entail, the Government of India have always been firmly opposed; and I would only ask those, who have been somewhat lavish in their criticisms of the attitude of the British Government in Persia, now to recognise what we in India owe to Sir Edward Grey for his policy of disinterested support, and abstention from interference in the internal affairs of Persia.

"A further development that has taken place in connection with the affairs of the Persian Gulf is the conclusion of an agreement with the French Government, by which they now recognise the new Arms Traffic Regulations, drawn up by the late Sultan of Muscat at our instance, and by which they abandon the privileges and immunities secured to them by ancient treaties. We believe that gun-running from Muscat has now been stopped, and that our agreement with France will effectually prevent its revival. Should this prove to be the c.se, we may hope not only to avoid in future the necessity for those occasional small military expeditions, which for many years have been a drain on Indian revenues, but also in the very near future to be able to discontinue the expensive naval blockade operations on the Mekran coast.

"Turning to Afghanistan, the relations of the Government of India with His Majesty the Amir have continued to be most friendly and cordial. Indeed we have had only one complaint to present to the Afghan Government—and that of a serious order—*viz.*, in regard to the depredations on British territory by gangs resident in Afghan limits. The recent outrages on the Jehangira and Khairabad Railway stations in the Peshawar District were, we have reason to believe, the work of a gang, whose base is in the Afghan Shinwari country. I have addressed His Majesty the Amir on the subject, demanding the punishment of the offenders, and I have every reason to hope that the Afghan Government can, and will, co-operate in this matter. An even more flagrant instance of the evil in question is to be found on the Kohat-Bannu border, which for some years past has been constantly harried by gangs from the neighbouring Afghan district of Khost. These gangs, consisting of outlaws from British territory, assisted by bad characters from Khost, have with impunity murdered and robbed in British territory, and carried off British subjects to their asylum in Afghanistan and there held them to ransom. The strongest representations have from time to time been made to the Amir on the subject, and he assured me last December that he had issued orders to his local officers to deal vigorously with the matter. In spite of this, however, since then two serious outrages have been committed by Khost gangs In one of them a Hindu and his wife were carried off from the Tochi, and though the Afghan local officials could, so it is reported, have saved them—indeed had pledged themselves to do so—the unfortunate Hindu was brutally murdered and decapitated by the outlaws and his head sent to our post at Miranshah, with a

demand for an enormous ransom for the woman. To deal with this intolerable situation, we decided that mere representations, unbacked by action, were valueless. I therefore authorised as a reprisal the arrest and detention of all Khostwals found in British territory, pending settlement of this matter, and I sent a letter to the Amir, informing him of our action, and calling upon him to depute an officer with the necessary force to deal promptly and effectively with the situation in co-operation, if need be, with a British officer supported by the necessary force.

"I am happy to be able to announce that I received news yesterday that this action has already borne fruit, and that His Majesty the Amir immediately on the receipt of my letter issued stringent orders for the surrender of the captive Hindus in Khost and the arrest of the perpetrators of the outrages in question. Already three captive Hindus have been brought in to the Political Agent in the Tochi under escort, and it is reported that the greater number of the outlaws have been arrested and despatched to Kabul for trial.

"The North-West Frontier has otherwise been quiet, with the exception of an outrage by the Utman Khel in the north of Peshawar District; and two serious raids by the Bunerwals into British territory, in which eight British subjects were killed and considerable property taken. As regards the Utman Khel, a blockade against them has been established, which it is hoped will lead to a speedy settlement of this case. As regards the Bunerwals, I ordered the movement of a column into their country on the 23rd February last to punish some of the villages mainly at fault. This operation, in spite of the most trying conditions of weather and roads, was carried out most successfully. The troops met with half-hearted opposition, and returned without loss, after inflicting exemplary punishment on the offending villages. There are reasons to believe that the effect of this action has been most salutary on the frontier, and I trust it will be clear from what I have said that the Government of India are dealing vigorously with the question of insecurity on the North-West Frontier, and intend, whatever it may cost, to restore reasonable peace and order on that border.

"The future status of Tibet is still the subject of negotiations between accredited representatives of Great Britain and accredited representatives of China and Tibet.

"During the past year we have added greatly to our knowledge of the little known countries lying on the North-East Frontier along the Assam border. Surveys have been carried out; some roads have been made; and a large portion of the unexplored highlands in that direction have been visited, so that we are now in a position to determine our natural boundaries on this side.

"On the north-east border of Burma it has been decided to extend our administrative control over a part of our tribal area, and the new district of Putao has been peacefully established. On this side, too, the outlying portions of the Indian Empire have been explored, and the knowledge so gained will enable us, when the time comes, to settle a satisfactory international frontier.

"I am grateful for the flattering words that have been used by a great many Members to-day relating to the action of myself and my Government in connection with the position of Indians in South Africa, and I think it will be a source of satisfaction to us all if I mention the fact that a Reuter's telegram from Cape Town has come in to-day stating that General Smutts has announced in the Union House of Assembly that Government would introduce legislation next Session based on the report of the recent Commission.

"I would now like to turn to a subject nearer home and to give you all the information in my power respecting the project estimate for the construction of the Imperial City of Delhi. This project estimate, which is really a monumental work, reflecting the greatest credit upon the Delhi Committee, of which Mr. Hailey is the Chairman, and upon the Chief Engineer, Mr. Keeling, and the staff of Engineers and others working under him, was received by the

[24TH MARCH, 1914.] [*His Excellency the Viceroy.*]

Government of India about the New Year. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my warm appreciation of the untiring industry and devotion to duty of the officers on the staff of the Committee, who for weeks together during last hot weather worked, as I know, every day till 11 o'clock at night in order to press forward the completion of this heavy task. This estimate has been most carefully and thoroughly scrutinised by Mr. Russell and the staff of the Public Works Department, and they have brought to bear on it their vast and expert knowledge and have made some very useful and practical modifications. Their report reached me on the 4th March and has now undergone a close examination before acceptance by the Government of India and transmission to the Secretary of State. The above facts will explain to you why Sir Robert Carlyle in reply to a question put to him in February was unable to give any figures of the estimate. It is even irregular that I should do so now before the estimate reaches the Secretary of State, but as I am anxious to take the Members of my Council as much as possible into my confidence, I have obtained special permission from Lord Crewe to do so on this occasion. I wish, however, to make quite clear that the publication of the figures of the estimate does not in any way commit the Secretary of State to their acceptance.

"Hon'ble Members may possibly remember the tenour of the despatch addressed by the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the 25th August, 1911, in which the administrative changes announced by the King-Emperor at the Durbar were proposed. This despatch may truly be said to have achieved a certain measure of notoriety, if that can be gauged by the lively discussions that have taken place over its contents. In the 22nd paragraph, in which the cost of the proposed new Capital is discussed, the following words are used:—

'We will now give a rough indication of the cost of the scheme. No attempt at accuracy is possible, because we have purposely avoided making inquiries as they would be likely to result in the premature disclosure of our proposals. The cost of the transfer to Delhi would be considerable. We cannot conceive, however, that a larger sum than four million sterling would be necessary, and within that figure probably could be found the three years' interest on capital, which would have to be paid till the necessary works and buildings were completed.

"The rest of the paragraph deals with various assets which could be utilised to counterbalance this expenditure.

"Whether the Government of India were wise in mentioning a figure in however guarded a manner is, I frankly admit, open to serious doubt, and it was only after consultation amongst ourselves and with the concurrence of our former Colleague of the Finance Department, whose caution is well known to you all, that the figure of four million sterling was inserted in the despatch. In any case the figure has since been the subject of much controversy in the Press and elsewhere, and various predictions of the cost of the new city have been made.

"Now that the Government of India have been in a position to obtain expert information and to prepare thorough and comprehensive estimates for the creation of a capital which shall be built without extravagance and which shall yet be worthy of this great Empire, it is clear to us that the original estimate of four million sterling must be exceeded, but not to the extent of many of those forecasts which have been made by our critics, as Hon'ble Members will see when I give them presently the figures of the project estimate in its latest form. I might argue that this excess is due to the abandonment, owing to sanitary reasons, of the Durbar site and the cost of the consequent, preparation of the new site, and I might put forward other reasons, but I have no desire to do anything of the kind, but simply to say frankly on behalf of myself and those who are still Members of my Council that, owing to the special circumstances in which we were placed, we made an under-estimate in mentioning the figure of four million sterling, and how great or small a mistake we made, you, Hon'ble Members of Council, will shortly be able to judge.

[*His Excellency the Viceroy.*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

I will now endeavour to give as succinctly as possible the figures of the estimate as amended by the Public Works Department. I may mention that as a result of their careful scrutiny the charges under certain headings have been reduced, while others have been increased, but the net result has been a material reduction of the total estimate as sent up by the Delhi Committee.

"The figures are as follows under their various headings :—

	Rs.
A.—Salaries and allowances	70,18,700
B.—Travelling allowances of officers and establishment	6,30,000
C.—Supplies, services and contingencies	3,78,600
D.—Works expenditure—	
(1) Buildings	3,59,87,200
(2) Communications	29,91,800
(3) Parks and Public improvements	27,34,500
(4) Electric light and power	43,40,700
(5) Irrigation	27,49,000
(6) Water-supply, sewerage, drainage, etc.	73,77,900
(7) Purchase of tools and plant	35,50,600
(8) Survey camps and general preliminary expenditure	42,82,100
(9) Maintenance during construction	20,09,000
E.—Acquisition of land taken up	36,48,200
F.—Other miscellaneous expenditure	6,000
Deduct—Anticipated recovery from tools and plant	10,00,000

"These figures, when added up, make an aggregate total of Rs. 7,67,04,300 or £5 113,620. But as we are anxious to face our liabilities for starting the new city to the fullest extent possible, we consider it necessary to make a special provision for contingencies and unforeseen expenditure in excess of the usual provision that has been made of 5 per cent. on the works outlay by adding a sum of one and a half crores or £1,000,000. We have accordingly a very large reserve to meet future possibilities which we are not able to foresee at present. I should add that the expenditure of this additional crore and a half on unforeseen contingencies will be strictly controlled by the Government of India, and no part of it spent unless absolutely necessary.

"Hon'ble Members may remember that recently a statement was made in Parliament by the Under Secretary of State for India that the estimated cost of new buildings in Delhi, then under the consideration of the Government of India, amounted to £2,800,000, or 420 lakhs, while the figure for buildings that I have just given you is 360 lakhs. The discrepancy that arises between these two figures is due chiefly to the excision of the cost of the Survey of India Office, and the residential accommodation for the staff, reduction in the provision for offices for the local administration, etc. It has been decided by the Government of India that the presence in the Capital of the Surveyor-General's Office is not administratively expedient.

"It may be of interest to Hon'ble Members to know that under the heading of buildings, of which the total is Rs 3,59,87,200, a sum of half a million sterling, or 75 lakhs, has been allotted for the construction of Government House and the Council Chamber and necessary appurtenances with gardens, stables, offices of the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, bungalows for the staff and accommodation for military guards, while a further sum of three quarters of a million sterling, or Rs 1,12,50,000, has been set aside for the Secretariat buildings of the Government of India. The remaining Rs. 1,72,37,200 is the estimated cost of Local Administration Offices, Chief Commissioner's Office, Imperial Record Office, residences for officers of Government and for clerks, menials' quarters, electric installation in officers' and clerks' quarters, medical buildings, police accommodation, fire-brigade station,

[24TH MARCH, 1914.] [*His Excellency the Viceroy.*]

markets, and slaughter-house, and accommodation for the Viceroy's Bodyguard and for troops in the Capital.

"There are other headings of expenditure such as irrigation which require more detailed elaboration, and on which it is possible that certain savings may be effected, but in all such cases an outside figure has been taken which we may reasonably hope will not be exceeded.

"On the other hand, the project estimate contains certain items such as land, residences, water-supply, electric power, irrigation on which recoveries in the form of rent or taxes will, in addition to meeting current expenditure, partially at any rate, cover the interest on capital outlay, while there are other items on which some return on account of the sale of leases, general taxes, and indirect receipts may be expected, for I need not explain that Government officials, for whom accommodation is provided, will pay rent, and that all residents in the new city will have to pay charges for water-supply and other amenities. The project estimate of the Delhi Committee reckoned expenditure of this character at two crores or one and a third million pounds, but we are of opinion that a forecast put forward at this stage might merely prove misleading and furnish materials for criticism. Therefore, although a certain portion of the expenditure will undoubtedly be recouped, we prefer not to specify the items at this stage.

"I have now put before you as briefly as it has been possible on an occasion like the present, the principal details of the project estimate for the construction of the capital city of Delhi, and I think that you may safely rely on my vigilance and on that of the Hon'ble Finance Member and of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, whose experience in the Finance Department stands him in such good stead, to see that no extravagance or waste of public funds is permitted. I may add that for a long time past I have received a monthly account of expenditure upon the works now in progress in order to secure the fullest financial supervision and control.

"There is just one other point that I would wish to explain so as to avoid all misunderstanding, *viz.*, the absence of any estimate for cantonment or railway expenditure in the project estimate. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in his financial statement last year stated that the cost of cantonments could only be shown in the military estimates, and any diversion of a railway line that might be found necessary must be charged to railways. As a matter of fact, it had been already decided by the Government before the question of making Delhi the capital had arisen to materially increase the garrison of Delhi owing to its strategical importance as the greatest railway centre of India, and to move the Indian infantry regiment from its insanitary lines at Daryaganj, while the long condemned lines of the Indian cavalry regiment should have been rebuilt at least three years ago. Very considerable expenditure would, therefore, in any case have been incurred on increasing and bringing up to date the military accommodation at Delhi. Consequently, a new cantonment would have had to be built in any case. As regards railway expenditure, there is little doubt that if the city of Delhi expands in a southerly direction, as seems probable from the demands made for land in that direction, a diversion of the Agra Chord may become inevitable, and improved railway facilities for the inhabitants of the new city will become increasingly necessary. All that is being done at present is to acquire the necessary land so as to meet the requirements of the future when they arise, and the only recommendation that has been made to the Secretary of State for railway facilities for the new city is the construction of a railway station with sidings on the Agra Chord at the estimated cost of 2½ lakhs.

"From the statement that I have made, which, I may point out, could not possibly have been made at an earlier date, you will recognise that we are anxious to give the Members of my Council the very fullest information.

"In giving you these figures it should be clearly understood that the scheme put forward is for the adequate establishment of the Government of India at Delhi. The estimate has been framed to provide for all that can be foreseen as

[*His Excellency the Viceroy.*] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

likely to be required to enable the Government of India to effectively occupy their new Headquarters. In regard to such public services as water-supply, sanitation, and the general laying out and equipment of the new city with roads, public parks, etc., we have based our requirements upon a careful forecast of probable population and made all reasonable provision for future expansion. Although we have considered it desirable to make provision in the estimate for all the residential accommodation that we consider necessary, it is anticipated that private capital will do its share in the development of the new city and erect a proportion of the residences which will be required for the accommodation of officers and clerks in some form or other, in which case we may expect to effect some reduction of expenditure under this head. It does not include public buildings such as museums, institutes, hospitals, other than the civil hospital, etc., which will undoubtedly spring up in the future, and cluster round the seat of Government. All growing cities, even the oldest, develop every year with new buildings and new institutions and the task of the Government of India is, and has been, to see that there is no waste, and, while not expending more than we can spare, to be careful that we do not unduly restrict our plans or schemes merely in order to balance current expenditure in a manner to compromise their future or to prevent our successors from enlarging or beautifying them in the future if they possess the means or the taste to do so. Much no doubt will be done by private initiative and it is very encouraging to find new educational establishments ready to spring up in the Capital of India, amongst them being a new St. Stephen's College, a medical college for women, the Begum of Bhopal's girl school, a post-gradute college for the sons and families of Ruling Chiefs and a college for Indian medicine. Sites for all of these have been requested and assigned and it is not too much to hope that Delhi may, in addition to its other features, become an important educational centre. The Educational Conference held in Delhi last year and repeated only three weeks ago when no less than 24 Ruling Chiefs were present as well as representatives of other Native States is of happy augury and an indication of the great advantage of the accessibility of the new Capital.

"Although the guarded estimate of four million sterling mentioned in the Government of India, despatch of August 25th, 1911, will be exceeded, I am confident that my Council and India as a whole will not regard the total figure now estimated as excessive, and the speeches that I have heard in Council to-day add further confirmation to that confidence. India is worthy of a capital, and the capital must be worthy of her. The provision of funds will be very carefully considered so as to cause no embarrassment to the development of the country and will be spread over at least eight years from its inception in 1912.

"You will also understand that the estimate now communicated to you does not purport to provide for the present and future needs of old Delhi in respect of sanitary reform and urban improvement generally. The Government of India have settled at Delhi and made themselves responsible for its administration by taking over the area in which it lies, an area which would otherwise have received special attention from the Punjab Government in connection with our general grants for education and sanitation, as also in respect of urgent Public Works. Sanitary advance is one of the main features of our general policy, and we cannot allow the requirements of the old city to be prejudiced by the special demands for the new ; on the contrary, we shall expect a considerable advance to be made in the near future, partly from local resources, and largely, it may be, from special Government grants, if funds for this purpose are available. This question arises at once in framing our schemes for the water-supply and sanitary equipment of the new Capital, and it is one which we cannot rightly set aside. Such outlay, however, is distinguishable, and must be considered apart, from the cost of building and equipping the new city, and was so excluded in the original rough estimate of the latter made by the Government of India in 1911.

"I may remind Hon'ble Members that in a speech delivered by the King-Emperor in Delhi on the 15th December, 1911, on which occasion all the

24TH MARCH, 1914.] [*His Excellency the Viceroy.*]

Members of my Council as then constituted were present, His Majesty used the following words :—

'I trust that the planning and designing of the public buildings to be erected will be considered with the greatest deliberation and care, so that the new creation may prove in every way worthy of this ancient and beautiful city.

'May God's blessing rest upon the work which is so happily inaugurated to-day.'

"The commands of the King-Emperor have been faithfully obeyed by the Government of India, who will continue to do all in their power to carry out fully the wishes of His Majesty, a task in which we know that we have the support and confidence of the King-Emperor's loyal subjects in India. It will not, I think, be regarded as an indiscretion if I say that I know from the highest source the immense interest that the King-Emperor takes in the progress of the creation of the new Capital, and His Majesty's earnest desire that it shall be a worthy monument with which his name will always be identified.

"I will now say a few words about ourselves. During the past year and a half since the present Members have entered upon their office, the Legislative Council has dealt with a number of important measures, 20 of which have become law. The most noteworthy perhaps of these is the Indian Companies Act, which has replaced the previous Act of 1882. In this lengthy measure, which is based to a large extent on modern English Law, we have a Code which, as recently amended in this Council, will place this important branch of commercial law upon a satisfactory footing in this country. We have also passed two Acts, one relating to the office of the Administrator-General, and one to that of the Official Trustee, which, though of less general interest, are likely to be of considerable practical utility. During the current Session we have passed an Act making the necessary modifications in the English Copyright Act in its application to India, and in the Decentralization Act, recently under the consideration of this Council, a law has been enacted which will be of great benefit in expediting and facilitating the work of Government.

"We have also still under consideration an important Bill for the protection of minor girls living in undesirable surroundings. Although we are all actuated by one desire in respect of these minors, I observe that there have been divergent views as to the best method of securing protection for them. I hope and believe, however, that in the result we shall obtain a law which will be the means of rescuing numbers of children from lives of shame; and if, for various reasons, we are not at first as successful as the Government of the United Kingdom has been in dealing with this difficult question, we should not be discouraged but should continue our efforts, moving firmly but cautiously, to achieve the desired object. If indeed we are able by any legislation to save from contamination but a fraction of the number of children who have been rescued in England under the provisions of the Children's Act of 1908, we shall not have laboured in vain.

"The activities of this Council have not, however, been confined to legislation. A number of resolutions on matters of public interest have been discussed and carefully considered, and the Government of India have received much assistance from the temperate and thorough manner in which the subjects under discussion have been debated, and even in those cases in which Government have not been able to accept the resolutions proposed, the debates have often been of great use in that they have placed Government in possession of the views of non-official Members, and have promoted a careful consideration and examination of the questions under discussion from new points of view. I may refer to Mr. Gokhale's resolution on primary education, and that of Sir G. M. Chitnavis on the merits of a system of preferential tariffs, as particularly interesting and instructive. This year the discussion on jail administration, arising out of a resolution proposed by Mr. Rayaningar in which the whole question had been most carefully prepared by the Hon'ble Member, has resulted in a decision to appoint a Committee to inquire into the whole system of our prisons. It is my belief that an inquiry of this nature cannot fail to have beneficial results of a far-reaching character.

[His Excellency the Viceroy.] [24TH MARCH, 1914.]

"I have now finished, and I must thank Hon'ble Members for their patience and forbearance during a somewhat lengthy statement on my part. I wish you all a happy return to your homes, and I now declare this Session closed."

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI;
The 1st April, 1914.

Registered No. C-696.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1914.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th March 1914.

On and after the 4th April and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. After the 28th March all notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

Rates of Subscription.	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V and VI, or Supplement	0	4	0

A special price will be fixed for specially heavy issues of the *Gazette* or any particular Part.
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.
Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 11th April 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

March 30.

1552. J. W. Manley and W. J. L. Sandy. *Improved means for detecting inflammable gases, especially adapted for use in mines.*

1553. W. Jackson. *Improvements in tea-leaf rolling machines.*

1554. General Electric Co. *Improvements in and relating to voltage control of electric circuits.*

1555. Dr. E. Ebler. *Process of concentrating ores of radium.*

1556. H. P. Haas. *An elastic packing for vehicle wheels.*

1557. H. P. Dwyer. *An improved oscillator for generating electro-magnetic waves for use in wireless telegraphy, telephony, and for other purposes.*

1558. E. Bouchaud-Praceiq. *Employment of chlorophyll extracts as fuel and process of extracting same.*

1559. J. C. Martins. *Improvements in friction gearings.*

1560. G. Yseboodt and R. H. Mautsch. *Improvements in and relating to block signalling arrangements and the like.*

1561. Nobel's Explosives Co., Ld. *Improvements relating to gelatinised propellant explosives.*

March 31.

1562. B. K. Bose. *Automatic door or window shutter catch.*

1563. H. C. B. Christopherson and C. A. Johansson. *Improvements in or relating to pulley blocks.*

1564. W. R. Sykes Interlocking Signal Co., Ld, and G. H. Sykes. *Improvements in electrically insulated fish-joints for railway rails.*

1565. C. B. Austin and V. E. R. von Stralendorff. *Improved mouth gag for horses and other animals.*

April 2.

1566. W. G. Wheatley & C. G. L. Judge. *A new or improved machine for automatically weighing and discharging tea, grain, coal and the like substances.*

April 4.

1567. H. T. Freemantle. *The transportation of fish, etc., alive by train (or other vehicle) from the seaside to any remote place inland.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India* give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1429. A. D. Molony. *Improvements in putties.*

1519. P. Magnus. *Improvements in pneumatic tyre covers.*

1523. W. H. Deakin. *Improvements in means for affixing roller guides and the like to their foundations.*

1528. H. E. Gresham. *Improvements relating to vacuum brake apparatus for railway and like vehicles.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1108. H. G. Auchary. *Bangles.*

1430. E. N. Breitung. *Subterranean heaters.*

1433. C. Moriondi. *Improvements in the manufacture of paper thread.*

1435. R. O. Meyer. *Improvements in roof coverings.*

1436. W. J. E. Parlett and C. H. Jarrett. *Improvements in vacuum cleaners.*

1441. Hoskins & Sewell, Ld., and J. E. Hoskins. *Improvements relating to folding or collapsible ships' berths, luggage racks, lavatory basins and the like.*

1445. A. Spencer. *Improvements in central buffing and draw gear for railway and like vehicles.*

1446. P. S. Swan. *Improvements in rheostats for controlling electric motors and the like.*

1448. M. W. Fink & A. M. Kobiolke. *An improved bead for pnuematic or other tyres.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

626. Julius Pintsch Aktiengesellschaft.
762. Angus.
763. Angus.
764. Angus.
1285. Vitrified Coal Co., Ld.
1308. Wapshare.

PATENTS SEALED.

593. Craven & Stonebridge.
1219. Aziz & Baksh.
1272. Park.
1284. Shekleton.
1286. Rees.
1288. Ellis.
1289. Granger.
1298. Petit.
1299. Ridley.
1307. Societa Agganciamento Crescimbeni.
1313. Fuller, Fuller & Fuller.
1322. Fearless Brush Co., Ld.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

59 of 1902. American Machine Telephone Co., Ld. (To 7 May 1915.)

269 of 1904. Smith. (To 3 November 1915.)

385 of 1904. Timmis. (To 11 April 1915.)

77 of 1908. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. (To 28 April 1915.)

189 of 1908. Lamson Paragon Supply Co. (To 22 June 1915.)

88 of 1910. Notcutt. (To 31 March 1915.)

103 of 1910. Bowles. (To 11 April 1915.)

158 of 1910. Yeo & ors. (To 3 May 1915.)

164 of 1910. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. (To 3 May 1915.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1904.

246, (Woodcock).

1909.

146, (Watson). 336, (Crawford). 504, (Samwell). 565, (Elder). 581, (Roberts) 583, (Holland). 590, (Mills Equipment Co., Ld.). 593, (Schauli).

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office :—

		Price R	a.
(*a*) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(*b*) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(*c*) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(*d*) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual subscription with postage		3	0
(*e*) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(*f*) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(*g*) Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(*h*) Patent Office Journal, 1912		1	0
(*i*) Specifications of Inventions	each	0	8

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise, it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½-grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and *residual alkaloid* or *amorphous cinchona alkaloid* which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous alkaloid* are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These are sold strictly cash and in advance.* On *no account drugs are sent per V. P. Post.* These are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipur.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1912 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lt.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 „

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	R
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.

Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Residual alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb., and 1-lb. tins.

Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Posts. A scale of Postage is given below.

[For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 annas; 1 lb. 6 annas ; 2 lbs. 10 annas ; 3 lbs. 12 annas ; 4 lbs. 1 Re. ; 5 lbs. Re. 1 annas 4 ; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 annas 6.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

" Specimens of Persian Manuscripts " for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination, in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	R 3	a copy.
(2)	"	" 1903-04	"	" 3	"
(3)	"	" 1904-05	"	" 3	"
(4)	"	" 1908-09	"	" 3	"
(5)	"	" 1909-10	"	" 3-8	"
(6)	"	" 1910-11	"	" 3-8	"
(7)	"	" 1911-12	"	" 2-8	"
(8)	"	" 1912-13	"	" 2-8	"

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Interpretership and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit, and No. (8) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic.

" Diwan-i-Sarkhush " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

" Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

" Qaani " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

" Diwan-i-Andalib " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the " Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

" Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

" Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

" Raghuvansam "—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

" Akhlaq-i-Jalali " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . . . Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . Government Observatory, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Jawala Prasad, II. . . . . . . B. I. Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
5. M. H. Ahmad Fakhricy . . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DACCA.

1. Abdul Ghani . . . . C/o Abdus Shakoor, Kotwal, The Black Watch, Camp, Dacca.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husainganj, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh . . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . 2nd Bn., King's Regiment, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1.	M. Muhammad Din	Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2.	M. Ghulam Jilani	R. A. Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1.	M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1.	M. Bodh Raj	Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2.	M. Ahmed Din	81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3.	M. Abdur Rahim	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4.	M. Abdul Karim	Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	M. Ghulam Rasul	Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fazl-i-Haq	Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

SUBATHU.

1.	M. Gulzar Lal	South Lancashire Regiment, Subathu.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

CALCUTTA.

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CORONATION DURBAR AND OF THE VISIT OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS TO INDIA, 1911-12.

To meet the repeated demands of the public, the Government of India have decided to publish a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911.

This book will be compiled from the official records, and will contain lists of all persons taking part in the celebrations and ceremonies. There will also be numerous illustrations, portraits, maps, plans, etc.

It will be published in two editions, a popular one in a cloth binding at a cost not exceeding Rs. 7-8, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, which will contain a list of the subscribers, at a cost of about Rs. 250.

A translation of the popular edition will be made in Urdu and possibly in other languages also, if the demand is sufficient

It is expected that the work will be ready for publication shortly ; names are still being registered for the various editions, and application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia, *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	Ferquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry, Veteran Company	Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Keith McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son)

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

A. W. DALDY, *Captain*,
Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
9TH (SECUNDERABAD) DIVISION, BOLARUM ;
1ST APRIL 1914.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

EXAMINATION QUALIFYING FOR ADMISSION TO THE SUBORDINATE ACCOUNTS BRANCH FOR 4TH GRADE, P. W. D.

The examination is conducted by the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

The examination in 1914 will be held on June 1st and 2nd at the following centres:—

Centres.	*Registering Officer.*
(1) The Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. (There is no other centre at Calcutta.)	For candidates registered by the Accountant-General, Bengal. For candidates registered by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs. The Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway. The Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway. The Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal Nagpur Railway. For candidates outside Government service, over 25 years of age registered by the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
(2) Office of the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.	For candidates registered by the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa.
(3) The Office of the Comptroller, Shillong . .	For candidates registered by him.
(4) The Office of the Accountant General, Rangoon .	Ditto.
(5) The Office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts Chittagong.	Ditto.
(6) The Office of the Accountant General, Railways, Simla.	Ditto.
(7) The Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Lower Ganges Bridge, Paksey.	Ditto.

Intending candidates in Government service must apply for registration to one of the Government officials on the above list.

Intending candidates over 25 years of age not in Government service must apply for registration to the Principal.

Applications on the prescribed form must reach the office of the registering officer not later than May 1st, 1914. They must be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10 and the following certificates in original, or true copies of them certified by an officer of the Engineer or Accountant Branch. These certificates will not be returned.

(i) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)

(ii) Certificate of age, baptismal or of birth (not required, if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(iii) Certificate that the application is the candidate's own handwriting.

Copies of Rules may be had on application from the undersigned.

B. HEATON,
Principal.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
Sibpur, the 23rd March 1914.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

The following have obtained the " Diploma in the Principles of Mining ":—

(In order of merit.)

Hemanta Kumar Nag. (Special.)

W. Cowan.

B. HEATON,
Principal.

Sibpur, the 26th March 1914.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 9th April 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th April 1914.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (Purchase Price).			Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	2,38,45,240	25,39,70,215	27,78,15,455	8,17,68,389	1,34,43,113	...	9,15,00,000	...	...	...	(a) 9,99,99,946	(b) 4,00,00,000	32,67,31,443	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 (b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571
Cawnpore	...	3,38,48,980	3,38,48,980	3,74,23,801	87,76,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,62,00,256	
Lahore	...	4,23,32,605	4,23,32,605	1,97,04,348	83,31,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,80,35,588	
Bombay	2,10,24,355	12,25,11,405	14,35,35,760	1,22,53,192	17,20,01,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,42,54,757	
Karachi	...	1,83,47,625	1,83,47,625	9,94,115	28,91,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,85,410	
Madras	1,09,54,065	7,63,50,515	8,73,04,580	2,28,41,315	55,06,905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,83,48,220	
Rangoon	...	6,30,27,575	6,30,27,575	3,30,76,836	90,55,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,21,62,621	
	5,58,23,660	61,03,88,920	66,62,12,580	20,80,81,996	22,00,36,358	...	9,15,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	65,96,18,300	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			67,19,280	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									1,25,000	
Total Circulation R			65,94,93,300	Total Reserve R									65,94,93,300	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th April 1914.
The Silver held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 7th April 1914 to 6·00 lakhs in coined rupees.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

NOTICE.

Whereas the tomb of one Mr. Alexander at the new cemetery of Madhupur, Police Station Madhupur, Sub-Division Deoghur, District Santhal Parganas, is in a bad state of repairs and Mrs. Alexander, care of Superintendent, Preventive Service, Custom House, Calcutta, though addressed four times having failed to come forward for its repairs, it is hereby notified for general information that the tomb will be demolished.

J. M. CHRISTIAN,
Sub-Divisional Officer, Deoghur.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Bangalore, this 3rd day of April 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—58306, Driver, W. E. Hall.
Age—22 years 5 months.
Height—5 feet 6¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, pale; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Fireman on Railway.
Date of enlistment—30th July 1909.
Place of enlistment—Kirkee, India.
Parish and County in which born—Purandanar near Poona, India.
Date of desertion or absence—3rd April 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—
Marks—Crescent scar corner of right eye.
On furlough.
Under 5 years' service.

G. I. THOMAS, 2nd-Lieut., R. F. A.,
Commanding 2nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 95th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Kamptee, this 7th day of April 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—49342, Driver, John Laramour.
Age—25 years 4 months.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—21st January 1908.
Place of enlistment—Belfast, Ireland.
Parish and County in which born—Belfast, Co. Antrim.
Date of desertion or absence—31st March 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Bombay.
Marks—Tattoo marks J. L. back of left forearm.
On furlough.
Under 7 years' service.

F. B. D. BROADRICK, Major,
Commanding 95th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bombay, the 31st March 1914.

No. 18.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty, *i.e.*, 15th March 1914.

Lieutenant E. V. Whish, R.I.M. . . . . . 12 months.

No. 19.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty, *i.e.*, 28th March 1914.

Commander E. J. Headlam, R.I.M. . . . 5 months and 7 days.

E. W. HUDDLESTON,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd April 1914.

No. 40.—The services of No. 1281, 3rd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Alah-ditta, I.S.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 5th December 1913.

R. A. NEEDHAM, Captain, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on the 13th October 1913 the Treasure consisting of Rs. 23 whole rupees was found by Kontharu Chowdhary, Krishna Podhano, Magata Panigrahi, Vorjuna Chowdhary, Vogadhu Chowdhary, Lokhono Sahu and Karuna Panigrahi of Podadigi village, Surangi Estate, Ichchhapuram Taluk, Ganjam District, in a vacant raised ground at the eastern end of the southern street of Podadigi.

All persons claiming the said Treasure or part thereof, are required to appear in person or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Ganjam at Chatrapur on 1st September 1914 at 11 A.M. with a view to the claim being enquired into and determined according to law.

N. MACMICHAEL,
Collector.

31st March 1914.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st April 1914.

No. 308-74-7.—Mr. G. H. Alington, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Burma, at present attached to the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the afternoon of 19th March 1914.

M. HILL,
Offg. Inspector General of Forests.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Bangalore, the 3rd April 1914.

No. 25.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore that land is required for a public purpose, namely, for construction of a Municipal Latrine.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and, under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of the Civil and Military Station is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

Where situated.	Name of owner.	Description of land.	Area.	Boundaries.				REMARKS.
				North.	East.	South.	West.	
M. No. 2 Street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Abdul Hadee.	Houses Nos. 5, 6 and 16 of M. No. 2 Street.	785 square feet of which 516 square feet are built on.	M. No. 2 Street, adjacent to drain.	Houses Nos. 17 and 4, M. No. 2 Street.	M. No. 2 Street.	Municipal Latrine.	

P. B. WARBURTON,
First Assistant Resident.

SURVEY OF INDIA—NORTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 7th April 1914.

No. 3.—Mr. R. E. Saubolle, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 1st May or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

W. J. BYTHELL, Colonel, R.E.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 30th March 1914.

No. 12.—Mr. A. J. Moore, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April 1914 or a subsequent date that his services can be spared.

F. W. PIRRIE, Lieut.-Colonel, I. A.,
Offg. Superintendent, Southern Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT SECRETARIAT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Delhi, the 7th April 1914.

No. 467-*E*.—The services of Mr. C. E. Evans, Temporary Engineer, attached to the 1st Project Division, 1st Circle, Delhi, terminated with effect from the afternoon of the 31st March 1914.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th April 1914.

No. 19-*G*.—Major E. H. Payne, I.A., Military Accountant, 2nd class, Military Accounts Department, is granted combined leave out of India (private affairs) for four months from the 16th April 1914, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, the first sixty days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army. Pension Service—25th year commenced, 21st September 1913.

(This cancels Military Accounts Department Gazette Notification No. 2010-G, dated the 2nd December 1913, published in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 6th December 1913.)

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant-General.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 2nd April 1914.

No. 20.—Mr. R. Hartree, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 5th January 1914.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lucknow, the 1st April 1914.

No. 8.—Mr. H. McComas, Executive Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of 1 day's furlough in continuation of 12 months' combined leave previously granted—*vide* this office Notification No. 16 of 18th September 1913.

The 3rd April 1914.

No. 9.—Mr. L. E. Vining, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted 6 months' combined leave (*viz.*, privilege for 3 months and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period) under Articles 233-260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th April 1914 or subsequent date of relief.

W. D. WAGHORN, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent, O. and R. Railway.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
195—1914	Bachai Doorga Misir	Hindu	Parel	Lately carrying on business as milk vendor and now unemployed.	16th	March	1914	16th	March	1914
196—1914	Parbhudas Amidas Sangir	"	Gaiwadi	Lately cloth merchant trading in the name of Murarji Parbhudas and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
198—1914	Ghesookhan Ahmedkhan *alias* Ghessoo Ahmed Pathan.	Mahomedan	Madanpura	Steam Roll Driver in the Bombay Municipality.	17th	"	"	17th	"	"
360—1914	Premchand Chunilal Sha	Hindu	Kharakuwa	Lately doing Shroff and Insurance business in partnership with Chandulal Chugonlal at Bombay and Ahmedabad under the name of Abheychand Panachand and now unemployed.	16th	July	1913	16th	July	1913
200—1914	John DeSouza	Portuguese	No. 548, Lower Parel	Fitter in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.	18th	March	1914	18th	March	1914
201—1914	Karimbux Khudabux Shaik	Mahomedan	Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim.	Painter in the employ of Hate & Co.	"	"	"	"	"	"
202—1914	Vishnu Pandu *alias* Pandurang Mahadick.	Hindu	Byculla	Fitter in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway	"	"	"	"	"	"
203—1914	Arthur Walter Flanagan	Anglo-Indian	Berkley Place, No. 34, Byculla.	Guard in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway	"	"	"	"	"	"

204—1914	Bapu Rama Ravut	Hindu	Dadar	Carpenter in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.	19th	,,	,,	19th	,,	[illegible]
205—1914	Dhunjibhai Sorabji Daruwala	Parsi	Lower Parel	Turner in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
206—1914	Dewoo Daji Panchal	Hindu	Malbar Hill	Carpenter in the Victoria Mills.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
207—1914	Jusab Musa Memon	Mahomedan	Byculla (opp. Victoria Gardens).	Lately dealer in onions and potatoes and now unemployed.	20th	,,	,,	20th	,,	,,
208—1914	Charles Cay	Eurasian	No. 28, Manglore Street	Chauffeur in the Bombay Port Trust	23rd	,,	,,	23rd	,,	,,
209—1914	Kanji Oodhowji Soni	Hindu	No. 110, 1st Bhoiwada	Lately broker and speculator in Jotta and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
199—1914	Edgar Joseph Gomes	East Indian	Near Mahalaxmi Station	Gas maker in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, Colaba.	17th	,,	,,	24th	,,	,,
210—1914	Abdula Haji Mota Memon	Mahomedan	Null Bazar	Lately hawker in cloth and now unemployed.	24th	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
211—1914	Mathuradas Damodar Thucker	Hindu	Holi Chukla	Lately carrying on business as cotton merchant and commission agent in partnership with Manek Gangajar and Lakhmibai, widow of Waghji Valabdas under the style and firm of Waghji Walabdas and Company and now unemployed.	25th	,,	,,	25th	,,	,,
212—1914	Charles Henry Connell	European	Byculla (Sankli Terrace)	Guard in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	26th	,,	,,	26th	,,	,,
213—1914	Lalbi and Kulsambi, widows of Balamia Mahomed Dakhni.	Mahomedan	No. 64, Ripon Road	Lately dealers in firewood and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
214—1914	David Stephen Hornby	European	Sankli Street (contractor's buildings).	Guard in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	27th	,,	,,	27th	,,	,,
216—1914	Shaik Abdul Shaik Ahmed alias Gopalsing Dhunsing alias Abdul Samat.	Mahomedan	30-32, Temkar Molla	Engine Driver in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	28th	,,	,,	28th	,,	,,
217—1914	Kurson Naran Kharwa	Hindu	2nd Koombharwada	Dealer in vegetables	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
215—1914	Miaji Suleman Sooni Vora, Hassana Gaffoor Sooni Vora and Esmail Suleman Sooni Vora.	Mahomedan	Nos. 37 and 49, Khanda Molla.	Lately doing business in partnership as dealers in milk in the name of Suleman Haji Shabhai and now unemployed	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
218—1914	Jehangir Burjorji Sanjana	Parsi	Charni Road, Girgaum (Habib Mansions).	Lately carrying on business as boot, shoe and general merchant under the name of J. Sanjana & Co., and also Government pensioner	30th	March	1914	30th	March	1914
219—1914	Vasta Ramji Kadia	Hindu	No. 139, Khoja Street	Lately mason and now unemployed	„	„	„	„	„	„
220—1914	Mahadoo Kushna Sirgaokar	„	Madanpura	Jobber in the Khatoo Makanji's Mill	„	„	„	„	„	„
221—1914	Ramji Nensi Sha and Shamji Anandji Sha.	„	Mandvi	Lately carrying on business as muccadums of cotton in partnership with Pasoo Tricum Sha, Narpal Parbhat Sha, and Khimji Poonsi Sha (since deceased) in the name of Padamsi Narpal & Co. and now unemployed.	31st	„	„	31st	„	„
222—1913	Sitabai, wife of Ramchandra Narayen Kamat and her daughter Chandrabai, wife of Shantaram Satoo Kanvinde.	„	Borbhat Lane	Lately milk vendors and now unemployed	„	„	„	„	„	„
224—1914	Moorarji Kanji Thaker	„	Vad Gadi	Lately carrying on business as petty merchant in spices and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' Petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT;
Fort, Bombay, this 1st day of April 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 232 OF 1914.

Bombay, the 3rd April 1914.

Re Nathmal Ramlal and Gangabisson Ramlal, of Mundwa, Zilla Marwad, Hindu Inhabitants, the 1st abovenamed Nathmal Ramlal residing in Bombay, both lately carried on business in Bombay and Cawnpore, adjudged Insolvents.

Whereas the abovenamed Nathmal Ramlal and Gangabisson Ramla have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee. Dated this 3rd day of April 1914.

No. 567 OF 1913.

Bombay, the 2nd April 1914.

Re Haribhai Dharamsy, Virchand Dharamsey and Shamji Hirji, of Bombay Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitants, all doing business in partnership as Ghee Merchants at Moody Bazar without the Fort of Bombay under the name, style and firm of Hirji Dharamsy, adjudged Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 23rd day of October 1913 against the abovenamed Insolvents has been this day annulled. Dated this 1st day of April 1914.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF MUNSHI RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 11 OF 1914.

Dated the 2nd April 1914.

In the matter of Mohamad Umar, son of Ghulam Rasul, caste Pathan, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 11th February 1914, on behalf of the debtor himself and on reading the said application and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 11 OF 1914.

Dated the 3rd April 1914.

In the matter of Mohamad Umar, son of Ghulam Rasul, caste Pathan, of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Mohamad Umar was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 2nd April 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of this Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

SUIT No. 20 OF 1914.

Dated the 1st April 1914.

In the matter of insolvency of Johri Mal, son of Hardeo Sahai, caste Mahajan, of Moza Ghoga Tehsil and Delhi Province.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by said Johri Mal to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 23rd April 1914.

SUIT No. 21 OF 1914.

Dated the 3rd April 1914.

In the matter of insolvency of Mohamad Khan, son of Barhat Khan, caste Pathan, of Katra Haddu Farash Khana, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by said Mohamad Khan to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 1st May 1914.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 44 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 24th March 1914.

In the matter of Ally Mahomed Ismail, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ally Mahomed Ismail, Broker, of No. 23, 39th Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of March 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ally Mahomed Ismail.

CASE No. 42 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 25th March 1914.

In the matter of Abdul Latiff and Abdul Rahaman, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Latiff and Abdul Rahaman, Traders, residing at No. 29, Brooking Street, Rangoon, on the 20th day of March 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Latiff and Abdul Rahaman.

CASE No. 43 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 25th March 1914.

In the matter of Ponnam Subbaraidu, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ponnam Subbaraidu, tobacco seller, residing at No. 64, Mogul Street, Rangoon, on the 20th day of March 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ponnam Subbaraidu.

CASE No. 46 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 26th March 1914.

In the matter of Maung Myit, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Myit, clerk, residing at No. 43, William Street, Rangoon, on the 26th day of March 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Myit.

CASE No. 45 of 1914.

Rangoon, the 27th March 1914.

In the matter of Ibrahim Kunchu Mahomed Kaka, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ibrahim Kunchu Mahomed Kaka, unemployed, residing at No. 29, Tsekai Maung Towlay Street, Rangoon, on the 25th day of March 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ibrahim Kunchu Mahomed Kaka.

CASE No. 47 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 27th March 1914.

In the matter of Andrew Michael, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Andrew Michael, Bank Clerk, residing at No. 53, 35th Street, Rangoon, on the 26th day of March 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Andrew Michael.

CASE No. 48 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 27th March 1914.

In the matter of A. Sivanunthum Pillai, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by A. Sivanunthum Pillai, Cooly Fitter, Signalling Workshops, Burma Railways, Rangoon, on the 26th day of March 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said A. Sivanunthum Pillai.

CASE No. 157 OF 1913.

Rangoon, the 27th March 1914.

In the matter of Abdul Satar, unemployed, residing at No. 9, 43rd Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Abdul Satar, an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 23rd day of March 1914.

CASE No. 49 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 2nd April 1914.

In the matter of Isa Osman, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Isa Osman, Clerk to Messrs. Mulla Dawood Sons & Co., residing at No. 78, 27th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of April 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Isa Osman.

CASE No. 50 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 2nd April 1914.

In the matter of Baboo Dadu Singh, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Baboo Dadu Singh, unemployed, residing in the 125th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of April 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Baboo Dadu Singh.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Ajmer, the 1st April 1914.

No. 203-*C*.—In Notification No. 623, dated 10th March 1914, for the words "April 9th, 1914" read "April 6th, 1914".

Abu, the 2nd April 1914.

No. 795—*D.P.* 9-13.—Mr. L. B. Goad, Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 25 days, combined with furlough for 3 months and 5 days, with effect from April 26th, 1914, or subsequent date.

The 4th April 1914.

No. 816—*D.P.* 48-10.—The services of Mr. K. M. O'Riordan, Assistant Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Indore, are replaced at the disposal of the United Provinces Government with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties in this Province.

No. 820—*D.P.* 48-10.—Mr. E. D. Smiths, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Ajmer-Merwara is transferred to the Government Railway Police, Rajputana, with effect from the date of his relief and is posted to Indore.

By order,
L. M. KAYE,
Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Abu, the 4th April 1914.

No. 370-*C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act (IX of 1887) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Munshi Chand Mal, Sub-Treasury Clerk, Nasirabad, to officiate as Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Ajmer, and to confer upon him, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of that Court, the jurisdiction of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed twenty rupees, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Registrar.

By order,
R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,
First Assistant to the Ckief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Delhi, the 2nd April 1914.

No. 2255-*Education*.—Under the provisions of section 24 of Act III of 1911 (the Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following person has been appointed under section 12 of the said Act a member of the Municipal Committee of Delhi in the Delhi District.

Mr. W. Angelo *vice* Mr. A. W. Philip vacated.

Dated the 3rd April 1914.

No. 2318-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 28th March 1914 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	85	92	177	92	80	172	...	...	...	104	10	46	..	12	4	33	24	57	41·8	40·7
	Notified Area.	3,673	...	1	1	4	1	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·8	55·5
	Total	...	85	93	178	96	81	177	...	...	...	109	10	46	...	12	4	33	24	57	...	...

Dated the 6th April 1914.

No. 2342-*C. & I.*—In rules 1, 5 and 6 of form F published with Notification No. 4002-C. and I., dated the 21st May 1913, for "before 5-30 A.M. or after 7 P.M." substitute "before 7 A.M. or after 8-30 P.M. from November to the end of March and before 5-30 A.M. or after 7 P.M. from April to the end of October".

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 2nd April 1914.

No. 2250-*Home*.—With reference to the Resolution of Government of India in the Home Department, No. 7-582-594, dated the 28th August 1889, laying down a scale of remuneration for Superintendents of District Jails, the following classified list of District Jails in the Delhi Province for the year 1914-15 is published for general information.

First class Jails.

Remuneration Rs. 150 . . . . . per mensem.

Delhi.

Statement showing the proposed classification of District Jails in the Province of Delhi for the year 1914-15.

Serial No.	Jails.	Number for which there is accommodation.	Average number of prisoners during the previous 12 months, *i. e.*, 1st March 1913 to 28th February 1914.	Class of Jail as at present.	Class in which Jail should be placed according to the average population.	REMARKS.
1	Delhi	626	584	I	I	

G. F. W. BRAIDE,

Lt. Col., I.M.S.,

Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th April 1914.

No. 983-*Ap*.—Mr. J. Pratt-Johnson, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Punjab and North-West Frontier, pay R140, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, from the 24th March 1914 and until further orders, in the arrangements *vice* Mr. O. Rulach, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, appointed to act as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office.

The 8th April 1914.

No. 1002-*Ap*.—Babu Hemanta Kumar Raha, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for forty-one days with effect from the 20th March 1914 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1006-*Ap*.—Mr. M. J. Stephen, Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, and Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Eastern Circle, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough out of India for 5 months and 10 days, with effect from the 14th April 1914 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. J. Barker, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 1st grade, and Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Western Circle, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, and Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Eastern Circle, during the absence on combined leave of Mr. M. J. Stephen or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th April 1914.

No. 171-*E*.—The following reversions in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Telegraph Department are sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1914:—

Names.	From	To
Mr. J. B. Elder	Deputy Superintendent General, 2nd class officiating.	Inspecting Telegraphist.
" R. M. Taylor	Ditto	Ditto.
" H. Cadogan	Ditto	Ditto.
" M. S. Perkins	Ditto	Ditto.
" T. R. Rebello	Ditto	Ditto.
" C. O. Short	Ditto	Ditto.
" L. W. White	Ditto	Ditto.
" J. E. Locke	Ditto	Ditto.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th April 1914.

No. 1803-T.—Mr. C. V. Leach, Deputy Superintendent (Traffic), 2nd class, pay Rs. 250—325 is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 5th March 1914.

Mr. W. M. Lillywhite, Telegraph Master, pay Rs. 220—250, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, during the absence of Mr. C. V. Leach or until further orders.

No. 1806-T.—The following promotion in the Traffic Branch subordinate establishment is sanctioned:—

Name.	Rank.		Nature of promotion.	Date.
	From	To		
Mr. C. Oliver . .	Telegraph Master .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Temporary . .	25th February 1914.

No. 1810-T.—Mr. E. G. Wood, Deputy Superintendent (Traffic), 1st class, pay Rs. 400—500, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 12th March 1914.

Mr. T. W. Wilkins, Deputy Superintendent (Traffic), 2nd class, pay Rs. 250—325, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, and Mr. P. C. Iyengar, Telegraph Master, pay Rs. 150—180, as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, during the absence of Mr. Wood or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,

Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATION.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS BY THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

Indore, the 3rd April 1914.

No. 1788.—Privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 3 months making a total of 6 months is granted under articles 233 (i) and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations to Mr. F. J. Tarleton, Assistant Engineer (Provincial Service) of Indore Division with effect from 1st May 1914 or such subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

W. B. STARKY.

Secretary in the P. W. D., Central India.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL

Notice of Deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported, and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. Henry Walter Annesley Bevis.	Cawnpore	9th March 1914	District Judge, Cawnpore, on 19th March 1914.	Probate of the Will left by the deceased was granted to his widow on 19th March 1914.
Mr. George Edmund Henry Ferry, late a Master in Bishop Cotton School, Simla.	Khanna	15th Feb. "	District Judge, Simla, on 2nd March 1914.	The District Judge has been requested to report the matter to the Administrator-General, Punjab, appointed under the recent notification published in the *Gazette of India* of the 14th March 1914.
Mr. F. Webber, late Locomotive Driver, Burma Mines Co., Namtu.	Mandalay General Hospital.	3rd October 1913	District Judge, Mandalay, on 25th February 1914.	The widow of the deceased has applied for a certificate from the Administrator-General of Bengal.
Mr. Martin Hurst Ray	Gulma Camp in Siliguri subdivision.	2nd January 1914	District Judge, Dinajpur, on 17th February 1914.	The deceased has left no Will. The Administrator-General has taken steps to obtain Letters of Administration to the estate.
Mr. Walter Robert Hillier, General Contractor of Namtu, Northern Shan States.	Lashio	15th February "	Superintendent, Northern Shan States, on 18th March 1914.	The deceased left no Will. The Superintendent of the Northern Shan States has been asked to send his further report to the Administrator-General, Burma, appointed under the recent notification published in the *Gazette of India* of the 14th March 1914.
Mr. Diago Maria Fernandis, Assistant Carriage Examiner, North-Western Railway.	Kotri	21st " "	District Judge, Lahore, on 17th March 1914.	It is reported that the deceased's widow has instructed her lawyer to apply for Letters of Administration. The District Judge has been requested to communicate the result of the widow's application to the Administrator-General, Punjab, appointed under the new Administrator-General's Act.
Mr. Charles Frederic Clerke, Driver North-Western Railway.	Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore.	6th " "	District Judge, Lahore, on 3rd March 1914.	The deceased is said to have left a Will in favour of one Mr. B. H. H. Giddens, who has applied for probate in the Chief Court, Lahore.
Revd. Herbert William Vincent Berney.	Benares	6th December 1913	District Judge, Benares, on 26th February 1914.	The deceased died intestate and Mr. C. A. C. Streatfeild, Collector and Magistrate of Benares, has applied for Letters of Administration to the estate as constituted attorney of the deceased's widow.
Miss Lilian Fisher, sometimes known as Miss Lilian Ramsdale.	Cawnpore	1st March 1914	District Judge, Cawnpore, on 19th March 1914.	The property left by the deceased consists only of wearing apparel. The Administrator-General does not propose to take any action in the matter.
Mr. Lee Richards	Dehra-Dun	19th February 1914	District Judge, Saharanpur, on 21st March 1914.	The deceased is said to have left a Will in favour of his widow. Further report awaited from the District Judge.
Mr. Richard Humfry Sealy, of Kinderpatti, in the district of Gorakhpur.	......	28th " "	District Judge, Gorakhpur, on 25th March 1914.	The deceased has left a Will and it is understood that the Executors appointed thereunder will shortly apply for Probate.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported, and when.	REMARKS.
Surgeon-Captain Charles William Briscoe.	Cawnpore . .	24th February 1914	District Judge, Cawnpore, on 4th March 1914.	The deceased has left a Will appointing Mr. Black, his son-in-law, as Executor, to whom probate of the Will has been granted by the Court of the District Judge, Cawnpore.
Mrs. Madget, late of No. 6, Curzon Road, Dehra Dun	......	7th March „	District Judge, Saharanpur, on 21st March 1914.	The husband of the deceased is in charge of the property left by the deceased. The District Judge has been requested to submit further report herein.

ALEX. KINNEY,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

No. 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
The 30th March 1914.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th April 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . Rs. 99,41,554 A. 0 P. 2; Public Deposits at Branches Rs. 2,33,44,130 A. 3 P. 10	3,32,85,684	4	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	18,65,54,350	6	7
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .	23,17,935	13	3
Sundries	21,30,814	15	11
RUPEES .	26,33,88,785	7	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .	1,83,32,975	0	0
Other authorized Investments	1,02,34,838	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .	5,21,59,024	4	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,81,94,662	15	2
Bills discounted and purchased	3,00,08,663	11	5
Balances with other Banks .	6,82,518	15	8
Bullion	......		
Dead Stock	24,73,606	10	2
Stamps	16,715	13	10
Sundries	3,82,463	2	9
	17,24,85,468	9	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office *Rs. 4,76,34,025 A. 14 P. 8; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †Rs. 4,32,69,290 A. 15 P. 4	9,09,03,316	14	0
RUPEES	26,33,88,785	7	9

				Rs.	A.	P.
* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. ; value			Rs.	2,95,305	0	0
† Do.	do.	do.	„	8,02,965	0	0
			Rs.	10,98,270	0	0

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL ;
Calcutta, 9th April 1914.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 40·52.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment :—

Mr. H. Mitchell, on return from leave, to resume his appointment of Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary *vice* Mr. C. W. W. Carbery.

Mr. W. McIntosh to be Agent at Rangoon *vice* Mr. N. H. Matheson who has proceeded on furlough.

Mr. C. H. M. Critchley to resume his appointment as Agent at Bombay *vice* Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell who has proceeded on furlough.

Mr. E. Bent to officiate as Superintendent, Public Debt Office, *vice* Mr. P. A. Selfe who has proceeded on furlough.

Mr. S. Lees to be Agent at Burra Bazar Branch *vice* Mr. W. Reynolds who has proceeded on furlough.

Mr. B. P. Willis to be Agent at Delhi *vice* Mr. E. Y. Barnard retiring from the Bank's Service.

Mr. C. W. W. Carbery to be Agent at Simla *vice* Mr. B. P. Willis.

Mr. A. D. S. Highton to be Agent at Patna *vice* Mr. R. E. Bell transferred to Head Office.

Mr. R. C. Cumberlege to be Agent at Chittagong *vice* Mr. B. Stephenson who has proceeded on furlough.

Mr. S. B. W. Futcher to be Deputy Superintendent, Public Debt Office. *vice* Mr. E. Bent.

By order of the Directors,

L. G. DUNBAR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 8th April 1914.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,

8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London E.C.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, No. 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.
Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Limited, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann } Leipzig.
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin W. N., Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India), Limited, Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75-1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Combridge & Co., Madras.
Messrs. P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-I-Am Press, Lahore and Calcutta.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Lahore, Punjab.
Babu S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.
Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
Mr. T. K. Seetharam Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road, Allahabad.*
Messrs. D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.*
Mr. Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra Allahabad.*
Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.*

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

* New books published during the week.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. II of 1913, dated 31st December 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Taked, 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Archæological Survey of India Annual Report 1911-12. Part I. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth Re. 1-8 or 2*s*. 3*d*. (4*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Return Statements of Accounts and Abstracts of Actuarial Reports in respect of Life Assurance Companies doing business in British India. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 3-4 or 4*s*. 11*d*. (8*a*.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of February 1914. No. 11 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. 1 of 1913, dated 30th June 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. 1a. (1a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. VI (Index of Cases) Edition 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 6 or 9s. (10a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1912. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India by B. D. Bose, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (4a.)

Table showing the Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1913. 2a. 3p. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Classification and Uses of Finger Prints (Fourth Edition) by Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2 or 3s. (3a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, October to December 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4s. or 5d. (1a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments Government of India, No. 26, corrected to 1st October 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 11a. or 1s. (3a.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Scientific Memoirs New Series, No. 60. Studies on the Mouth Parts and Sucking Apparatus of the Blood Sucking Diptera, No. 4. The Comparative Anatomy of the Proboscis in the Blood Sucking Muscidæ. Super Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1-2 or 1s. 9d. (5a.)

Indian Educational Policy, 1913. (Being a Resolution issued by the Governor General in Council on the 21st February 1913. Demy 8vo. Cloth. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part I, Report by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 5 or 7s. 6d. (9a.)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part II, Tables by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4 or 6s. (9a.)

Progress of Education in India, 1907-1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. I, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4 or 6s. (10a.)

Progress of Education in India, 1907-1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. II, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Indian Forest Records, Vol. V, Part III, Report on the investigation of Savannah Grasses as Material for production of Paper Pulp. By W. Raitt, F.C.S. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in India and Burma on 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

The Indian Forest Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, Economy Series.—On the Economic Value of Shorea Robusta (Sal) by R. S. Pearson, F.L.S. Super-Royal 4to. Board. Re. 1-12 or 3s. (5a.)

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, corrected to 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 6a. or 9d. (2a.)

Proceedings of the Seventh Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies with Appendix. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (4a.)

Note on Turpentines of Pinus Khasya, P. Merkusii and P. excelsa. Forest Bulletin No. 24, 1913, by Puran Singh, F.C.S. Super-Royal. Paper cover. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Note on the Preparation of Indian Forest Flora and Descriptive Lists, Forest Bulletin No. 23 1913, by R. S. Hole, Esq. Super-Royal 8vo. Pape cover, 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-4 or 2s. (2a.)

Annual Return of Statistics relating to Forest Administration in British India, 1911-12. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. 6p. or 9d. (1a. 6p.)

Manual of Drawing and Surveying (designed especially for the use of Students of the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh), by F. A. Brining and D. N. Avasia. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3-12 or 5s. 9d. (5a.)

Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, Calender, February 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Notes on Aerial Ropeways, by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E. September 1912. Punjab P. W. D. Paper No. 67. Foolscap. Limp. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Annual Report of Architectural Work in India for the year 1912-13. (P. W. D.) Technical Paper No. 28.) Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (4a.)

Notes on Grain Elevators (by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E., Executive Engineer) January 1914. (Punjab P. W. D. Paper No. 68. 13 pages, 7 plates.) Foolscap. Limp. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly List of the Foreign Department, No. 28, corrected up to the 1st October 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

Report on the Working of the Dispensaries, Jail Hospitals, on Vaccination and on the Vital Statistics in the Central India Agency for 1912. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (4a.)

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4-4 or 6s. 5d. (5a.)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

The Quarterly List of the Foreign and Political Department, No. 29, corrected up to the 1st January 1914. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th August and 25th September 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.) each.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th November 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India Receipts and Disbursements of Home and India Accounts from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1912. Published 1914. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1912. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Resolution No. 7552-7581—121, dated the 15th September 1913.—Rules for the grant by Local Governments of Licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases in British India. Foolscap. Stitched. 1a. (1a.)

Report on the Operations of the Currency Department, the Movement of Funds and on the Resource Operations of the Government of India, for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 6d. (2a.)

Annual Report on the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of July 1912. No. 4 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of September and October 1913. Nos. 6 and 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Statistics on Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in September 1913. No. 6 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Statistics of British India, Part IVa, Finance and Revenue (Sixth issue) for 1911-12 and preceding years. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population, etc. (Sixth issue), for 1911-12. Foolscap Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the Month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in October 1913 and in the Seven months April to October 1913, compared with the corresponding period of 1911 and 1912. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Variations in Indian Price Levels from 1861 to 1912 expressed in Index numbers. Foolscap. Board. 12a or 1s. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo Stitched 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Tariff Schedules for 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 6a. or 7d. (1a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by rail and river in India in the quarter ending June 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912, No. 1 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12, Vol. I, 28th issue. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (9a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of October 1913. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. (2a.)

Prices and Wages in India. 30th issue, 1913. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s (9a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the Month of December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of British India for 1911-12 and preceding years. Part IV (b), Finance and Revenue, Sixth issue. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the eight months April to November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12. Vol. II—Native States. Twenty-eighth issue, 1914. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1912-13 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-12 or 2s. 9d. (4a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the nine months April to December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1913-14, Vols. I and II. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3. or 4s. 6d. (15a.) each.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for October 1913 Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, in Urdu, Parts I to III Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 14a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Training Manual Signalling, 1907. (Jisman May 1911 tak Tamam Tarmimen Shamil hain. Hindustan ke Khas Zamini Samet). Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 1d. (2a.)

Telegraph Manual (War) (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

List of Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden, as existing on the 30th June 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Hand Book for 6·3 inch R. M. L. Howitzer for movable Armament and Armament of Works, 1913. Royal 8vo. Limp. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (2a.)

Mobilization Regulation (including Concentration and Embarkation), 1911. [Reprinted and Corrected up to July Appendix to India Army Orders, 1913.] Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

War Establishments, India (Provisional), 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Field Service Manual, British Infantry (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, British Cavalry (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Infantry and Pioneers 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a)

Field Service Manual, Indian Silladar Cavalry 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Non-Silladar Cavalry. 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, Urdu. Parts IV and V and Appendix. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 13a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Hindi, Part I. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2s 3d. (2a.)

Army Tables. Medical, 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. As. 12 or 1s. 2d (2a.)

Field Service Manual, Head Quarters Units (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d (1a.)

Mobilization Store Tables for the Field Army, a Battalion of Indian Infantry and Pioneers. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2a. or 3d. (1a).

Classified List of the Military Works Services and Public Works Department Military Subordinates and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Military Works Services. Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a or 5d. (1a)

Field Service Manual, Engineers, Field Company (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Posts and Telegraphs, India, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Volume I (Urdu). Demy 16mo. Paper cover, Rs. 3-4 or 4s. 11d. (1a. 6p.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Vol. II (Urdu). Demy, 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 4-4 or 6s 5d. (2a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Gurmukhi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs 7-3 or 10s. 10d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912. Part I, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Part II, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 10a. or 1s. (1a. 6p.)

Field Service Manual. Field Artillery Brigade. (India). Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

First Report on the Working of the State Railways, Coal Department, 1913, by R. W. Church, B.Sc., F.G.S. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of all Railways, corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Report on the Working of District Boards in the N.-W. F. Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. 6p. or 10½d. (2a.)

Report on the Season and Crops of the N.-W. F. Province for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. or 10d. (2a.)

Report on the First Wage Census of the N.-W. F. Province taken in December 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 3a. or 3d. (2a.)

Records of Fort St. George—Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2-2 or 3s. 3d. (5a.)

North-West Frontier Province Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 4d. (2a.)

Report on the Working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-2 or 1s. 6d. (1a. 6p.)

Summary of Remarks on the Kharif Crop of the North-West Frontier Province for 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover 4a. or 4d. (1a.)

Progress Report on Arboriculture in the N.-W. F. Province for Triennial Period 1910-11 to 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. (1a.)

North-West Frontier Province Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Administration Report. Statistical Departments and Accounts for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-8 or 2s. (4d.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos. 9-11 at Rs. 2.

Journal, Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-10 at Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana, by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji, Saraswati, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 6. Some current Pushtu Folk Stories by F. H. Malyon, 21st Punjabis, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 7. The Chank Bangle Industry by James Hornell at Rs. 2.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.

Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.

Tantravartica. Fasc. 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Re. 1-4.

Tattacintamony Didhity Vivrity, Vol. 3. Fasc. I, by Kamikha Nath Tarkabagis at As. 10.

Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc. 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Re. 1-4.

Tirtha Cintamoni. Fasc. 4, by Kamal Krishna Smrititirtha at As. 10.

Maasir-i-Rahini. Fasc. 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hosain at Rs. 2.

Bisvahitam. By Bisvambhar Jyotisarnava at As. 10.

Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 3. Part 2, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Munta Khab-ul Tawarikh, Part 3. Fasc. 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1.

Kiranavali. Fasc. 3, by M. M. Shib Nath Sarvabhauma at As. 10.

Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 1, by Jagannath Misra at As. 10.

Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 10, by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Re. 1.

Samaraicca Kaha. Fasc. 5, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Ramavatara Sarma at As. 10.

Smriti Prokas. Fasc. 1, by M. M. Sadasiva Misra at As. 10.

Amar Tika Kamadhenuh, by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jechi and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palaeontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

الوضو - الغسل - الماء - التيمم - الانجاس - مواقيت الصلوة - الاذان - شروط
الصلوة - صفة الصلوة - الجماعة - الحدث فی الصلوة - مفسدات الصلوة
و غيرها - عم پاره الى و الضحى *

Registered No. C-696.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

ESTATE COLONEL JOHN RICHARDSON DECD.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late John Richardson, a Colonel in H. M.'s Army, who died at Aboukir, Totland Bay, Isle of Wight, on 13th August 1913, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 30th April next to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1914.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. 288689 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 10,000 (Rupees Ten Thousand only) originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Aya Ram, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—AYA RAM.
Residence—MUZANG, LAHORE.

NOTICE.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 053023 and 053025 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rupees one hundred each originally standing in the name of Bani Madhub Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SREEMOTI MRINALINI DABI,
Administratrix, Estate BANI MADHUB BANERJEE.
Present Residence—No. 8, Ramanath Kaviraj Lane,
Bowbazar, Calcutta.

Registered No. C-696.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 15. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1914.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the twelve months, April to March, of									
	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition and military stores	4,17	4,10	4,46	5,55	5,22	4,82	5,00	5,18	6,30	6,68
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	2,88	3,12	3,09	3,85	5,27	5,45	8,00	8,00	8,87	8,72
Spirits and liqueurs	76,59	90,32	77,98	92,66	95,27	95,57	1,06,87	1,10,83	1,11,30	1,19,14
Wines	3,74	3,96	3,88	3,99	3,97	4,12	5,71	5,75	5,80	5,84
Opium and its alkaloids *	4	3	4	4	3	8	8	6	7	6
Petroleum	45,88	36,65	37,77	44,64	53,26	46,88	60,63	75,69	70,26	70,53
Silver, bullion and coin (a)	41,12	29,34	40,79	51,70	63,64	53,47	1,62,40	97,86	1,08,46	99,25
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	13	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	11	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	9	1		...	..	...	1	...	...	...
Tobacco (a)	2,55	3,02	3,06	3,77	3,54	5,22	29,95	25,88	27,42	29,29
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	18,16	19,15	19,86	24,79	26,07	24,17	25,81	27,59	29,14	30,44
Sugar (ordinary duties)	32,49	39,91	43,82	44,76	51,56	56,76	62,68	52,84	73,21	92,34
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding opium and its alkaloids* and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials	11,35	11,47	12,16	14,68	13,37	14,54	16,57	16,79	18,48	18,41
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	56,47	64,92	64,10	66,98	52,20	60,02	59,00	67,00	87,18	86,16
„ white	28,73	29,37	25,73	40,78	27,12	26,74	33,55	38,20	45,00	49,97
„ coloured	31,64	33,20	33,49	38,04	33,14	30,93	40,71	42,95	51,56	65,12
Other goods	4,86	5,40	5,82	6,09	5,66	6,16	7,61	8,02	8,60	11,69
Metals (excluding silver, bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof	34,63	30,78	34,53	45,64	47,05	45,83	53,04	51,25	53,26	73,30
Oils (excluding petroleum)	96	1,24	1,84	2,71	1,36	1,24	1,39	1,17	1,62	1,94
Manufactured articles	81,60	82,73	84,83	97,77	94,25	92,69	1,18,88	1,23,58	1,39,00	1,52,98
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	10,29	12,12	11,38	14,95	16,09	14,95	14,61	14,77	16,58	18,77
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,88,37	5,00,90	5,06,59	6,03,89	5,98,08	5,89,60	8,08,61	7,72,86	8,62,22	9,35,58
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	23,82	27,07	29,00	34,00	35,44	40,06	42,80	48,69	56,15	53,92
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour	1,81,86	1,15,11	1,05,32	1,02,33	81,81	1,04,63	1,80,88	1,36,23	1,47,58	1,28,74
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	10,22	9,12	9,84	10,95	9,47	10,47	10,56	12,27	13,46	14,10
GRAND TOTAL	6,54,27	6,52,20	6,52,75	7,50,67	7,24,80	7,44,76	9,92,85	9,70,05	10,79,36	11,32,34
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	1,78,04	1,79,11	1,77,40	2,18,44	1,92,08	2,12,21	2,52,61	2,66,96	2,89,59	3,26,63
Bengal — Exports	21,83	24,31	18,05	7,63	9,99	15,16	20,60	25,64	26,21	17,96
Bihar and Orissa — Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
Bihar and Orissa — Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,30	1,11
Bombay — Imports	1,86,86	1,90,35	1,93,58	2,26,52	2,24,75	2,16,52	3,56,54	2,91,76	3,42,01	3,51,29
Bombay — Exports	2,51	2,69	2,14	1,80	2,64	3,12	2,19	1,63	2,09	2,61
Sind — Imports	39,27	46,06	48,90	68,43	60,33	54,22	71,07	75,95	81,65	90,63
Sind — Exports	1,89	1,93	4,65	3,91	2,81	2,64	2,38	2,25	2,65	3,57
Madras — Imports	42,74	39,02	40,81	47,05	54,96	49,85	61,93	66,27	67,25	75,80
Madras — Exports	7,09	4,78	10,51	12,89	9,32	6,61	7,28	8,05	7,06	9,30
Burma — Imports	46,96	46,24	48,00	57,95	65,96	57,40	66,46	69,92	81,72	91,23
Burma — Exports	98,34	82,60	74,97	76,70	57,55	77,10	98,43	98,66	1,08,22	94,19

* The duty on alkaloids of opium for the years previous to 1910-11 is included under the head "Chemicals, drugs, etc."
(a) Figures for the years previous to 1910-11 represent "*General Import Duties*"

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, April 6, 1914

REGISTERED No. L 848.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 15.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
Part I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	847—862
Part II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	909—941
Part III.—Advertisements and notices by Private Individuals and Corporations	31—32
Supplement No. 15—	
Indian Customs Revenue	983—984
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 4th April 1914	985—992
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 9th April 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period	993—994
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 4th April 1914	995—998
Statement showing the number of persons on relief works, etc., for the week ending 28th March 1914	999—1000

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th April, 1914.

No. 20.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Honourable Mr. Lionel Maling Wynch, C.I.E., I.C.S., of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 8th April, 1914.

No. 428.—Mr. E. Graham, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, is appointed to officiate as First Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his office, *vice* Mr. R. H. Ellis, appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Coorg.

The 9th April, 1914.

No. 441.—The Honourable Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from Mr. H. A. Crump of the Indian Civil Service on the afternoon of the 8th April 1914.

JUDICIAL.

The 8th April, 1914.

No. 135.—The services of Mr. Hugh Walmsley, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th March 1914.

No. 136.—The Honourable Sir H. W. C. Carnduff, Kt., C.I.E., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, who was placed on special duty in the Home Department notification no. 1987-C., dated the 17th March 1914, resumed his seat in the High Court on the forenoon of the 31st March 1914.

The 9th April, 1914.

No. 149.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 50 of the Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment to the rules issued with the Home Department notification no. 1825-C., dated the 13th March 1914, for the Presidency of Bengal:—

In schedule II, the following shall be *added*:—

"15. *Audit Account.*—This book shall contain the following information:—(*a*) name of estate, (*b*) amount retained or debited, (*c*) date of debit, (*d*) date of transfer to Government."

No. 162.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Official Trustees Act, 1913 (II of 1913), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment to the rules issued with the Home Department notification no. 1826-C., dated the 13th March 1914, for the Presidency of Bengal:—

For rule 22 the following shall be *substituted*:—

Cost of audit.

"22. The costs of and incidental to the audit and examination of the Official Trustee's accounts shall be rateably distributed as soon as possible after the close of each half-year among the trusts concerned according to the value of their assets: provided that (*a*) Government may, after considering the report of the Auditor, enhance or reduce the percentage on particular estates in exceptional cases in which the audit has presented features of unusual simplicity or difficulty, and (*b*) in the event of the accounts of any estate being closed before the expiration of a half-year, the Official Trustee shall, in consultation with the Auditor, fix a sum to be retained by him and debited to the trust in payment of the audit fees on that trust."

MEDICAL.

The 8th April, 1914.

No. 119.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Senior Assistant Surgeon Sorabji Fardunji Gandhi, L.M. and S. (Bombay), of the Bombay establishment, to be an Honorary Assistant Surgeon on His Excellency's personal staff with effect from the 25th December 1913, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur Behramji Hormasji Nanavati, F.R.C.S., retired.

No. 123.—In modification of the Home Department notification no. 671-C., dated the 30th January 1914, the services of Colonel R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 11th January 1914.

No. 126.—The services of Major E. C. Hepper, I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

The 9th April, 1914.

No. 131.—Major W. V. Coppinger, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S., is appointed, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties, officiating Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College and Ophthalmic Surgeon, College Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Lieutanant-Colonel F. P. Maynard, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., or until further orders.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th April, 1914.

No. 522-*I.C.*—The following extract from a Notification which appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated the 24th February, 1914, is republished for general information :—

"*Whitehall, February 23rd, 1914.*

* * * * * * * *

The King has also been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 1st January 1914, to confer the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom upon :—

* * * * * * * *

Surgeon General Arthur Thomas Sloggett, C.B., C.M.G., R.A.M.C., Honorary Surgeon to the King, Director of Medical Services in India.

Duncan James Macpherson, Esq., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

William Arthur Johns, Esq., C.I.E., Indian Public Works Department.

Alfred Kensington, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

Henry Sulivan Hartnoll, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma."

* * * * * * * *

The 7th April, 1914.

No. 528-*I.B.*—*Addendum*—In entry No. 2 of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 392-I.B., dated the 17th March 1914, after the word "Tharrawaddy" the words "or the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore" shall be added.

No. 531-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to Railway lands in States in the Punjab (hereinafter referred to as the said areas) the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce, to the extent set forth in each case, the duties chargeable under the said Act, as so applied, in respect of the instruments hereinafter described under Nos. 21 and 27 and to remit the duties so chargeable in respect of instruments of the other classes hereinafter described.

A.—Land Revenue.

1. Lease or counterpart thereof executed at the time of settlement made directly by the Government with the existing occupant of land, whether a zamindar or a tenant, and whether self-cultivating or not :

Provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

B.—Forest Department.

2. Agreement and security bond required to be executed, under the rules to regulate the training and appointments in the Subordinate Forest Service, by a student and his surety previous to his entry into the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, or the Burma Forest School, Tharrawaddy, or the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.

C.—Medical Department.

3. Security bond taken under the authority of the Government from a medical student of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeon, or Hospital Assistant class, and his surety, or from the surety of such a student.

D.—Post Office and Telegraph Department.

4. Letter which a person depositing money in a Post Office Savings Bank, as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office or for the fulfilment of a contract or for any other purpose, is required to address to the Postmaster in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon.

5. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in a Post Office Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such bank.

6. Receipt endorsed by the payee on a Postal Money Order.

7. Receipt given by the addressee for a deposit exceeding twenty rupees made for the payment of a reply to a telegraphic message.

E.—Railways and Inland Steamer Companies.

8. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the conveyance of goods.

9. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a passenger permitted to travel without payment of fare, indemnifying such authority or Company from any claim for damages in case of accident or injury.

10. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a consignee (when the Railway receipt or bill of lading is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half-parcels rates or at goods rates, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazar baskets, bread, meat, ice, and other perishable articles.

11. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration which purports to limit the responsibility of the Company or Administration as declared by the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), section 72, sub-section (1), and is in a form approved by the Governor General in Council under sub-section (2) of that section.

12. Receipt or bill of lading issued by a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the fare or the conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals, or given to such Company or Administration or Inland Steamer Company for the refund of an overcharge made in respect of such fare.

13. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in State Railway Provident Institution or in the East Indian Railway Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such Institution or Bank.

14. Debenture bond of the loan of Rs. 20,00,000 raised by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, where the said bond is negotiated in the said areas.

F.—Government Officers and Contractors.

15. Agreement paper passed by a contractor of the Supply and Transport Corps where his security deposit is transferred to a Post Office Savings Bank.

16. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, a Supply and Transport Officer by a contractor.

17. Agreement or declaration by which a tender made to a Supply and Transport Officer is accepted as a contract, where the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Promissory Notes or in cash.

18. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum, agreement or security bond furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department, the Forest Department, or the Public Works or State Railway Department by a contractor for the due performance of his contracts.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF. Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST. Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					CENTRAL PROVINCES.					
1	Jubbulpore	1,341	193,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,707
2	Damoh ...	1,040	135,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,47[illegible]
3	Mandla ...	2,[illegible]	222,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	24[illegible]
	Total Central Provinces.	4,926	550,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,43[illegible]
					CENTRAL INDIA.					
1	Panna ...	(Not	known) ..	...	...	...	...	...	665	...
2	Baoni ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	43	...
3	Sarila ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	170	...
4	Dhurwai ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	230	...
5	Tori Fatehpur.	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	341	...
6	Bihat ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	290	...
7	Jigni ...	"		...	...	...	...	...	137	...
8	Bilheri ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	170	...
9	Beri ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	721	...
10	Bijawar ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
11	Chhatarpur	"	"	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	81	...
12	Bijna ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	257	...
13	Lugasi ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	357	...
14	Naigawan-Rebai.	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
15	Samthar ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	645	...
16	Charkhari ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	229	...
	Total Central India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,875	...

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 28th March 1914.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF. Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST. Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					BOMBAY.					
	Districts.									
1	Sholapur ...	(Not known)		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,465
2	Satara ...									
	Total Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,465
					UNITED PROVINCES.					
1	Mutra ...	829	425,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	966
2	Agra ...	341	125,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,738
3	Bareilly ...	1,579	1,094,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	476
4	Etawah ...	534	202,103	3,551	645	2,577	3,222	6,773	...	...
5	Budaun ...	2,010	1,053,324	...	...	...	...	...	1,212	1,136
6	Moradabad	802	488,509	...	...	...	...	...	1,191	1,103
7	Shahjahanpur	500	250,000	...	...	...	...	...	571	688
8	Allahabad...	1,183	354,115	...	...	...	...	...	3,691	...
9	Jhansi ...	3,034	680,688	...	...	...	...	...	2,538	13,061
10	Jalaun ...	1,549	404,775	14,653	6,728	12,569	19,297	33,950	...	...
11	Hamirpur...	2,292	465,223	8,418	4,064	12,144	16,208	24,656	...	...
12	Banda ...	3,200	667,000	33,199	17,928	21,008	39,006	72,505	...	...
13	Fatehpur...	1,042	676,939	...	...	...	...	...	198	1,605
	Total United Provinces.	20,106	6,879,204	60,151	29,435	48,298	77,733	137,884	9,391	20,779
					AJMER-MERWARA.					
1	Ajmer ...	(Not known)		...	...	...	...	...	...	10
2	Merwara ...	(Ditto)		...	...	...	...	...	...	86
	Total, Ajmer-Merwara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96

Coorg.—No rain fell during the week. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in the Carnatic, *nil* on the west coast and Sandur and light to fair elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good generally but are withering or have withered in parts of two districts. They have been damaged by the late floods in parts of South Arcot and require rain in parts of two other districts. Harvesting of paddy, dry crops and sugarcane is proceeding in parts with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowing of paddy and dry crops and planting of sugarcane are proceeding normally in parts. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water-supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of most of the districts. Pasture is scanty in many districts but fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts in which famine has been declared.

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week (revised).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
United Provinces	60,151	77,733	1,37,884	56,699	78,499	1,35,198	-2,686

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

and is in progress elsewhere. Standing crops are bad in the northern parts of Gwalior, in Bundelkhand and in the Alampur pergana of Indore, fair in Bhopal, indifferent in Baghelkhand and good elsewhere. Crops have been damaged in the Alampur pergana of Indore, in Baghelkhand and in parts of Bundelkhand. Cattle disease prevails in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and the southern States. The fodder supply is bad in the northern parts of Gwalior, in the Alampur pergana of Indore and in the northern parts of Bundelkhand and indifferent in Baghelkhand. Prices are rising in Bhopal and in parts of Bundelkhand, are above normal in Baghelkhand, are falling in parts of Gwalior, fluctuating in the parts of Indore and the southern States and steady elsewhere. The numbers on test works were :—Panna 807, Baoni 44, Chhatarpur 147, Sarila 172, Dhurwai 324, Bijna 252, Tori Fatehpur 199, Jigni 165, Lughasi 58, Bihat 307, Beri 806, Naigawan Rebai 40, Bilheri 177, Bijawar 500, Samthar 651 and Charkhari of Bundelkhand 446.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally hot and cloudy with occasional high winds. Five districts received very light showers of rain not exceeding 30 cents. Harvesting of spring crops has almost been completed. Threshing and winnowing and preparation of land for autumn crops continue. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices remained fairly steady.

Feudatory States.—Seven States had light rain during the week. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops and embanking of fields continue. Prices are steady.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Distress is not acute. Conditions are practically unchanged since last week but some extension of employment will soon be required in affected tracts when agricultural occupation and collection of *mohwa* cease. Local officers are sufficiently on the alert. The numbers on relief were :—Works *nil*, gratuitous 4,177 including 578 village watchmen.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in the Upper Sind Frontier, Satara and Bijapur. Standing spring crops are in good condition but have been damaged by frost, insects and unfavourable winds in the Upper Sind Frontier, by unfavourable winds in one-fourth of Sukkur, by insects in one-fourth of Nawabshah and by rats in one-third of Kaira and in three States of Rewa Kantha. Harvesting of spring crops is nearing completion and cotton picking continues in Gujarat, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Preparations for autumn crops continue generally. The fodder supply is inadequate in Sholapur and in one-third of Satara and Bijapur. Grass and *kadbi* are being imported. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur and is in good condition except in Sholapur. Drinking water is deficient in Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Irrigation water is deficient in the Deccan and the Karnatak. Prices are generally steady. Grain stocks are sufficient. The numbers on gratuitous relief during the week ending 4th April were :—Sholapur and Satara 3,528.

Hyderabad.—Good and widespread rain fell during the week, averaging 1 inch 9 cents in the Warangal district. Slight and isolated showers fell elsewhere. The average for the Dominions was 14 cents The rainfall has injured the spring crops and grass. The late rice crop is fair and is being harvested in parts. Fodder scarcity prevails in fifteen, water scarcity in thirty three and cattle disease in seven talukas. Prices of grains are high and stationary. The highest price in districts is nine seers in Mahbubnagar and the lowest eighteen seers in Usmanabad and Bidar.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains are generally steady and markets are well supplied. Ploughing and sowing operations are in progress. Prospects of the season are fair but rain is needed in parts. Cattle are healthy in the greater part of the State. Water and fodder are generally available.

Hamirpur 3,620, Banda 16,258; total 27,561. Gratuitous relief, Etawah 2,505, Jalaun 13,046, Hamirpur 12,761, and Banda 22,460; total 50,862. In poorhouses, Etawah 49, Jalaun 4, Hamirpur 5 and Banda 18; total 76. Grand total on relief 1,35,298. The number of persons on test works on the last day of the week were :—Moradabad 163, Budaun 72, Shahjahanpur 71 and Jhansi 618. On civil works in Moradabad 155; on aided works in Moradabad 508, Budaun 719, Shahjahanpur 658, Fatehpur 118, Allahabad 3,575 and Jhansi 1,669; total on works 8,326. On gratuitous relief, Moradabad 1,531, Bareilly 464, Muttra 1,104, Agra 1,734, Budaun 1,276, Shahjahanpur 682, Fatehpur 2,055 and Jhansi 13,076; total 21,922. Grand total 30,248. *Takavi* is being distributed for wells and *bandhis*. The number on famine works is not increasing. The public health is generally good. Medical arrangements are sufficient. Crime shows a slight increase in two districts. No increase in mortality is reported. Emigration and immigration continue on a small scale. Little wandering or emaciation is noticed. Blankets and clothing are being distributed to the poor and needy and cash doles are being given to indigent respectable people and to *parda nashin* women from charitable funds. Fodder is scarce throughout the distressed area and water is deficient in Bundelkhand. The price basis is from nine and a half to thirteen seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Moderate to heavy rain was general but it was not wanted for spring crops. Wheat has been harvested in some parts and the yield is normal except on unirrigated areas in the south-east where it is poor. The condition of standing spring crops is good on irrigated lands and average to good on unirrigated lands except in the south-east where unirrigated crops are poor to bad. Sowings of extra spring crops and ploughings for autumn crops are in progress in several districts. Sowings are normal. Water is scarce in the south-east. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder is sufficient except in the south-east where cattle are suffering for want of fodder. Prices generally range between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain fell during the week all over the Province. The weather is moderately cold and at times cloudy. The condition of standing crops is average. Sugarcane is still being pressed and the outturn is normal. Sowings of extra spring crops and sugarcane continue. Gram in the Swabi tahsil of the Peshawar district is reported to have been seriously damaged by a plant disease. The wheat and gram crops in certain villages in the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district are also damaged and withered. Cattle are in good condition. The fodder and water supply is sufficient. The Paharpur canal is running. Prices of food grains are high but nearly stationary.

Jammu.—The rainfall was slight in some parts of the Province and *nil* in others. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 9 to 13 and maize from 12 to 22 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is promising. Cattle disease of mild type prevails in the Uhdampur and Basohli tahsils. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Heavy rain fell during the week. There are a few cases of cattle disease in Uttermachipura. The condition of standing crops is good. Prices have a tendency to rise in Uttermachipura and are normal elsewhere. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Rajputana.—Slight showers fell in Jodhpur and in one district of Bharatpur. The weather is generally hot and clear. Harvesting of spring crops continues. The estimated outturn is below normal in certain areas in Central and Eastern Rajputana. Fodder is also scarce and the water supply is failing in some places within these divisions. The condition of cattle is unsatisfactory in a few places. Prices are high but stationary. The numbers on gratuitous relief were :—Ajmer 16 and Merwara 88.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. The rainfall is insufficient in the northern parts of Gwalior, in Bundelkhand and in the Rampura, Bhanpura and Alampur perganas of Indore. Scarcity of drinking water is felt in the Sunel, Garoth, Rampura and Bhanpura perganas of Indore. Reaping of spring crops has been completed in Bhopal

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 4th April 1914.

Burma.—Light rain fell during the week in the north and south of the Province. Harvesting of island crops and cultivation of spring and summer rice are progressing. Cattle are healthy. The price of unhusked rice is stationary.

Assam.—Slight to moderate rain fell in almost all districts. More rain is still wanted in places for ploughing. Pruning of tea is in progress and plucking has commenced in places. Prospects are fair. Pressing of sugarcane is nearly finished and the outturn is fair. Ploughing of land for, and sowing of, rice and jute are in progress. The average price of common rice has risen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from seven districts. Fodder is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Bengal.—During the week light showers fell nearly all over the Province, facilitating ploughing for autumn crops and doing good to some of the standing crops. Sowings of autumn paddy and jute are in progress. Harvesting of spring paddy has commenced and that of other spring crops is nearing completion. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. The price of common rice as compared with that of the previous week remains almost stationary with a tendency to fall.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain was fairly general in Orissa and Chota Nagpur; it was scattered in Bihar. Harvesting of spring crops is nearing completion. Pressing of sugarcane and preparation of lands for autumn crops are going on. Next year's sugarcane crop is being planted. Standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Stray cases of cattle disease are reported from 12 districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

United Provinces.—With the exception of showers in parts of Allahabad and Ghazipur the week was rainless. Harvesting of spring crops and of poppy has been completed. Extraction of opium and preparation of land for autumn crops have commenced. Sowing of sugarcane is almost complete. Cattle disease is still reported from some districts. Scarcity of fodder continues but Government hay is being taken freely for agricultural cattle which are in fairly good condition. Prices show a slight downward tendency.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The week was rainless. Relief works are in progress in Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda, civil works in Etawah and in the Haburah settlement in Moradabad, test works in Moradabad, Budaun, Shahjahanpur and Jhansi, aided works in Moradabad, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda and unaided private works in Agra, Budaun, Fatehpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda. Poorhouses are open in Etawah, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda and gratuitous relief is being distributed throughout the distressed area. The number of persons on relief on the last day of the week were:—Public works, Jalaun 14,854, Hamirpur 5,270 and Banda 28,9[illegible]8; civil works, Etawah 4,118; aided works, Jalaun 416, Hamirpur 1,979 and Banda 1,0[illegible]4; total on works 56,699. Dependants, Etawah 723, Jalaun 6,960,

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 9th April 1914.			Rainfall data from 28th November 1913 to 9th April 1914.			Seasonal percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0·3	0·2	+0·1	3·0	11·2	− 8·2	− 73	− 75
Lower Burma	1·6	0·3	+1·3	2·4	2·3	+ 0·1	+ 4	− 60
Upper Burma	0·4	0·2	+0·2	1·1	1·4	− 0·3	− 21	− 42
Assam	0·8	1·6	−0·8	9·2	8·5	+ 0·7	+ 8	+ 22
Bengal*	1·3	0·3	+1·0	5·3	3·4	+ 1·9	+ 56	+ 29
Orissa	0·8	0·2	+0·6	2·5	3·2	− 0·7	− 22	− 43
Chota Nagpur	0·4	0·2	+0·2	2·8	3·8	− 1·0	− 26	− 33
Bihar	0·5	0·1	+0·4	3·2	2·0	+ 1·2	+ 60	+ 42
United Provinces, East	0·2	0·1	+0·1	2·2	2·2	0	0	− 5
United Provinces, West	1·1	0·1	+1·0	3·6	3·3	+ 0·3	+ 9	− 22
Punjab, East and North	1·7	0·2	+1·5	5·5	5·0	+ 0·5	+ 10	− 21
Punjab, Southwest	0·9	0·1	+0·8	4·1	2·6	+ 1·5	+ 58	+ 28
Kashmir*	1·4	0·7	+0·7	10·1	12·6	− 2·5	− 20	− 27
N.-W. Frontier Province	1·5	0·4	+1·1	6·5	4·6	+ 1·9	+ 41	+ 19
Baluchistan	0·5	0·2	+0·3	7·2	5·8	+ 1·4	+ 24	+ 20
Sind	0	0	0	1·9	1·0	+ 0·9	+ 90	+ 90
Rajputana, West	0·6	0	+0·6	2·1	0·9	+ 1·2	+133	+ 67
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	−0·1	1·2	1·2	0	0	+ 9
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·2	0·1	+ 0·1	+100	+100
Central India, West	0·1	0	+0·1	0·3	0·6	− 0·3	− 50	− 67
Central India, East	1·5	0	+1·5	3·4	2·4	+ 1·0	+ 42	− 21
Berar	0	0	0	1·4	1·6	− 0·2	− 13	− 13
Central Provinces, West	0·2	0·1	+0·1	3·0	2·0	+ 1·0	+ 50	+ 47
Central Provinces, East	0·7	0·1	+0·6	2·5	2·8	− 0·3	− 11	− 33
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·1	− 0·1	−100	−100
Bombay Deccan	0	0·1	−0·1	0·1	0·7	− 0·6	− 86	− 83
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	−0·1	0·2	1·2	− 1·0	− 83	− 82
Hyderabad, South	0·1	0·1	0	0·4	1·2	− 0·8	− 67	− 73
Mysore	0·3	0·1	+0·2	0·3	1·4	− 1·1	− 79	−100
Malabar	0	0·5	−0·5	2·4	4·2	− 1·8	− 43	− 35
Madras, Southeast	0·7	0·2	+0·5	11·5	7·9	+ 3·6	+ 46	+ 40
Madras Deccan	0·4	0·1	+0·3	1·6	1·3	+ 0·3	+ 23	0
Madras Coast, North	0·6	0·1	+0·5	2·6	3·1	− 0·5	− 16	− 33

* Information incomplete.

G. C. SIMPSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 9th April 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 9th April 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. A storm of somewhat unusual character entered India during the week and gave widespread and heavy rain over the greater part of northern India. The storm entered upper Sind on the 5th and disappeared over Bengal on the 8th; and together with another depression which appeared over the Punjab on the 6th gave nearly general rain in north Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, the Punjab, the United Provinces, Central India, the East of the Central Provinces, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bengal and Assam.

Rainfall, which was not associated with the storm in northern India, occurred over a large area in Burma on the 5th and 6th, and thunderstorms were fairly numerous in Madras on the 8th.

2. *Burma.*—Rainfall was fairly general in Lower Burma on the 5th, and in both Upper and Lower Burma on the 6th.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—On the 7th rain fell at most stations in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and north Bihar. Local falls occurred on the remaining days.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain fell at all stations in the United Provinces, Central India and the east of the Central Provinces, with the exception of Bahraich, Gorakhpur and Neemuch.

North-West India.—Nearly general rain fell in north Baluchistan on the 5th, in the North-West Frontier Province, the south-west Punjab and Kashmir on the 5th and 6th, and in the east and north Punjab on the 6th. There were local falls in Rajputana on the 6th.

The Peninsula.—Thunderstorms occurred in Madras, being most numerous on the 8th, and were also reported from Bangalore, Mysore and Hanamkonda.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall were as follows:—

April 2nd.	Shillong 1·37", Madura 1·52", Trichinopoly 0·79" and Madras 0·95".
April 4th.	Dibrugarh 0·98", Shillong 2·28" and Purnea 0·93".
" 5th.	Mergui 2·40", Tavoy 1·24", Toungoo 1·60", Fort Sandeman 0·75", Parachinar 0·95", Cherat 0·90", Murree 2·61", Rawalpindi 1·04", Srinagar 0·92" and Sonamarg 1·65".
" 6th.	Moulmein 2·64", Bassein 1·22", Kyaukpyu 1·28", Maymyo 1·55", Bareilly 1·20", Roorkee 0·88", Dehra Dun 1·07", Chakrata 1·75", Mussooree 1·87", Mukteswar 1·08", Cherat 1·26", Peshawar 1·44", Srinagar 1·78", Sonamarg 2·80", Murree 3·96", Simla 1·50", Sirsa 1·34", Ludhiana 1·30", Lahore 0·93", Sialkot 1·37", Rawalpindi 1·87", Khushab 1·60" and Bikaner 1·17".
" 7th.	Chittagong 1·20", Barisal 1·34", Saugor Island 1·10", Dogra 2·84", Jalpaiguri 2·51", Balasore 1·05", Hazaribagh 0·84", Mainpuri 1·17", Agra 0·28", Dehra Dun 1·42", Chakrata 1·80", Pendra 0·40", Raipur 0·56", Cherat 2·14", Murree 1·92", Rawalpindi 1·40" and Delhi 0·75".
" 8th.	Indore 0·19", Nowgong 1·06", Sutna 1·45", Raipur 0·61", Chanda 0·39", Madras 0·93" and Nellore 2·09".

4. The week's rainfall was in excess over by far the greater part of the country. It was 20 per cent or more in defect in Assam, Rajputana East, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North and Malabar; and within 20 per cent of the normal in Hyderabad South. No rain fell in Sind, Gujarat, Berar and the Konkan, but the absence of rain is a normal feature in those districts at this time of year. In all the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess.

The seasonal rainfall up to date is 20 per cent or more in excess in Bengal, Bihar, the Punjab South-West, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana West, Gujarat, Central India East, the Central Provinces West, Madras South-East, and the Madras Deccan. It differed from the normal by less than 20 per cent in Lower Burma, Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab East and North, Rajputana East, Berar, the Central Provinces East, and the Madras Coast North; and is 20 per cent or more in defect elsewhere.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal State	16	10
		TOTAL .	16 (a)	10 (a)
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Chitor	...	...
		Udaipur City	...	...
		Jodhpur City	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	...	...
		Jaipur City	...	...
		Jaipur State	10	8
		Dholpur City	...	...
		Tonk State	...	...
		Tonk Pargana Nimbahera	...	...
		Partabgarh Town	...	...
		Partabgarh State	...	...
		Kishangarh "	...	...
		Beawar	...	...
		Karauli City	...	...
		Abu Road	...	...
		Bharatpur City	...	...
		Bharatpur State	20	24
		Alwar "	41	33
		Ajmer Town	...	...
		Shahpura "	...	...
		Sirohi State	1*	...
		Dungarpur	...	...
		TOTAL .	72	65
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar District	149	123
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL .	149	123
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	...	...
		TOTAL .	..	...
		GRAND TOTAL .	15,733	13,456

* Imported.
(a) For the week ending 28th March 1914.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Sagaing	Shwebo District	12	10
		Sagaing District	1	1
		Lower Chindwin District	1	1
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	2	2
		Meiktila "	...	...
		Yamethin "	...	...
		Myingyan "	3	3
		TOTAL	271	262
ASSAM	Cachar ...	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur ...	Bhandara District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	13	10
		Bangalore City	3	2
		Bangalore District	7	5
		Mysore City	5	5
		Mysore District	...	...
		Hassan "	...	...
		Kadur "	...	...
		Kolar "	1	1
		Kolar Gold Fields	2	5
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	29	15
		Chitaldroog "	...	...
		TOTAL	60	43
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	42	34
		Bidar "	4	6
		Parbhani "	...	...
		Hyderabad City and suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad "	...	...
		TOTAL	46 (a)	40 (a)

(a) From the 23rd to the 29th March 1914.

In the return for the week ending 28th March 1914 against the Lower Chindwin district *read* 3 deaths *for nil*.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Lahore City	...	...
		Lahore District	6	5
		Amritsar City	11	14
		Amritsar District	50	56
		Gurdaspur „	109	80
		Sialkot „	162	152
		Gujranwala „	818	711
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	18	5
		Gujrat District	74	63
		Jhelum „	51	27
		Rawalpindi „	14	7
	Multan	Lyallpur District	53	43
		Jhang „	131	77
		Multan „	2	1
		Jind State	120	48
		Nabha State	7	2
		Patiala State	373	325
		Kapurthala State	60	50
		Malerkotla State	...	...
		Kalsia State	10	9
		TOTAL	8,9[illegible]5	8,102
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	55	56
		Insein District	6	6
		Hanthawaddy District	2	3
		Tharrawaddy District	3	3
		Pegu District	20	20
		Prome „	1	1
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	30	32
		Bassein District	22	22
		Henzada „	4	4
		Myaungmya „	16	16
		Maubin „	13	14
		Pyapon District	11	9
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	...	...
		Thaton „	4	4
		Toungoo „	8	7
		Moulmein Town	9	9
	Magwe	Magwe District	1	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	24	24
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha „	9	5
		Ruby Mines District	15	9

The following corrections should be noted in the return for the week ending 28th March 1914:—
Gujrat district 36 cases 36 deaths *for nil.*
Shahpur „ 73 „ 33 „ „ „

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	710	485
		Basti "	69	47
		Azamgarh "	853	889
	Kumaun	Naini Tal "	7	1
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	9	9
		Lucknow District	98	98
		Unao "	314	308
		Rae Bareli "	81	81
		Sitapur "	68	58
		Hardoi "	29	28
		Kheri "	18	10
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	1	1
		Fyzabad District	85	40
		Gonda "	12	9
		Bahraich "	28	28
		Sultanpur District	48	38
		Partabgarh "	21	21
		Bara Banki "	303	300
		TOTAL	6,045	5,859
Punjab	Ambala	Hissar District	184	143
		Gurgaon "	277	249
		Rohtak "	214	214
		Karnal "	233	202
		Ambala "	186	176
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	143	125
		Jullundur City	19	8
		Jullundur District	347	124
		Ludhiana "	180	86
		Ferozepore "	88	41

The following corrections should be noted in the return for the week ending 23th March 1914 :—

Karnal district 170 cases 160 deaths *for nil.*
Ambala " 99 " 91 " " 92 cases 79 deaths.
Ferozepore " 56 " *for* 50 cases,

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	319	323
		Purnea „	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	75	63
		Bhagalpur District	96	78
		Sonthal Parganas District	1	1
	Chota-Nagpur	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	4,052	3,[illegible]53
United Provinces	Meerut	Saharanpur District	176	101
		Muzaffarnagar District	2.6	186
		Meerut City	1	1
		Meerut District	350	302
		Bulandshahr District	98	79
	Agra	Aligarh District	11	6
		Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	76	61
		Mainpuri „	10	8
		Etah „	8	8
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly District	...	...
		Bijnor „	15	8
		Budaun „	...	...
		Moradabad „	61	39
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	26	25
		Pilibhit District	16	15
	Allahabad	Furrukhabad City	14	14
		Furrukhabad District	10	10
		Etawah „	69	44
		Cawnpore City	15	15
		Cawnpore District	10	10
		Fatehpur „	37	39
		Allahabad City	11	11
		Allahabad District	144	1[illegible]9
	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun „	27	27
		Banda City	...	...
		Banda District	2	2
	Benares	Benares City	1	...
		Benares District	41	41
		Mirzapur City	54	22
		Mirzapur District	1	...
		Jaunpur „	2[illegible]1	160
		Ghazipur „	750	721
		Ballia „	866	814

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum District	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Hooghly District	...	...
		Howrah Town	5	4
		Howrah District	1	1
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	7	5
		Calcutta	27	26
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur District	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	40	36
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	69	69
		Patna District	624	515
		Gaya Town	32	32
		Gaya District	48	42
		Shahabad District	576	461
	Tirhut	Saran District	1,507	1,497
		Champaran District	26	26
		Muzaffarpur District	318	303
		Palamau District	3	2
		Darbhanga Town	1	...
		Darbhanga District	237	206

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Sind	Hyderabad Town	2	2
		Hyderabad District	2	2
		Karachi Town and Port	83	71
		Karachi District	...	...
		Sukkur "	1	1
		Thar and Parkar District	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	119	82
		Cutch State	1	1
		Mandvi Port	31	26
		Kathiawar Agency	47	38
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	57	42
		Satara Agency	...	...
		Bhor State	...	...
		Khairpur State	...	...
		Janjira State	...	...
		TOTAL	954	718
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Anantapur District	...	...
		North Arcot District	19	21
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Bellary District	6	7
		Mangalore Town and Port	6	7
		Chittoor District	...	...
		South Canara District	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	2 (a)	2 (a)
		The Nilgiris "	1	1
		Salem "	2	2
		Negapatam Town	2	2
		Tinnevelly District	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Kumbakonam Town	...	...
		Tanjore District	...	...
		Malabar "	1 (a)	...
		Kurnool "	...	...
		Godavery "	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	41	44

(a) One imported.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 9th April, 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 4th April 1914 is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi-Rural area	1	1
		Total	1	1
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	235	198
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Broach "	...	...
		Kaira District	4	1
		Rewa Kantha Agency	...	2
		Bulsar Port	10	7
		Surat Town and Port	...	...
		Rander Port	13	10
		Surat District	41	34
		Surat Agency	...	...
		Bhiwndi Port	5	5
		Bandra Port	1	1
		Malad "	...	...
		Bassein "	...	...
		Thana "	1	1
		Kalyan "	...	...
		Kurla "	...	...
		Thana District	3	2
	Central	Ahmednagar District	11	6
		West Khandesh "	...	...
		East Khandesh "	25	19
		Nasik District	...	...
		Poona Town	2	1
		Poona District	15	13
		Satara District	42	41
		Sholapur Town	...	...
		Sholapur District	...	...
	Southern	Panvel Port	7	5
		Revdanda Port	4	1
		Alibag Port	8	1
		Thal Port	...	...
		Kolaba District	35	24
		Vengurla Port	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	7	4
		Belgaum "	36	20
		Dharwar "	58	35
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	38	21
		Bijapur Agency	...	...
		Kanara District	...	1

In the return for the week ending 28th March 1914 against the Ahmedabad district *read* 5 cases 4 deaths *for nil.*

No. 74.—The undermentioned Assistant Locomotive Superintendents in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, are promoted to class III, grade 2, of that Establishment, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

Name.		*Date.*
Mr. R. Hartree, North Western Railway	...	4th November 1913.
„ W. E. King, North Western Railway	...	3rd February 1914.
„ J. C. Gibson, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	...	8th March 1914.

No. 75.—Mr. C. S. Whitworth, Assistant Coal Superintendent, State Railways, is granted combined leave for six months (privilege leave due and extraordinary leave without allowances for the remaining period) under articles 233, 260 and 339 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th April 1914 or subsequent date of relief.

No. 76.—Mr. A. H. Joscelyne, District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Locomotive Superintendent in class I of that Establishment, with effect from the 19th March 1914, during the absence of Mr. A. C. Crighton, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, on combined leave or until further orders.

T. RYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th April 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 25th March and 7th April 1914:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Military Works Services and Public Works Department, India.	Sub-Conductor George Wyatt.	12th March 1914.	Ambala.	...	Was Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works, Dera Ismail Khan.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 25th March and 7th April 1914.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.	
Arthur Norman Meysey Turton*.	Conductor.	Supply and Transport Corps, Bengal.	19th March 1913.	Intestate.	280 2 7	10th June 1914.

* Widow.—Mrs. Annie E. Turton, c/o Sergeant-Major Colson, 12th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, Meerut.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th April 1914.

No. 73.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction of a line of railway on the 5' 6" gauge from Jind Station on the Southern Punjab Railway to Panipat Station on the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway, a distance of about 43·61 miles by the following Agencies:—

(a) From Jind station to Jind City station, a distance of about 3 miles, by the North Western Railway.

(b) From Jind City station to Panipat, a distance of about 40·61 miles, by the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company.

The project will be known as the Jind-Panipat Railway.

Railway Board's Notification No. 285, dated 17th October 1913, is cancelled.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 351.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bruce Berkeley, Supernumerary List, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 16th February 1914.

No. 352.—Lieutenant Colonel Henry Herbert Southey, 35th Scinde Horse, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 2nd April 1914.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 353.—Colonel Robert Bradley Roe, Indian Medical Service, Madras, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 15th May 1914.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST, BOMBAY.

No. 354.—The undermentioned departmental officer, with honorary rank, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the date specified :—

Commissary and Honorary Captain Charles Henry Kirkpatrick,—15th March 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 355.—Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) Thomas Herbert Kerr Drimmie, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 11th February 1914.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 356.—Second Lieutenant Basil St. John Smith to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1914.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 357.—Lieutenant Arthur Holden to be Captain, *vice* J. G. Ryan, V.D., promoted. Dated the 15th January 1913.

(Army Department Notification No. 301, dated the 4th April 1913, so far as it relates to Captain Holden is hereby cancelled.)

Lieutenant William Cole to be Captain, *vice* T. Smith, V.D., promoted. Dated the 1st February 1913.

(Army Department Notification No. 20, dated the 2nd January 1914, is hereby cancelled.)

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 358.—Captain Charles Kater Drury Sidgwick, D.S.O., is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated the 1st January 1913.

Captain Wilford Ward Bulkley resigns his commission. Dated the 10th February 1914.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.

No. 359.—Captain Bernard Higham, M.B., I.M.S., to be Medical Officer, *vice* Colonel B. B. Grayfoot, M.D., I.M.S., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 14th February 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 345.—The following appointments are made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps :—

To be Ressaidars.

Jalalud-din Khan of the Hissar District.
Rahimud-din Khan of the Hissar District.
Malik Zamurat Khan of the Attock District.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 346.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of the undermentioned Indian Officer to the Order of British India, in recognition of the good services rendered by him while serving with the Totok Column in 1913 :—

To the 2nd class, with the title of " Bahadur".

Subadar Mewa Thapa, 1st Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

The above appointment will be supernumerary to the authorised establishment and will be absorbed in the fifth vacancy which occurs after the absorption of existing supernumeraries.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

No. 347.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to the undermentioned :—

Naga Hills Military Police.

Jemadar Harksing Rai.

1st Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 3202, Lance-Naick Kalia Pun.

No. 3454, Rifleman Bhawansing Gurung.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

No. 695, 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nabi Ahmad Sidiki.

SPECIAL.

No. 348.—With reference to paragraph 305, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officer having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the date specified :—

Captain Robert Hodgins, Civil Employ,—30th March 1914.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 349.—Second Lieutenant James Patch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, has been permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 9th April 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 350.—3rd class Assistant Surgeon Christian Albert Rudolph Haegert is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 14th April 1914.

No. 341.—The undermentioned 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeons having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 23rd March 1914 :—

No. 1116, Nagindar Singh (E).

No. 1117, Hira Singh (E).

No. 1119, Kaka Ram (E).

Madras Establishment.

No. 342.—The undermentioned 3rd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 14th March 1914 :—

No. 1420, Shaikh Shaikh Farid.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 343.—The undermentioned 3rd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 7th January 1914:—

No. 354, John Peter Andrews.

[(E) Passed in English.]

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 344.—The following promotions are made :—

13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).

Jemadar Bhakhtawar Singh to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Ramratan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaimal Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th March 1914.

16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).

Colour-Havildar Mahadeo Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahipat Singh transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st April 1913.

18th Infantry.

Jemadar Boga Khan, on transfer from the 76th Punjabis to be Subadar to fill an existing vacancy ; with effect from the 2nd November 1913.

88th Carnatic Infantry.

Jemadar Muhammad Asadullah Saiyid to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Shaikh Ismail to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Rashid Khan transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 18th February 1914.

Colour-Havildar Muhammad Abdul Azim to be Jemadar, *vice* Mustafa Khan transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 18th February 1914.

98th Infantry.

Jemadar Jiya Ram to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Ram Jiawan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramjiawan transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 4th March 1914.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.

Jemadar Pema Ram to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Kishna Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Shankar Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st February 1914.

1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Dalkesar Gurung to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Maniratan Burathoki to be Jemadar, *vice* Parbir Thapa transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st April 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 335.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Gilbert Ward Johnson, 47th Sikhs,—14th September 1913.

Frederick William Barton Gray, D.S.O., Commandant, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force),—8th March 1914.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 336.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

James McPherson, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.
George Denne Franklin, M.B.
Charles Aikman Gourlay, M.D.
Robert Archer Lloyd, M.D.
John Conrad Gie Kunhardt
Ernest Alexander Walker, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.
Lewis Cook, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Leonard Bodley Scott, M.D.
Gerard Irvine Davys, M.D.
William Leigh Trafford, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.
Howard Crossle, M.D.
Edward Charles Cecil Maunsell, M.D.
John Warwick Illius, F.R.C.S.E.
John Philip Cameron

} ,—26th January 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 337.—The undermentioned 3rd class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 13th March 1914 :—

Alfred Ford Collin Edwards.

Kenneth William Blinkworth.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 338.—Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, ranking as Jemadar, Sital Ram Varma (E), to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, ranking as Subadar, and

No. 684, 1st class, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Riyázuddin (E), to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, ranking as Jemadar,

vice 1st class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Muhammad Na'im-ullah Khan, superannuated; with effect from the 3rd February 1914.

No. 339.—Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, ranking as Jemadar, Alah-banda (E), to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, ranking as Subadar, and

No. 682, 1st class, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nabi-Ahmad (E), to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, ranking as Jemadar;

vice 1st class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Nanak-chand, invalided; with effect from the 10th February 1914.

No. 340.—Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, ranking as Jemadar, Faizullah (E), to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, ranking as Subadar, and

No. 695, 1st class, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nabi Ahmad Sidiki (E), to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, ranking as Jemadar;

vice 1st class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Hari-chand, invalided; with effect from the 12th March 1914.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 7th April, 1914.

No. 129.—The Most Reverend G. A. Lefroy, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 18th April 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 9th April, 1914.

No. 134.—The services of the Reverend H. G. England are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 31st March 1914.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th April 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 333.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Major E. A. C. Matthews, M.B., I.M.S., Medical Officer, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse). Dated 18th March 1914.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 334.—The following extract is published for general information :—

" *London Gazette," dated the 20th March 1914, page 2452.*

* * * * * * * *

India Office,
March 20th, 1914.

* * * * * * * *

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MILITARY NURSING SERVICE FOR INDIA.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned ladies have been appointed Nursing Sisters :—

Miss Dorothea Annie Porter.
Miss Bessie Louise Cooper. } Dated 10th March 1914.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned Lady Nurses have been permitted to retire from the service :—

* * * * * * * *

Senior Nursing Sister Miss Maud Effie Katsch. Dated 7th November 1913.

* * * * * * * *

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 11th April, 1914.

No. 2446-45.—The following reversions are ordered with effect from the 29th January 1914 :—

Mr. G. R. Clarke, I.C.S., to revert as Postmaster-General, 1st grade,

Mr. H. C. Sheridan, to revert as Postmaster-General, 2nd grade.

No. 2449-45.—Mr. G. W. Talbot, Superintendent of Telegraphs, officiated as Director of Telegraphs, 4th class, from the 7th February to the 9th March 1914, both dates inclusive, but continued to hold charge of the appointment of Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Mr. C. W. Sowerby-Coo, Superintendent of Telegraphs, officiated as Director of Telegraphs, 4th class, from the 10th to the 31st March 1914, both dates inclusive, during which period he performed the duties of Superintendent of Telegraphs, Madras Division, in addition to those of Director of Telegraphs, Madras Circle.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 11th April, 1914.

No. 2496-2.—Mr. E. Sheepshanks, I C.S., is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 23rd March 1914, and is posted to Bengal.

No. 2633-2.—Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the appointment, and is posted to Bengal.

No. 2639-2.—Mr. A. H. P. Wolferstan, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for one month and three days, with effect from the 4th May 1914, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

CUSTOMS.

The 11th April, 1914.

No. 2568-33.—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to Article 60 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Sasaram-Tarachandi Hill Extension of the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway shall be deemed to be included in that Article.

GENERAL.

The 11th April, 1914.

No. 2615-23.—In continuation of this Department Notification No. 1123-C., dated the 7th March 1914, Mr. B. B. Banerji, B.A., Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted an extension of his privilege leave by one month and twenty days, up to the 4th June 1914.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Simla, the 9th April, 1914.

No. 119.—Mr. Devdatta Ram Krishna Bhandarkar, who was appointed by Notification No. 437, dated the 10th November 1911, to be Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, substantively *pro tempore* with effect from the 16th August 1911, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 17th October 1913.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th April, 1914.

No. 11.—With reference to the Public Works Department Notification No. 52, dated the 4th December 1913, the services of Mr. C. D. Gee, Executive Engineer, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st March 1914.

R. P. RUSSELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 8th April, 1914.

No. 314-*F*.-68-5.—The services of Pandit Ghanshyam Prasad, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, employed as Assistant Instructor at the Forest College, Dehra Dun, are replaced at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st March 1914.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 9th April, 1914.

No. 785—36-5.—Mr. A. D. MacGregor, M.R.C.V.S., has been appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th March 1914, and is posted for training to the Bengal Veterinary College.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

INSURANCE.

Simla, the 11th April, 1914.

No. 2441-113.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 41 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the Sun Life Assurance Society of London, from all the provisions of the said Act, on the condition that the Company does not accept any new business in India.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 11th April, 1914.

No. 2444-19.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 53 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887 (X of 1887), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be added to the rules made under that section and published in Notification No. 1354 of the Finance and Commerce Department, dated the 14th March, 1889 :—

XX.—Rules I [with the exception of I (*i*) (*c*), II, III and VII shall not apply to the steamers of the South Indian Railway Company plying between Dhanushkodi in the island of Rameswaram and Talaimanar in Ceylon.

No. 637-*Est.-B.*—Lieutenant A. A. F. C. Hutton-Dawson, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis), Adjutant, Mewar Bhil Corps, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commandant, Mewar Bhil Corps, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 8th March 1914, and until further orders.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 6th April, 1914.

No. 472-*F.E.*—Rai N. G. Basu Bahadur, C.I.E., Officiating Accountant General on Special Duty in the office of the Comptroller General, has been granted privilege leave from the 27th March 1914 to the 29th April 1914.

The 8th April, 1914.

No. 369-*Accts.*—The appointment of Mr. Nöel Mason, B.A., to the Military Accounts Department is confirmed with effect from the 31st January 1913.

The 9th April, 1914.

No. 479-*F.E.*—Captain R. E. Stace, R.E., has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Mint Master, and has been posted to the Bombay Mint with effect from the 23rd March 1914.

No 480-*F.E.*—The designation of the officers in charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, and the Postal and Telegraph Audit Offices at Nagpur and Madras has been altered from Assistant Accountant General to Deputy Accountant General.

No. 378-*Accts.*—The following promotions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made with effect from the 1st April 1914:—

Name.	From	To
Captain H. C. Szczepanski	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Acccuntant, 4th class.
Captain G. W. Ross		
Captain H. N. F. MacDonnell ...		
Captain H. R. von D. Hardinge ...		
Captain C. J. G. Bird	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.
Captain S. G. V. Ellis		
Captain C. W. Butler		
Captain H. Murray		
Captain R. Prince		
Captain A. G. Murray		
Captain G. H. Morgan		
Captain R. H. S. Whitchurch ...	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.
Captain P. Ashfield		
Captain J. F. Allen	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Captain H. D. Watson		
Captain J. S. Graham		

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 481-*F. E.*—The Honourable Mr. J. B. Brunyate, C.I.E., I.C.S., is confirmed as Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department with effect from the 10th April 1914.

F. W. JOHNSTON,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

The 6th April, 1914.

No. 562-*Est.-A.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Percy Cox, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., a Resident of the 2nd class, is appointed to be Foreign Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 1st April, 1914.

No. 566-*Est.-A.*—The services of Mr. W. R. Howson of the Indian Telegraph Department, late His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Birjand, are replaced at the disposal of the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, with effect from the 19th November, 1913.

No. 569-*Est.-A.*—*Corrigendum:*—In Foreign Department Notification No. 2797-Est.-A., dated the 10th November, 1913, appointing Mr. G. A. G. Mungavin to officiate as His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Lingah, *for* "with effect from the 19th October, 1913" *read* "with effect from the 18th October, 1913."

No. 709-*G.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. Hees as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. W. Massink.

The 7th April, 1914.

No. 532-*I.-B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to amend the Regulation for the better administration of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, 1895, as follows :—

At the end of section 48 the following shall be added, namely :—

Every sanction for the erection, re-erection, alteration or repair of a building given by the Superintendent shall be available for six months from the date on which the notice became valid and complete, and no longer; and if the building so sanctioned is not begun by the person who has obtained the sanction, or someone lawfully claiming under him, within that period, it shall not thereafter be begun without fresh sanction, but such person as aforesaid may at any subsequent time give fresh notice to the Superintendent in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, and thereupon the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to the fresh sanction :

Provided that no sanction under this section shall act as a bar to any proceedings under sections 62 to 74.

No. 584-*Est.-A.*—Captain G. G. C. Maclean, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 20th March, 1914.

No. 726-*G.*—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Consulate-General for the Argentine Republic at Calcutta has been reduced by the Argentine Government to the rank of a Vice-Consulate, and that Mr. C. W. Rhodes will remain in charge as Vice-Consul.

The 8th April, 1914.

No. 590-*Est.-B.*—The services of Captain H. J. Mackenzie, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, for employment with the Frontier Militia with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 598-*Est.-A.*—Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C.I.E., a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, on combined leave, is re-appointed to the effective list of the Political Department with effect from the 1st April, 1914.

No. 599-*Est.-A.*—Mr. R. E. Holland, an officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st April, 1914.

No. 603-*Est.-A.*—The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ramsay, C.S.I., C.I.E., a Resident of the 1st class, and Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for one month and 21 days combined with furlough for four months and ten days, with effect from the 2nd April, 1914, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations.

No. 604-*Est.-A.*—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Archer, C.S.I., C.I.E., a Resident of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 2nd April, 1914.

The 9th April, 1914.

No. 620-*Est.-A.*—Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is posted as Political Agent, Maskat, with effect from the 5th March, 1914.

No. 636-*Est.-B.*—Captain H. G. Sutton, 42nd Deoli Regiment, Assistant Commandant, Mewar Bhil Corps, and Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, is appointed to officiate as Commandant, Mewar Bhil Corps, and Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, with effect from the 8th March, 1914.

19. Mortgage deed executed by an officer of Government in Civil or Military employ, for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling house for his own use.

20. Instrument of reconveyance of mortgaged property executed by Government in favour of an officer in Civil or Military employ on the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling house for his own use.

21. Agreement which has been or may be entered into in compliance with the rules prescribed by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Military Finance), No. 2195-Accounts, dated the 25th October 1907, regulating the deposits of regimental funds with private banks or firms or such other rules for that purpose as may hereafter be in force. Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value or to Rs. 5 whichever shall be less.

G.—Other documents.

22. Bill of exchange drawn in Mysore, on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, where the same is negotiated in the said areas.

23. Cheque drawn in Mysore on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there where the same is negotiated in the said areas.

24. Receipt given for payment of interest on Government of India Promissory Notes.

25. Letter of authority or power of attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorising one or more of the joint holders of a Government security to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of them, a discharge for interest payable on such security or on any renewed security issued in lieu thereof.

26. Transfer by endorsement of a mortgage of rates and taxes authorised by any Act for the time being in force in the said areas.

27. Instrument evidencing an agreement relating to the hypothecation of movable property where such hypothecation has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, or of an existing or future debt. Duty reduced to the amount chargeable on a bill of exchange under Article No. 13 (*b*) of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1899, for the amount secured, if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument; and to half that amount, if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument.

28. Instrument executed in British India or in the areas mentioned in the schedule hereto attached in respect of which the stamp duty with which it is chargeable under the stamp law for the time being in force in British India or the said areas has been paid in accordance with the said law.

SCHEDULE.

Areas.

1. Agency territories in Baluchistan.

2. Abu and Anadra including the road leading from the Abu Sanitarium to Abu Road Railway Station and to the Bazar at Kharari.

3. The Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong (including the Civil Lines) and Sehore, in the Central India Agency and of Baroda and Deesa.

4. The Indore Residency Bazars.

5. Railway lands within the limits of the Central India and Rajputana Agencies over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

6. The areas in the Hyderabad State in which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction through the Resident at Hyderabad.

7. Berar.

8. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

9. Railway lands in the Mysore State over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

10. Railway lands in the Baroda State and in States in the political control of the Governor of Bombay, over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government and to which the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, have been applied.

11. Railway lands in Jammu and Kashmir over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 452.

Simla, the 14th April 1914

A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, by the departure on leave of the HONOURABLE MR. WILLIAM HENRY CLARK, C.S.I., C.M.G., the Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, section 27, to appoint MR. ROBERT WOODBURN GILLAN, C.S.I., to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The HONOURABLE MR. GILLAN has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

H. WHEELER,

Secy. to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

401

Registered No. C-696.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 16. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1914.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1914 OF:

RICE	ARHAR DÁL	TOBACCO LEAF
WHEAT AND FLOUR	OATS	TURMERIC
BARLEY	COTTON SEED	GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR	LINSEED	JAWAR STALKS
BAJRA	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED	BHUSA (WHITE)
RAGI	SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)	BRAN
KANGNI	GHI	SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
MAIZE	SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)	KEROSENE OIL
GRAM	SALT	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	...	44·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	26·02	36·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	40	45·71	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	37·65	41·83	53·83	51·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	39·02	42·95	36·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	39·75	42·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	38·79	38·79	76·19	76·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	30·19	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	34·41	38·55	45·07	40·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	41·83	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·71	22·88	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam*—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	35	22·5	50	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	30	22·5	50	41·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	27·5	21·87	46·25	39·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal[b]—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	26·25	20	45	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	53·12	45	...	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	...	...	58·75	55	43·12	32·5	...	...	...	27·5	31·25	30	...	32·5	...
Western—															
Bardwan	...	...	...	42·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	38·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	33·75	30	54·06	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	30	22·5	60	47·5	48·75	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhágalpur	..	...	48·12	45	45	40	...	...	31·87	26·56	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	50	...	44·37	...	...	36·25	28·59	...	...	..	...	...
Bihar, south—															
Patna	...	...	43·75	45	43·75	37·5	...	...	31·87	...	...	21·25	...	31·25	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	44·79	38·07		38·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	26·25	24·53	55·16	51·2	41·77	33·8	48·33	39·32	33·50	28·02	31·98	24·53	31·98	27·18	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	27·5	25 & 27·5	...	50	41·25	37·5	50·02	37·5 & 47·5	32·5	26·25	...	22·5	...	30	...
Jhánsi	...	...	54·37	53·75	37·97	37·19	...	...	31·06	25·62	33·12	23·44	...	26·67	...
Western—															
Meerut	...	...	57·03	57·19	42·08	36·41	47·19	40	30·78	27·66	33·28	25	...	27·66	...
Agra	55·16	53·33	...	57·24	42·08	38·12	49·22	46·41	33·33	25	35·52	24·37	37·19	25	...
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	33·12	26·56	...	60	41·25	36·25	40·25	38·28	31·25	24·06	...	23·5	...	22·61	...
Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	48·44	44·48	38·07	39·06	45·78	42·08	31·98	25	38·07	20·52	36·35	23·54	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	[illegible]1·87	25·62	52·81	50	...	35	...	...	...	24·37	...	20	...	25	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	41·83	36·78	52·89	48·12	57·66	49·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	45·71	25·81	63·75	38·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	53·33	42·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	39·02	39·02	55·17	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	18·71	20	33·68	28·7	64·65	51·61	50·81	53·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	44·44	44·44	57·14	57·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balaganj (Sylhet)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	50	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49·37	52·5	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	55	52·5	...	...	...	...	90	100	57·5	55	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	75	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	67·5	65	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	30	30	37·5	32·5	50	41·25	37·5	27·5	...	...	57·5	55	60	65	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	...	32·5	...	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	53·75	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	45	55 to 67·5	60 to 70	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	66·25	50	...	...	...	...	42·5	47·5	52·5	60	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	65	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	60	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	37·5	28·75	36·87	28·75	63·75	41·87	39·37	28·75	...	...	57·5	55	40·25 and 51·25	48·75 and 52·5	Bhágalpur
...	...	26·56	...	28·50	...	40	38·12	30·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	35	22·5	35·62	26·72	52·5	38·28	37·5	...	...	...	60·62	52·5	50	55	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	...	38·75	50·78	44·37	48·54	33·75	...	...	...	...	75	76·15	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	...	22·08	36·67	27·34	55·16	35·78	...	...	...	...	54·27	...	49·58	60·36	Benares
															Central—
...	...	24·37	35	25	...	40	45	...	22·5	21·25	55	50	57·5	45·44	Cawnpore
...	32·03	...	36·09	23·75	...	...	...	...	28·12	25	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	31·66	24·22	32·66	26·25	47·19	32·03	44·37	26·56	...	...	55·16	...	61·56	...	Meerut
...	31·98	23·54	35·52	24·22	...	36·35	50	42·08	25	21·04	57·13	100	52·97	61·25	Agra
															Submontane, west—
...	...	...	35	24·37	55·62	30	...	...	27·5	23·12	49·37	66·25	55	57·19	Shahjahánpur
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	31·98	18·59	35·47	23·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·08	58·44	57·18	50	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	20	38·12	22·34	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH—*continued*

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	581·82	640	...	...	17·16	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	581·82	581·82	...	...	25·7	20·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	16·89	16·89	...	...	..	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	...	...	581·82	581·82	...	...	18·29	18·82	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	533·33	581·82	...	...	22·86	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	581·82	492·31	...	...	22·86	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	...	...	533·33	533·33	...	...	22·86	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	711·11	711·11	...	...	...	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—														
Akyab	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	29·63	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—														
Surma—														
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	...	560	580	52·5	55	18·12	18·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	...	...	480	480	65	57·5	20·62	10·37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	495	535	60	55	...	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	...	...	600	490	67·5	65	16·87	17·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	600	530	72·5	70	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—														
Calcutta	65	70	480	490	55	52·5	16·87	18·75	65	67·50	...	...	13·75	12·5
Central—														
Bardwan	...	...	500	520	55	38 75	...	18·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	520 to 550	500 to 550	75	50 to 53·75	18·12	19·37	120 to 140	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Pabna	...	...	530	540	52 5	42·5	...	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	550	520	70	72·5	25	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—														
Bihar, north—														
Bhágalpur	70	80	480	470	50	45	19·69	18·12	110	90	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	426·25	457·5	33·28	33·28	20	20·94	266·56	266·56	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—														
Patna	60	65	440	440	45	40	21·25	20·78	20	20	...	...	...	...
Orissa—														
Cuttack	75	76·15	600·37	507·5	48·75	42·5	15·62	16·25	92·34	90	...	...	5	5
United Provinces—														
(a) AGRA—														
Eastern—														
Benares	66·67	63·75	510·26	533·33	51·2	44·01	25·31	23·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Cawnpore	76·25	...	425	472·5	46·25	35 and 40	18·12	15·62	130	170	90	100	...	...
Jhánsi	69·53	60	400	402·03	50	50	20·62	20	132·08	...	33·33	..	15	4·53
Western—														
Meerut	...	...	457·10	533·28	40	40	17·34	17·34	...	...	...	53·28	...	...
Agra	84·17	...	426·67	495·21	63·96	57·13	...	17·76	100	110	90	130	18·33	6·67
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	73·75	72·66	410	480	53·28	40	20	20	180	160	70 and 100	120 and 130	...	...
(b) OUDH—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	...	...	445	515	...	33·33	20·94	20	90	...	...	120	7·5	5
Northern—														
Fyzabad	...	...	475	515	36·87	30	20·78	20·62	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Burma—
														Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·28	22·86	...	...	...	...	3·63	3·37	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2	Moulmein and Amherst
														Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·97	32·99	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·81	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	...	...	...	...	1·94	1·75	Bassein
														Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	1·94	Toungoo
														Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·92	30·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Pakôkku
														Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Akyab
														Assam—
														Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·92	1·94	Balaganj (Sylhet)
														Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·69	2·5	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·03	2·06	Gauhati
														Bengal—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·84	1·81	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·17	Dacca
														Deltaic—
8·75	10	...	...	...	...	22·5	23·75	...	...	...	...	2·17	2·02	Calcutta
														Central—
12·5	4·37	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	2·25	1·94	Bardwan
4·37	4·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·11	2·06	Midnapur
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	2·06	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·37	2·31	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
														Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	26·56	...	...	...	...	1·97	1·94	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	10	6·72	25	15·94	...	...	...	...	2·03	2·03	Muzaffarpur
														Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	10	6·87	18·75	20	...	...	...	...	2	2·02	Patna
														Orissa—
5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	6·25	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·06	Cuttack
														United Provinces—
														(a) AGRA—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	7·97	27·6	25·83	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·75	Benares
														Central—
...	...	...	...	15·99	6·25	23·12	20	60 and 65	50 and 60	...	...	2·41	2·25	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	12·5	...	...	...	60	...	70	...	2·55	2·19	Jhánsi
														Western—
...	...	...	...	13·28	6·56	22·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Meerut
12·5	4·01	...	...	10·62	5·68	25·78	24·22	...	...	80	80	2·5	2·37	Agra
														Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	10	6·87	28·12	30·62	60 and 65	60 and 65	60 and 80	60 and 80	2·56	2·44	Shahjahánpur
														(b) OUDH—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	10	6·25	28·75	22·5	40	40	...	...	2·44	2·41	Lucknow
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	6·87	6·87	...	...	...	...	50	45	2·37	2·31	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Rajputána—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer	26·67	26·67	...	...	46·87	48·18	...	...	...	35·62	...	30·88	...	31·98	...
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozpur	28·75	..	57·5	51·56	37·5	34·06	40	38·12	...	...	...	...	32·5	...	...
Central—															
Lahore	31·56	32·5	53·12	51·56	39·06	38·12	40·94	41·87	25	26·87	30·78	27·5	33·12	31·87	...
South-eastern—															
Delhi	35	30	66·87	66·87	40·62	36·25	44·37	43·12	31·87	25·78	33·12	22·5	37·5	27·5	...
Submontane—															
Amritsar	33·28	33·28	57·19	54·22	33·75	35	38·12	38·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Ráwalpindi	...	...	56·25	56·25	37·19	38·12	40·04	42·5	26·25	26·25	...	...	32·5	...	...
Western—															
Lyallpur	...	...	52·5	50	33·75	35	37·5	38·12	25	27·5	...	...	30	...	...
Multan	26·87	28·75	43·75	44·06	33·75	37·81	38·75	41·87	26·25	28·44	27·5	28·12	28·75	32·5	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshâwar	...	...	61·51	61·51	30·43	40·99	45·36	45·08	30·05	26·77	25·62	30·78	32·29	32·97	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	22·81	28·59	...	30	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	...	...	...	50·62	38·12	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	31·87	33·75	38·28	...
Shikárpur	25·62	...	...	62·5	34·53	37·5	...	...	26·87	...	...	...	...	31·87	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	38·75 to 41·25	40 to 43·12	62·5	62·5	33·12	35	26·25	32·5	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Deccan and Karnátak—															
Dharwar	...	...	...	..	37·76	37·76	...	...	...	...	...	24·69	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·41	26·2	...	28·85	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	48·02	47·34	...	...	...	34·69	...	...	36·82	37·5	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	56·46	41·35	37·92	...	...	..	...	26·67	34·58	28·49	31·35	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	..	43·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·34	...
Gujarat—															
Surat	...	...	...	...	47·55	...	...	...	...	...	28·91	33·85	44·69	34·58	...
Ahmadabad	...	..	57·5	52·5	40	38·75	...	...	30	30	35	31·25	42·5	31·25	...
Central Provinces *—															
Western—															
Nagpur	...	...	42·31	42·25	37·25	35·25	50	47	...	...	32·62	34·12	...	...	...
Central—															
Jubbulpore	...	...	44·44	33·12	41	40	50	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—															
Raipur	...	...	...	36	36	30	45	44·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	...	...	45·25	45·25	...	41·5	...	...	...	...	26·5	26	...	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	45·94	44·75	39·25	35·75	...	...	...	...	30	25	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, central—															
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·1	36·5	31·7	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—															
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·4	29·2	...	...	...
Cuddapah	31·8	43·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·9	...	34	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—															
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—															
Madras	32·7	35·5	...	53·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	32·5	30	...	53·9	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·2
Southern—															
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·1	...	46·2	...
Mysore—															
Mysore	24	24	58	56	58	60	50	51·98	...	...	26	25	...	...	28
Bangalore	32	32	70	70	60	64	67·76	70·16	...	...	40	...	...	...	32

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
															Rajputana—
...	32·66	29·63	...	29·63	...	...	61·56	61·56	...	...	94·06	94·06	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
															Punjab—
...	26·25	23·44	28·12	24·22	52·5	...	...	...	28·75	27·34	70	...	...	...	*Southern—* Ferozpur
...	32·5	30	30	26·25	50	38·12	57·19	26·87	25	25	57·19	60	61·56	56·25	*Central—* Lahore
...	30·62	26·56	31·87	25	...	35	...	...	26·25	25	80	100	61·25	57·5	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	...	30·62	26·72	...	...	...	...	27·19	26·25	50	...	65	55	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	30	26 87	31·25	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·12	...	55	...	*Northern—* Ráwalpindi
...	25·62	25·62	31·25	26·87	...	...	...	...	25	24·06	...	...	56·87	...	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	28·75	27·5	31·87	28·44	...	...	...	...	24·69	24·56	...	...	55	56·25	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	33·18	30·05	31·51	28·96	40·99	35·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·27	...	Peshávar
...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	30	62·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	31·87	60	42·5	...	...	24·06	25·62	...	...	53·75	60·62	Shikarpur
...	32·5	32·81	...	...	58·75 to 70·94	61·25	61·25	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·36	...	...	*Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	43·85	43·12	...	...	17·5	...	53·8	49·79	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	42·6	30·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	...	40·63	28·85	...	...	...	...	18·75	...	57·34	...	...	...	*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	35	30	50	42·5	...	...	25	30	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
															Central Provinces—
...	...	...	35·75	32·62	44·87	38·75	...	...	21·25	22·5	62·5	57·[illegible]7	...	...	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	33·31	26·62	58·37	38·12	44·44	40	23·5	22·25	50	50	...	44·5	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	32	30	41	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	37	34	50	42·5	...	...	19·5	21	54·25	66	...	...	Akola
...	...	...	37·5	26·25	46·31	34·12	...	...	17·81	20·62	67·69	61·5	...	...	Amráoti
															Madras—
...	...	...	49·4	51·6	...	...	...	...	38·5	35·2	...	...	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
32·2	...	...	...	...	34·9	34·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
...	...	...	36·9	36·9	35·3	...	...	...	23·1	23·1	...	...	...	...	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
28	...	...	...	...	34·1	35·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	46·1	35	...	...	58·4	44·6	57·7	32·4	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·4	50·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
															Mysore—
26	...	...	36	24	66	54	68·59	68·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
26	...	...	36	27	64	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH—*concluded*

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	88·75	88·91	426·67	533·28	50	48·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·37	7·24
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	80	...	480	511·87	50	53·28	16·25	16·72	88·75	80	80	133·28	...	...
Central—														
Lahore	88·75	80	512·5	533·28	45·62	48·75	14·84	14·84	85	66·25	100	114·37	...	...
South-eastern—														
Delhi	90	80	490	550	42·5	45	17·5	17·5	77·5	80	80	110	11·41	11·41
Submontane—														
Amritsar	80	80	460	515	43·28	41·37	14·37	14·37	90	...	70	100	...	...
Northern—														
Ráwalpindi	...	...	470	530	43·75	38·75	13·75	13·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	457·5	490	37·5	42·5	15	15	80	80	...	...	10	10
Multan	75	75·62	460	520	41·25	...	16·25	15·31	...	...	...	126·87	...	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Pesháwar	...	...	474·06	492·29	51·2	54·22	15·1	15·36	136·15	114·27	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	...	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karáchi	...	...	425	542·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	418·75	525·62	...	...	...	...	48·75	42·5	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	442·86 to 522·86	540 to 577·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnátak—														
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	66·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	473·7	571·93	60·1	64·48	...	...	256·15	210·52	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-K. Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	491·67	68·33	58·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—														
Surat	87·92	...	421·61	502·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	410	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nagpur	91·19	86·62	566·69	633·37	...	...	23·31	23·37	100	100	120	140	7·5	10
Central—														
Jubbulpore	66·69	66·62	470	520	...	...	22·19	22·25	114·25	114·25	88·87	114·25	6·62	5·75
Eastern—														
Raipur	...	...	450	500	...	...	20	20·5	160	190	80	95	...	...
Berar—														
Akola	78·5	82	514·25	571	...	...	19	19	119	105	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	84·5	83·37	440	590	...	...	19	20	133·31	200	...	...	10	8
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	90·5	93·1	457·2	487·9	54·4	51·2	...	22·4	...	...	48·1	67·1	...	...
Salem	...	...	445·2	445·2	...	...	...	...	188·4	188·4	85·7	85·7	...	...
Central—														
Bellary	77·2	66·2	505	508	47·7	47·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	526·3	460·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	88·8	52·7	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	116·6	65·8	74·1	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	441·5	500	...	...	...	15·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	74·1	79·1	559·6	493·8	46·1	49	12·8	12·8	148·2	189·4	46·1	61·8	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	600	533·3	...	...	13·1	13·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	574·4	574·4	...	...	17·6	17·6	123·4	123·4	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	87	87	675·7	675·7	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...
Mysore—														
Mysore	80	80	548·59	505·73	68·54	68·54	...	...	205·68*	205·68*	120	120	3·65	3·65
Bangalore	76	72	531·41	531·41	42·86	55·68	...	...	240*	240*	137·18	154·37	5·88	5·88

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw 1914	Straw 1913	Jawar stalks 1914	Jawar stalks 1913	Bhusa (white) 1914	Bhusa (white) 1913	Bran 1914	Bran 1913	Sheep, per score 1914	Sheep, per score 1913	Plough bullocks, per pair 1914	Plough bullocks, per pair 1913	Kerosene oil, per tin 1914	Kerosene oil, per tin 1913	Districts
														Rajputana— *Eastern—*
6·77	6·15	7·66	6·15	...	...	30·78	30·78	110	110	80	85	2·5	2·91	Ajmer
														Punjab— *Southern—*
...	...	6·72	6·72	6·72	5·78	30	...	90	90	150	150	2·59	2·17	Ferozpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	10	9·37	25	25	140	140	170	170	2·61	2·5	Lahore
														South-eastern—
...	...	13·28	10	11·41	10	21·25	22·5	80	80	150	150	2·17	2·17	Delhi
														Submontane—
...	...	...	...	8·91	8·75	20	22·5	100	100	...	...	2·72	2·67	Amritsar
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	14·37	16·25	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·37	2·25	Rāwalpindi
														Western—
...	...	...	...	6·25	8·75	23·75	22·5	100	100	140	140	2·75	2·56	Lyallpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·56	20·81	...	...	...	...	2·67	2·58	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	...	7·13	...	18·65	19·74	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·75	Peshāwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·87	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·06	Karāchi
...	...	...	...	5	7·5	17·5	17·81	...	...	...	...	2·52	2·39	Shikārpur
...	...	...	...	6·56	7·5	21·25	25·31	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	...	2·47	2·37	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Deccan and Karnātak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	2·44	2·34	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·44	2·33	Sholapur
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·36	2·28	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·27	28·59	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·42	2·34	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	23·75	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·25	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces— *Western—*
...	...	16	26·62	...	...	...	...	50	50	100	100	1·87	1·87	Nagpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·56	30	60	60	70	70	1·94	1·75	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·37	Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	10	17·5	...	...	...	...	94	92	52	53	2	2	Akola
...	...	14·75	16	...	...	...	33·37	80	60	80	75	2·19	2·25	Amrāoti
														Madras— *South, Central—*
...	...	4·1	3·2	...	...	90·4†	115·2†	...	...	60	60	2·44	2·38	Coimbatore
7·8	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	80*	80*	...	...	2·22	2·11	Salem
														Central—
...	...	6·8	6·8	...	...	...	...	100*	100*	140	140	...	2·25	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·13	2·19	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·76	2·5	Karnul
														East Coast, Central—
4·4	3·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·79	1·76	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	29·4	135*	123·75*	...	...	1·79	1·82	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·5	13·5	110*	135*	...	...	2·17	2·06	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	32·3	...	...	...	...	2·55	2·43	Trichinopoly
														Southern—
15	15	...	...	...	...	20·4	25	...	...	40	40	2	2	Madura
														Mysore—
3·65	3·65	2·97	4·43	...	...	36·72	36·72	80	80	100	100	2·62	2·75	Mysore
5·88	5·88	...	...	...	...	33·8	33·8	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·5	2	Bangalore

* Sheep or goats † Superior quality

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, April 14, 1914.

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1914

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	9 2	9 5	9 5	10 7	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 3	11 10	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 4	7 4	...	...	9 1	9 11	9 5	9 15	...	...	...	...
Maubin	10 4	10 4	...	...	8 9	9 1	9 11	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 2	10 1	9 11	10 6	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	5 2	5 2	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 2	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 6	9 6	8 12	8 12	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 4	8 4	...	...	9 1	9 6	11 3	11 10	17 14	17 14	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 15	10 15	18 12	18 12	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	5 —	5 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 2	6 2	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	5 12	5 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	6 13	6 8	...	...	...	...
Manipur	8 —	7 8	...	...	16 —	17 —	18 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	7 4	7 2	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 4	7 12	...	...	...	...
Darrang	5 8	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	5 8	...	...	4 6	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 6	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 4	6 12	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	11 12	11 12	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 9	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	17 12	17 12	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	18 9	18 9	Pegu
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	...	...	7 —	6 4	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 8	6 3	16 —	16 —	Maubin
...	...	...	...	7 2	8 4	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Tharawadi
...	..	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	17 —	17 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	14 4	14 4	Prome
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	18 4	18 4	5 13	5 13	14 —	14 —	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	11 2	10 11	19 12	19 12	6 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	11 6	11 6	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	14 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	.	Pakókku
...	...	...	...	16 15	16 15	22 5	22 5	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 8	9 8	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	5 8	6 4	17 8	17 8	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	..	...	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 2	6 6	9 12	9 12	4 11	5 2	10 —	10 —	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	..	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	4 8	5 —	10 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
..	...	...	...	5 —	4 8	19 —	18 —	4 8	4 —	12 —	12 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	10 8	Nágá Hills
...	...	..	...	5 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	17 —	17 —	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12		...	6 —	6 —	...	...	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	6 8	8 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	15 —	16 —	Nowgong
...	...	..	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	15 —	15 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	21 —	21 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 5	...	...	5 4	5 5	16 —	16 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 8	16 —	16 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Khulna
...	...	...	..	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	24-Parganas
...		...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	6 6	7 —	20 —	20 —	Howrah
...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 12	11 8	7 12	7 12	20 —	20 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	11 4	9 8	...	...	5 8	6 6	20 —	20 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	19 —	19 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	9 —	9 4	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 2	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Malda	6 —	6 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 —	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	8 6	7 13	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	9 —	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 10	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	8 12	8 12	12 6	12 6	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 12	8 13	14 5	14 5	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur		...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sáran	9 —	9 —	14 —	...	...	...	7 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	8 8	8 8	16 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	7 8	7 8	11 8	12 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	8 —	8 4	11 6	11 8	...	...	6 12	6 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	9 8	9 —	12 —	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	12 —	12 8	...	...
Patna	9 —	10 —	11 8	12 6	...	...	9 —	9 4	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	9 —	9 4	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	8 8	8 8	12 —	10 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	12 —	...
Ranchi	8 4	8 12	10 8	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	9 4	9 9	...	10 2	...	...	7 14	8 7	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 14	8 13	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...
Balasore	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 4	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 4	10 12	10 12	10 8	10 12
Benares	9 3	9 3	11 6	10 13½	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	11 15	11 6	11 15	11 6
Ghazipur	9 3	8 12	11 8	11 3	5 —	[illegible]	7 6	8 4	11 8	11 3	11 1	11 3
Jaunpur	9 4	8 10	13 15	11 3	3 8	3 8	7 1	7 1	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	8 8	8 7	11 4	11 4	4 12	4 12	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
Central—												
Bánda	10 —	10 8	11 —	...	4 —	4 —	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 8	...	...
Fatehpur	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 —	3 8	3 8	8 —	7 12	...	10 4	...	10 4
Hamirpur	8 8	8 8	9 10	9 10	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 —	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10
Jalaun	9 8	10 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	11 8	12 —	...	...
Cawnpore	9 6	9 6	12 4	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	10 5	10 12	11 8	10 12	4 12	4 8	7 2	7 —	11 13	12 4	...	...
Etáwah	9 4	9 4	11 4	11 4	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 4
Farukhabad	8 12	8 12	12 7	11 12	3 15	4 3	7 2	7 2	11 1	10 7	10 2	10 2
Mainpuri	9 4	9 —	12 8	11 4	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	10 4	11 —	10 8
Etah	9 8	9 4	12 —	11 4	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	10 —
Western—												
Meerut	9 8	9 4	12 8	12 4	3 —	3 —	6 12	6 12	11 12	11 12	11 —	10 12
Agra	9 8	9 4	11 8	11 12	5 —	5 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 2	10 —
Muttra	9 12	9 14	12 2	12 2	4 10	4 14	6 4	6 14	11 14	11 14	11 4	11 8
Aligarh	9 4	9 4	11 4	11 4	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 4	10 8	10 12
Bulandshahr	9 12	9 14	12 —	12 4	3 —	3 —	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	11 —	10 8	10 —	10 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	8 12	9 2	13 —	11 11	5 3	5 3	7 13	7 13	10 6	11 1	11 1	11 1
Azamgarh	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	5 4	5 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur*	...	9 7	...	14 9	...	7 2	...	8 7	...	...	...	12 14
Basti	9 4	9 4	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...

* Not reported yet.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	7 12	20 —	20 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	Pabna
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	19 14	19 14	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	18 —	18 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 —	6 10	18 —	18 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	15 —	15 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
8 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —		12 —	5 13	6 9	18 —	17 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	10 12	9 —	10 4	10 2	6 4	6 4	18 12	18 12	Bhágalpur
12 1	12 1	...	...	9 1	8 13	11 1	10 7	7 2	7 2	18 11	17 9	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Muzaffarpur
15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	10 4	10 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	19 8	Sáran
16 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	8 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 4	10 —	10 8	7 —	7 —	18 14	18 14	Monghyr
...	...	10 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	...	12 —	7 8	8 —	16 —	18 —	Gaya
...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	7 8	7 4	18 —	18 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	12 4	10 8	...	...	7 8	8 —	20 —	20 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Mánbhum
16 —	17 —	...	...	8 12	9 8	12 —	12 —	6 4	6 2	16 —	16 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	11 13	10 11	11 4	10 6	7 14	7 14	19 3	19 3	Palámau
14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	11 —	11 —	6 4	6 8	18 —	18 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 9	6 9	25 —	25 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	25 9	25 9	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	8 8 and 12 —	8 12 and 11 4	...	...	7 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(*a*) Agra—
												Eastern—
10 8	...	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 4	11 8	11 4	6 8	6 8	16 8	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	13 9	13 9	10 5	9 12	12 7	12 7	6 6	7 1	15 12	15 12	Benares
...	...	10 6	9 5	10 2	10 2	...	...	7 1	7 6	16 10	16 10	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	10 9	9 8	...	11 6	7 —	7 1	17 7	17 7	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	18 8	18 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	19 —	18 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	11 8	12 —	7 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	Jalaun
...	...	11 —	11 —	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
6 2	6 2	...	...	10 13	10 15	12 4	13 6	6 1	6 1	19 —	19 8	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	11 6	11 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	10 7	10 12	11 12	11 12	6 8	6 8	19 9	19 8	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 12	13 —	11 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 4	8 —	8 4	23 —	22 8	Meerut
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 4	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	Agra
...	...	...	...	11 12	12 4	12 12	12 12	7 4	7 4	21 12	21 12	Muttra
...	...	7 —	6 —	10 12	11 12	12 —	12 4	8 —	8 —	22 —	21 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 8	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	12 5	10 6	10 6	10 6	7 13	7 13	16 4	16 4	Ballia
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	7 8	7 8	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
...	...	...	12 7	...	10 7	...	12 14	...	7 3	...	17 9	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 8	11 8	7 4	7 8	19 —	19 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1914—continued

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(a) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 8	2 12	2 12		...	...	...	...	11 —
Budaun	8 10	8 8	10 12	10 8	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8	10 10	10 12	10 2	10 12
Pilibit	9 —	9 —	11 12	11 12	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 12	10 12	10 8	10 8
Bareli	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 12	3 12	3·12	7 4	7 4	12 —	12 —	..	12 4
Moradabad	9 10	9 10	13 4	12 4	3 2	3 2	6 6	6 2	12 4	12 4	12 12	12 4
Bijnor	9 4	9 8	12 8	12 8	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 4	11 4
Muzaffarnagar	10 7	10 7	12 10	12 2	3 —	3 —	6 14	7 2	...	...	9 14	11 —
Sahâranpur	10 2	10 2	13 4	13 13	3 8	3 8	6 6	6 2	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
Dehra-Dun	9 —	9 4	12 —	11 12	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal*	...	7 8	...	9 —		3 —	...	5 8	...	8 —	...	8 —
Almora	8 —	8 4	11 4	11 8	3 8	3 4	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Garhwál*	...	9 —	...	14 —	...	3 8	...	6 —	...	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	10 —	9 —	13 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	10 —	10 —	10 —
Sultanpur	11 8	9 12	14 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 4	...	10 12	...	...
Rae-Bareli	10 —	9 2	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 2
Unao	9 2	9 2	10 12	10 14	5 8	5 8	8 2	8 2	11 —	11 —	10 4	10 8
Lucknow	10 4	9 8	12 —	12 4	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 12	10 12	11 4
Hardoi	9 8	9 4	10 8	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	12 —	12 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	11 8	10 —	10 4
Barabanki	10 10	9 8	13 12	11 4	5 —	5 2	7 11	7 14	11 7	11 7	10 10⅟	10 10⅟
Gonda	10 —	9 8	10 8	10 8	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —
Bahraich	9 8	9 4	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 8	10 8
Sitapur	10 4	10 —	13 8	13 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —
Kheri	10 —	9 4	12 4	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	12 4	12 —	12 —	12 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	9 13	9 13	17 8	17 3	5 14	5 13	6 8	6 9	18 1	19 —	11 —	10 10
Ajmer	8 8	8 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	..	...	...	...
Kishangarh	9 12	9 8	12 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 8	10 8	10 —
Tonk	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	4 5	4 —	5 6	5 —	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8
Jaipur	9 7	9 11	12 4	12 —	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	11 12	11 12	10 7	10 8
Karauli	9 6	9 6	10 10	11 4	5 5	5 —	6 9	6 9	11 4	11 4	10 —	9 6
Dholpur	9 12	9 12	11 —	11 —	4 12	4 12	5 —	5 —	11 10	11 4	10 6	10 8
Bharatpur	9 6	9 8	11 2	11 2	4 5	4 5	...	...	11 2	11 2	10 —	10 —
Alwar	9 8	9 6	12 4	12 8	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 12	12 —	12 —	10 13	10 10
Deoli	10 —	10 2¼	12 4	12 12	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 10	12 5	12 5	12 5
Nasirabad	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —
Western—												
Bikaner	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	9 8	9 12
Jaisalmer	8 2	8 2	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 3	6 3	10 11	10 11	10 3	10 3
Jodhpur	8 10 and 9 —	8 12 and 9 1	11 11	11 11	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 —	9 12 and 10 6	10 — and 10 12
Central India—												
Indore	10 9	11 —	11 10	12 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	7 14	15 8	15 8	11 13	11 13
Nimach	9 12	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 8	10 —	12 —
Gwalior	9 12	10 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 —	9 8	12 —	13 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 4
Ferozpur	10 8	10 8	...	14 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	12 8	12 —	12 —
Central—												
Lahore	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 8	13 —	11 8	12 —
Gujranwala	11 6	11 6	16 8	16 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	11 4	11 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	16 —	...	12 —	12 —
Jhelum	10 8	10 [illegible]	14 8	14 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 8	12 8

* Not reported yet

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	8 —	...	11 —	11 —	11 14	11 12	6 12	6 10	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 4	11 4	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	11 10	11 4	12 —	12 —	7 10	7 4	21 —	21 —	Bareli
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 2	11 14	7 2	7 2	20 4	20 4	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	19 8	19 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 3	13 12	6 10	6 1	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 —	13 13	6 6	6 15	21 4	21 4	Saháranpur
9 —	9 —	...	...	11 —	10 12	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	17 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	8 8	...	8 —	...	5 4	...	12 —	Naini Tal
10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	...	7 8	...	...	...	5 8	...	10 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	..	11 8	7 —	7 4	21 —	22 —	Sultanpur
11 —	11 8	10 —	10 —	10 10	10 —	11 —	11 —	7 —	7 8	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	6 14	6 12	20 —	20 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 4	12 4	7 8	7 8	19 —	18 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	10 8	11 8	10 4	10 4	...	11 4	6 12	6 12	18 12	19 —	Fyzabad
12 2¾	12 2¾	10 5¼	10 10¾	10 4	10 2	11 7	11 7	7 —	6 14	18 10¾	18 10¾	Barabanki
12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	7 4	7 4	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	7 8	7 8	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
...	...	9 —	9 —	11 4	10 8	11 8	11 4	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 3	12 —	7 8	7 —	18 —	18 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	10 10	10 10	11 —	11 —	19 12	19 12	6 4	6 4	17 13	18 5	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	11 12	12 8	10 8	10 8	24 —	24 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	...	9 8	11 —	10 8	...	...	19 —	18 —	Tonk
...	...	7 9	7 9	10 3 and 12 —	10 7 and 12 —	12 —	12 —	13 1	13 1	23 13	23 13	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	9 11	10 5	11 9	11 4	...	...	21 4	20 —	Karauli
...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 2	...	...	7 10	7 12	21 —	21 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 8	10 14	11 —	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	9 8	12 5	12 7	12 7	13 —	13 —	12 —	24 8	24 8	Alwar
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 11¼	12 11	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 12	Deoli
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	24 —	24 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	7 —	5 12	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	28 —	26 10	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	..	...	...	12 8	12 14	16 14	15 13	7 6	7 6	20 3	20 3	Indore
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	22 —	22 —	Nimach
...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 —	...	...	8 4	8 —	20 —	20 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 —	7 4	7 4	22 —	22 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	12 —	12 8	13 —	13 8	12 —	12 4	7 12	6 —	24 —	24 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	12 12	13 —	...	14 8	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	13 —	12 8	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	13 8	13 8	8 —	8 —	28 —	28 —	Jhelum

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1914—continued

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	9 4	9 4	12 4	12 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Delhi	9 8	9 12	12 —	12 —	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	11 8	11 8	10 —	11 —
Rohtak	10 —	9 8	13 —	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 —	11 —	11 —
Karnál	9 12	9 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	14 —	...	10 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	9 12	9 12	13 12	12 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 12	13 12	10 12	10 4
Ludhiána	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 8	13 8	11 —	11 —
Jullundur	11 8	11 8	14 —	14 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	13 —	11 —	11 —
Hoshiárpur	10 12	10 12	13 8	13 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	12 —	9 8	9 8
Gurdáspur	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	...	.	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	...	...
Amritsar	11 8	11 8	16 8	15 8	...	...	6 12	7 —	12 —	11 8	12 8	12 —
Siálkot	10 8	10 8	13 8	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	13 —	12 8
Hills—												
Simla	8 4	8 9	12 4	12 6	...	...	6 8	7 4	10 —	11 8	9 8	9 8
Kángra	11 —	11 8	14 —	14 —	..	...	8 8	8 8	...	..	...	...
Northern—												
Káwalpindi	10 12	10 8	14 12	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	12 4	12 —
Attock	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 —	12 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	6 —	5 12	12 —	12 —	15 —	14 —
Jhang	12 —	12 —	16 —	15 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Lyallpur	11 4	11 4	15 8	15 8	...	..	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 8	12 8
Multan	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Montgomery	11 6	11 1	16 —	14 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 —	16 —	12 12	12 8
Muzaffargarh	11 4	11 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	13 —	13 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 8	10 10	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	17 —	13 12	14 8
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	9 8	9 8	13 4	13 12	3 9	3 9	6 11	7 —	...	...	11 —	11 8
Pesháwar	9 12	9 12	13 —	13 —	5 3	5 3	6 3	6 3	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —
Kohát	10 2	10 2	13 13	13 8	4 13	4 8	7 8	7 8	15 5	15 5	12 12	12 12
Bannu	11 5	11 1	16 14	16 9	4 11	4 11	9 1	9 1	18 2	18 7	12 3	12 13
Dera Ismael Khan	9 11	9 4	14 6	14 4	3 12	3 12	6 2	6 —	17 8	17 8	13 12	13 12
Tochi	12 8	12 8	19 —	19 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	11 4	11 4	16 8	16 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Wano	8 9	8 11	11 —	11 —	3 5	3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8
Hyderabad	9 —	9 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	7 8	8 —	11 8	12 —	11 8	12 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)*	..		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 6	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	13 8	13 8
Quetta	9 11 to 10 5	9 10½ to 10 4½	11 7	10 15	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	13 15	13 5	11 1	11 1
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 5	6 13	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 2	8 6	9 10	9 10	9 12	9 12
Ratnagiri	7 7	7 7	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 13	7 13	9 2	9 2	10 10	10 10
Alibág	7 3	7 3	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 12	8 12
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 13	9 3	9 3	9 4	9 4
Thanna	9 6	9 6	...	...	5 6	6 6	7 8	7 8	9 13	9 13	10 15	10 15
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	10 —	9 13	...	...	6 14	7 6	7 6	7 13	14 2	14 2	11 8	11 8
Belgaum	8 15	8 15	...	...	7 8	[illegible]	8 [illegible]	8 1	13 —	13 —	13 —	12 7
Satara	7 12	7 12	..	...	5 14	5 14	7 2	7 2	12 —	12 —	11 6	11 6
Sholapur	8 4	8 4	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 15	7 15	14 11	14 11	12 7	12 7
Bijapur	9 12	9 12	...	...	5 6	5 6	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	13 15	13 15
Poona	8 2	8 2	.	...	5 12	5 12	..	...	...	...	10 3	10 3
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	9 9	9 9	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 10	6 10	13 12	13 12	12 9	12 9
Násik	10 9	10 9	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 7	7 7	...	...	11 11	11 11
Dhulia	9 5	9 5	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 6	7 6	12 15	12 15	11 2	11 2
Jalgaon	8 7	8 3	...	...	5 7	5 7	7 —	6 13	11 12	11 12	11 4	11 2
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 14	7 14	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 6	7 6	9 15	10 10	8 13	8 13
Broach	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	7 12	8 —	11 —	12 —	9 —	9 —
Kaira	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Baroda	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8
Ahmadabad	9 8	9 [illegible]	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 8	9 8
Disa	9 4	9 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	10 12	10 12	10 —	10 4
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	11 —	11 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 8	5 8	13 12	13 12	10 4	10 4
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	10 8	10 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 11	6 11	12 13	12 13	...	...
Hoshangabad	10 11	10 15	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 2	7 2	11 2	12 12	...	...
[illegible]tul	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...
C[illegible]dwara	10 5	10 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 3	9 3	11 14	11 14	...	...
Nagp[illegible]	10 3	10 3	..	...	5 3	5 3	9 2	9 2	11 8	12 11	...	...
Wardha	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 6	5 2	8 15	8 5	11 1	11 1	...	...

* Not reported.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dal		Salt		Districts
Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	12 8	7 8	7 8	21 —	21 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	13 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	20 8	20 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
15 8	15 8	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	12 12	13 —	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 —	Ambala
...	...	9 —	9 —	13 4	13 4	14 8	14 8	8 8	8 8	25 4	25 8	Ludhiána
...	...	9 —	9 —	13 8	12 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	7 8	7 8	23 —	23 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	13 —	13 8	12 12	12 12	13 8	13 4	7 4	7 8	26 —	26 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	14 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 5	12 4	12 12	5 —	6 8	18 —	19 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	13 —	13 —	12 12	12 4	13 4	12 12	7 —	7 —	27 —	27 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	12 —	13 —	8 —	7 8	26 —	26 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	Sháhpur
17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	12 8	12 4	16 —	16 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	14 8	14 8	8 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	Lyallpur
...	...	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	15 8	...	...	24 —	24 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 13	14 —	8 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 9	...	...	5 —	5 —	20 —	20 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	...	...	...	10 14	10 5	11 8	12 13	...	...	20 10	20 10	Hazára
...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	9 7	9 7	26 —	26 —	Peshávar
...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	28 1	28 1	Kohát
...	...	...	...	13 9	13 12	13 14	14 6	...	...	30 —	30 10	Bannu
...	...	...	...	13 7	12 3	12 —	12 —	...	...	27 —	27 —	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	20 —	20 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	Kurram
...	...	...	...	10 9	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	10 2	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	26 —	26 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 8	8 —	23 —	23 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thar and Párkar (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	22 —	22 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 14	11 7	11 1	5 4 to 6 4	5 8 to 6 8	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	12 8	...	...	8 9	9 8	...	...	6 10	6 10	22 8	20 10	Karwar
10 9	10 9	...	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	7 7	7 7	20 13	20 13	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 3	7 3	22 6	22 6	Alibág
9 —	9 —	...	...	9 6	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 14	18 14	Bombay
10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	21 —	21 —	Thanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 14	6 14	19 8	19 8	Dharwar
14 8	14 8	...	...	9 5	9 14	...	...	7 11	7 4	21 2	21 2	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 9	9 9	19 —	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	7 13	7 13	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	...	...	7 14	7 14	20 8	20 8	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	9 1	9 11	...	...	7 8	7 8	18 12	18 12	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 11	7 11	16 2	16 2	Ahmadnagar
14 4	14 4	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 14	8 14	21 —	21 —	Násik
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	7 5	7 5	18 14	18 14	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 14	...	...	7 2	6 11	19 8	19 8	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 15	...	...	6 8	7 6	26 13	26 13	Surat
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	25 —	25 —	Broach
15 —	15 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmadabad
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	25 —	25 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	24 —	24 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	30 —	30 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 15	12 15	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 11	18 11	Nimar
...	...	...	...	11 13	12 6	...	...	7 5	7 5	18 —	18 5	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 2	...	...	6 15	6 15	18 —	18 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	6 11	7 5	16 —	16 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	8 9	7 15	16 —	16 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 15	...	...	8 5	8 5	17 —	17 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1914—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	10 —	9 14	...	...	4 6	4 —	6 11	7 5	13 2	12 —	...	...
Saugor	10 12	10 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	..	...	12 —	12 —	...	...
Damoh	10 6	10 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 6	7 6	13 —	13 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	9 8	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	.
Mandla	10 —	10 8	...	...	5 1	5 1	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	..
Seoni	10 15	10 15	...	...	5 13	5 13	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	..
Bálághát	8 15	8 15	...	...	5 6	5 6	7 13	9 2	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	10 3	10 3	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Chánda	8 8	8 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 2	8 2	12 14	12 14	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	10 11	10 11	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Raipur	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drug	12 —	10 8	...	...	7 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	9 10	9 10	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 12	6 12	15 —	13 12	...	...
Akola	...	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	7 13	7 13	14 8	14 4	...	...
Amráoti	9 7	9 7	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 2	8 2	12 9	13 —	...	...
Yeotmal	7 2	7 2	...	...	4 2	4 —	6 7	6 6	14 3	14 8	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	7 —	6 13	10 8	10 7	4 1	3 10	7 —	7 —	11 14	12 2	12 13	13 3
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 13	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	10 15	10 15
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 —	11 —	10 4	9 9
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	13 8	13 8	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	—	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	14 10	14 10	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 2	6 7	...	...	14 14	14 14
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	15 5	15 —	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	14 1	14 1	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	14 2	14 2	12 —	12 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 12	12 12	12 8	12 8
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	10 4	10 4
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 5
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	12 9	11 12	10 4	11 10
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 10	11 12	...	13 —	12 5
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 7	...	...	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 12	6 12	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	6 12	6 12	15 —	15 —	...	...
Bangalore	6 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	9 12	9 12	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 4	...	...	...	...
Aden	6 8	6 12	...	...	4 10	4 —	5 1	5 1	10 8	8 15	9 5	8 10

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 6	...	...	7 5	7 14	16 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 15	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	11 8	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	10 15	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 5	6 5	14 10	14 10	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	10 11	9 8	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 2	14 2	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	7 14	7 14	18 —	18 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 11	9 14	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	12 13	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	7 11	7 11	16 —	16 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 3	8 3	18 1	18 1	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	16 —	16 —	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
14 —	13 6	...	...	10 8	10 9	...	...	11 14	11 11	14 —	14 —	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 1	19 6	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	19 3	S. Canara
												South, central—
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Nilgiris
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	16 1	Salem
												Central—
11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	Bellary
12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	Anantapur
13 4	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	20 12	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Ganjam
14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Vizagapatam
12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
14 15	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kistna
10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	24 14	Guntur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 7	27 5	Madras
11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 3	24 3	Chingleput
12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	N. Arcot
11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	23 3	S. Arcot
13 11	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	24 15	Tanjore
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	21 15	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
14 1	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 13	25 13	Tinnevelly
12 9	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Madura
												Mysore—
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Mysore
12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	16 —	16 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
17 —	16 8	...	...	11 4	10 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	18 —	18 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 7	7 7	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, April 14, 1914

REGISTERED No. L 848.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 16.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	PAGES.		PAGES.
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	863—878	SUPPLEMENT No. 16—	
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	913—972	Statement of Wholesale and Retail Prices and certain staple articles of food-grains for the first-half of March 1914	1001—1019
PART III.—Advertisements and notices by Private Individuals and Corporations	33—34	Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 11th April 1914	1021—1028
		Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 16th April 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period	1029—1030
		Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 11th April 1914	1031—1034
		Statement showing the number of persons on relief works, etc., for the week ending 4th April 1914	1035—1036
		Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways	1037—1039

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th April, 1914.

No. 1996-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will hold a Levee at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at 9-30 p.m., on Friday, the 29th May 1914.

The following rules are published for general information :—

I. The undermentioned, whether European or Indian, are entitled to attend His Excellency's Levee :—

Gentlemen who have been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court.

Gentlemen, as above, who desire to attend the Levee on the 29th May and who have not the privilege of the Private Entree should make their applications

to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Simla, *on or before the 22nd May*, stating at which Court they have been presented. Applications reaching the Military Secretary after the 22nd May cannot be considered.

II. The undermentioned, whether European or Indian, are eligible for presentation at His Excellency's Levee :—

(*a*) All Commissioned Officers in the Civil, Naval, Military (British or Indian), Marine and Volunteer Services.

(*b*) All Gazetted Officers of the first class in Government employ.

(*c*) All gentlemen who have received titles of honour from His Majesty the King-Emperor, or His Excellency the Viceroy.

The above will be presented by gentlemen who have had the honour of presentation at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court.

III. Gentlemen, who propose to present others and are entitled to do so by their own previous presentation, should apply to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy for a form of presentation which, after the necessary particulars have been entered, will be returned to the Military Secretary's Office not later than the 19th May for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy, when, if approved, cards of admission will be issued direct to the presentee.

Note.—No applications can be received direct by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy from gentlemen who wish to be presented. Their names must be forwarded by the gentlemen who desire to make the presentation.

IV. In the case of all Government Officials, or gentlemen engaged in business, the presentor should ordinarily be the head of the Department or Firm or authority who is to make the presentation.

Officers of the Army will, unless they desire to be presented by some other gentleman, be presented by the Officials indicated below :—

Officers of the General Staff by the Chief of the General Staff.

Officers of the Medical Service, in Military employ, by the Director of Medical Services in India.

All other Officers by the Adjutant-General in India.

Applications from Officers to be presented should be forwarded accordingly.

V. Gentlemen who present others must themselves attend the Levee.

VI. Applications for presentation, submitted on behalf of non-official gentlemen, whether European or Indian, will, as a general rule, be referred to the Local Authorities by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy. Only those, who are declared eligible on account of their social status, will be permitted to attend.

VII. Admission to Viceregal Lodge will be by ticket only, and gentlemen receiving cards will show them first to the Police at the gates, and secondly will hand them to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy in the Levee Room.

Gentlemen who enjoy the privilege of the Private Entree need not apply for cards, but will bring with them their own cards on which their names should be very clearly hand-printed.

VIII. Dress :—

(*a*) Civil Officers—Levee Dress (cocked hats will be worn and carried under the left arm when not in use).

(*ai*) Military Officers—Levee Dress (helmets will not be taken to the Levee).

(*b*) Clergymen, being University Graduates and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status and not entitled to wear uniform, will appear in such robes or gowns.

(*c*) Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform or robes or gowns will appear in Evening Dress.

(*d*) Indian gentlemen, who do not appear in the dress prescribed above, will wear Choga, Aba, or Jubba and Chapkan, Chilta, Saya or Kaba with trousers and their distinctive national head dress, or the ceremonial dress approved for the class by the Local Government.

(*e*) In the case of Bengali gentlemen, the head dress should be a Pugree generally known as Shamla or Mouratta, and not a brimless cap.

(*f*) In the case of Burmese gentlemen the head dress should be a white fillet, the hair being dressed in a top knot.

(*g*) Indian gentlemen, who do not appear in the dress prescribed in (*a*), (*b*), or (*c*), should not remove their head dress when they pass His Excellency.

At the Viceregal Court only patent leather boots or shoes of an English pattern are allowed to be worn, except in the case of Indian Military Officers who wear the particular style of boot or shoe which forms part of their uniform.

Note.—Gentlemen, who had intended to be present but have found themselves unable to do so, should submit an explanatory letter to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy before, or as soon as possible after, the Levee.

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 14th April, 1914.

No. 452.—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, by the departure on leave of the HONOURABLE MR. WILLIAM HENRY CLARK, C.S.I., C.M.G., the Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, section 27, to appoint MR. ROBERT WOODBURN GILLAN, C.S.I., to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The HONOURABLE MR. GILLAN has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

The 16th April, 1914.

No. 473.—Mr. W. H. Dawson is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 16th January 1914.

The 17th April, 1914.

No. 486.—Mr. R. S. D'Arcy is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. H. C. Marsden granted combined privilege leave and furlough for one year, with effect from the 14th April 1914.

MEDICAL.

The 17th April, 1914.

No. 142.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bird, M.V.O., C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospital, is granted combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for fourteen days and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period, with effect from the 14th April 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 143.—Major E. O. Thurston, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospital, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bird, M.V.O., C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 16th April, 1914.

No. 261.—The services of the officers whose names are noted on the margin are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment with the Burma Military Police, with effect from the date on which they assume charge of their duties.

1. Lieutenant A. C. G. Smythe, 5th Cavalry.
2. Captain G. G. Richardson, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.
3. Captain A. Lethbridge, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
4. Captain H. Mullaly, 9th Gurkha Rifles
5. Lieutenant E. A. W. Lake, 127th Baluchis.
6. Lieutenant D. D. H. Campbell, 31st Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
7. Lieutenant A. W. Malet, 38th Dogras.

PUBLIC.

The 17th April, 1914.

No. 445.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following Description of civil uniform shall be substituted for that published with the Home Department Notification no. 3580, dated the 6th September 1911, namely :—

DESCRIPTION OF CIVIL UNIFORM.

FULL DRESS.

(*Extract from the publication entitled " Dress worn at Court," Edition 1912.*)

Coat for 1st and 2nd classes.—Blue cloth, single-breasted, stand collar. The collar and gauntlet cuffs are of black velvet, and the pocket flaps of blue cloth. Nine buttons up the front showing between the two embroidered edges (which are made to hook), two at the waist behind, and two at the bottom of the back skirts. White silk linings. A white collar may be worn inside the collar of the coat.

Gold oakleaf embroidery on the fronts as follows :—

1st class not more than 5 inches wide, and the 2nd class not more than 4 inches wide at the base of each front, but to broaden across the chest according to figure.

The embroidery on the cuffs should not exceed the following widths :—1st class, 5 inches; 2nd class, 4 inches. The 1st class has a purl edging and the 2nd a saw edge.

The collar, pocket flaps, back, skirts, back skirts and side edges are also embroidered.

Buttons.—Gilt, mounted, the Royal Arms with supporters.

Hat.—1st class. Black beaver cocked hat, black silk cockade. Treble gold bullion loop and tassels with hangers. Hangers now take the form of ornaments fixed on the top of the tassels, which do not drop. White ostrich feather border.

2nd class. As above, with double gold bullion loop, gold tassels without hangers.

3rd, 4th and 5th classes. As above, with plaited gold bullion loop and *black* ostrich feather border. No tassels.

Breeches.—White kerseymere with three covered buttons at the knees.

Hose.—White silk.

Shoes.—Black patent leather.

Sword.—Of Regulation pattern with black scabbard and gilt mountings.

Sword Knot.—Gold lace strap with bullion tassel.

Sword Belt.—White web, with white cloth frog.

Buckles (knee and shoe).—Gilt, Rose, Shamrock and Thistle pattern

Gloves.—White.

LEVÉE DRESS.

(*Extract from the same publication.*)

Coat.—Blue cloth, single breasted, stand collar. The collar and gauntlet cuffs are of black velvet, and pocket flaps of blue cloth. Nine buttons up the front (to button), and two at the waist behind, and two at the bottom of the back skirts. Black silk linings and a black silk stock at the front of the neck. A white collar may be worn inside the coat.

Buttons.—Gilt, mounted, the Royal Arms (without supporters), surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

The 1st and 2nd classes have gold embroidery on the collar, cuffs, pocket flaps, and between the buttons at the waist behind, as on the full dress coat.

The 3rd and 4th classes have embroidery with a saw edge on the collar, cuffs, back, and pocket flaps. The embroidery on the cuffs of the 3rd class is 3 inches wide, and on the cuffs of the 4th class 2 inches wide. The 5th class has an edging of purl embroidery on the collar, cuffs, and pocket flaps only, and a narrow row of embroidery at the base of the collar.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, with gold oakleaf lace on the side seams.

The width of lace as follows:—

1st and 2nd classes, 2½ inches.

3rd and 4th classes, 2 inches.

5th class, 1 inch.

Boots.—Plain, military, patent leather.

Hat.—
Sword.— } The same as for full dress.
Sword Knot.—

Sword Belt.—A blue cloth frog is worn with Levée Dress.

Gloves.—White.

For Mourning.—A black crepe band, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, worn above the elbow on the left arm.

NOTE.—(i) The full dress coat for the 3rd, 4th and 5th classes is the same as the levée dress coat prescribed for the same classes.

(ii) On certain ceremonial occasions in England Full Dress is sometimes worn with trousers, *viz.*, at Royal Weddings and when His Majesty opens Parliament. It may similarly be so worn in India, when specially ordered.

The two classes of uniform should be worn on the following occasions respectively :—

Full Dress.—State Balls and Drawing Rooms, and all State ceremonies in the evening at which ladies are present.

Levée Dress.—State dinners, Levées, and official arrivals and departures.

(iii) The hat described under Full Dress should not be worn in the day time; but the helmet described under Undress below.

UNDRESS—(*Morning*).

Coat.—Blue cloth (frock) with black silk lining; black velvet collar and cuffs, and gilt mounted buttons of Royal Arms (without supporters), surmounted by the Imperial Crown. 3 buttons on each side of coat, 4 on cuffs, 2 at waist behind, none at bottom of back skirts.

Waistcoat.—White marcella, single-breasted, with 5 or 6 small buttons as above.

Hat.—Helmet, white Wolseley regulation, with white top button, and white silk *pagri* with gold fringe. Gilt chin-chain, lined with white leather, with rose-hook fixed on first seam of crown from centre of back on right side about 3 inches from centre of top button, according to sealed pattern.

Overalls.—Blue cloth, with gold oakleaf lace one inch wide, straps and gilt swan-necked spurs.

Sword.—Mameluke pattern. Brass scabbard.

Sword Belt.—One and a half inches wide. Lining of red Morocco leather. Sling Russia leather one inch wide on red Morocco leather, covered with gold oakleaf lace.

Forage Cap.—As for staff officers in the Army, blue cloth with gold embroidered peak on black patent leather, and band of gold oakleaf lace $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide round the cap. The cap to be fitted with a removable white piqué cover, which should always be worn.

Great Coat and Cape.—Blue milled cloth. Double-breasted, two rows of gilt buttons down front, six in each row. Stand and fall collar of black velvet, four inches deep with fly to cover band of cape. Loose round cuffs six inches deep, pockets at sides with flaps. Two openings at side-seams, with pointed flap 11 inches long, and three gilt buttons. Sword slit on left side. Opening behind about 25 inches long, and a gusset extending to bottom with a tab and button to close it when worn on foot. Cloth back strap with gilt buckle, 2 inches wide, to confine the coat at waist. Cape of same cloth as coat. Four medium gilt buttons down front to fasten at neck with small strap and buckle. Lined black.

N.B.—The great coat may be worn without the cape, at option.

Boots.—Plain Wellington.

Spurs.—Box, brass, swan-necked.

Gloves.—White dogskin.

NOTE.—The helmet described above should be worn with Full Dress and Levée Dress in the day time and not the hat described under Full Dress.

Officers who provide themselves with undress uniform need not, unless they so desire, also provide themselves with the great coat and cape described in these Regulations.

MESS DRESS.

Coat.—Blue cloth evening coat, black lining. Velvet collar and cuffs. Facings plain black silk. Buttons as in morning undress, 3 on each side of coat, 2 at waist behind, 4 on cuffs, none at bottom of back skirts.

Waistcoat.—White marcella, single-breasted, without collar, with 3 or 4 small buttons as above.

Trousers.—Plain black cloth.

HOT WEATHER UNIFORM.

Patrol coat.—White cotton drill, stand and fall collar fastened with one hook and eye. 5 gilt medium buttons down front, 2 patch breast pockets with box plait, one inch wide in centre and pointed flaps with small gilt button in each. Sleeves plain with pointed cuffs, 5 inches high at point and 2½ inches behind.

Rank will be designated by shoulder cords and number of buttons on cuffs as follows:—

Shoulder cords.—Of gold wire Lancer shoulder strap cord, on each shoulder.

For Lieutenant-Governors and Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General—4 cords twisted.

For officers entitled to wear 3rd class uniform—2 cords twisted.

For officers entitled to wear 5th class uniform—2 „ straight.

Buttons on cuffs.—For Lieutenant-Governors and Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General—4 buttons.

For officers entitled to wear 3rd class uniform—3 buttons.

„ „ „ „ „ 5th „ „ —2 buttons.

Overalls.—White cotton drill overalls with black leather foot straps.

Buttons.—Lieutenant-Governors and Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General wear gilt mounted buttons with the Royal Arms, with supporters. The buttons to be worn with the 3rd and 5th classes of uniform should be gilt mounted bearing the Royal Arms without supporters, surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

Helmet, boots, spurs, forage cap, sword and sword belt.—As for undress. Belt to be worn under the coat.

NOTE.—This uniform will be worn in substitution either for the full dress or undress uniform during such periods of the year as the local Government may prescribe. Local Governments are authorised to declare that officers need not provide themselves with it unless an occasion arises when they will require it. When the uniform is worn as full dress, medals and decorations will be worn. When it is worn as undress, ribbons only will be worn. No separate mess dress is prescribed for the hot weather.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th April, 1914.

No. 642-*Est.-B.*—The undermentioned officer is granted combined leave out of India for four months and one day with effect from the 23rd March, 1914, the first 60 days being privilege leave under paragraph 220, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, and the remaining period leave on private affairs under India Army Order No. 64 of 1904:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Rose, 1st/1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment), Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry.

Pension service 27th year commenced on the 16th November, 1913.

No. 643-*Est.-B.*—Captain E. F. D. Money, 2nd/4th Gurkha Rifles, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer of the same troops, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 23rd March, 1914, and during the absence on combined leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Rose, 1st/1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment), or until further orders.

The 14th April, 1914.

No. 656-*Est.-A.*—Captain D. M. Field of the Political Department, on return from leave, is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, with effect from the 28th March, 1914.

No. 588-*I.C.*—*Corrigendum.*—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 262-D., dated the 1st January, 1914, announcing the award of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to certain gentlemen, *for* the entry " Assistant Surgeon Joseph James McDonald, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Assistant Secretary to Director, Medical Services, Army Headquarters, India " *substitute* the following, *viz.*:—

" Assistant Surgeon James Joseph McDonald, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Assistant Secretary to Director, Medical Services, Army Headquarters, India."

No. 595-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 527, sub-section (1), of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as applied to certain railway lands in Central India and Rajputana, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the second appeal in the criminal case noted in the margin from the Court of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India to the Court of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

Crown *versus* Kamla Pershad, Station Master, Harpalpur Station. Charge, section 408, Indian Penal Code, as locally applied.

The 16th April, 1914.

No. 687-*Est.-A.*—Major S. G. Knox, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is appointed to officiate as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for the provinces of Fars, Khuzistan, and Laristan, and the district of Lingah, and for the Coasts and Islands of the Persian Gulf being within the dominions of Persia, with effect from the 8th March, 1914.

No. 695-*Est-A.*—Captain F. L. Dyer, 93rd Burma Infantry, is placed on special duty with the Turco-Persian Frontier Commission, with effect from the 8th January, 1914, and until further orders.

No. 698-*Est.-A.*—The undermentioned officer has been selected as a probationer for the Political Department of the Government of India and is placed under the orders of the Government of the United Provinces for training, with effect from the 1st April, 1914.

Lieutenant G. B. Walker, 31st Punjabis.

No. 699-*Est.-A.*—Captain S. Williams of the Political Department on probation is placed under the orders of the Government of the United Provinces for training with effect from the 2nd April, 1914.

No. 776-*G.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. Smidt as Acting Consul for Austria-Hungary at Rangoon, during the absence of Herr Hans Schrader.

No. 780-*G.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. S. Anderson as Acting Consul for Austria-Hungary at Karachi, during the absence of Mr. W. U. Nicholas.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 15th April, 1914.

No. 491-*F. E.*—Mr. Chuni Lal has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 28th March 1914.

No. 492-*F. E.*—Mr. M. A. Hafeez has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, Check Office, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st April 1914.

No. 493-*F. E.*—Mr. P. Mohan Rao has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the 3rd April 1914.

The 16th April, 1914.

No. 495-*F. E.*—Mr. C. N. Chakraburty, a Superintendent, class III, in the Government of India, Finance Department Secretariat, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months, with effect from the 28th March 1914.

Mr. Akshya Kumar Pandit, an Assistant in the Government of India, Finance Department Secretariat, has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent, class III, in that Department, with effect from the same date and until further orders.

PENSIONS.

The 16th April, 1914.

No. 411-*Accts.*—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 23rd February 1914, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Commissary and Honorary Captain W. W. Laskey, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 15th April, 1914.

No. 343-*F.*-152-2.—Mr. R. S. Hole, Forest Botanist at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 3 months, with effect from the afternoon of 2nd April 1914.

From the same date and until further orders Mr. R. N Parker, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, is appointed to be Forest Botanist.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 17th April, 1914.

No. 817-49-4.—Mr. D. Quinlan, M.R.C.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bihar and Orissa, is granted, under Articles 233, 260 and 303 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months and fourteen days in combination with furlough for seven months and sixteen days, with effect from the 1st April 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 818—Mr. W. A. Pool, M.R.C.V.S., supernumerary officer under training, Civil Veterinary Department, Bihar and Orissa, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bihar and Orissa, during the absence of Mr. Quinlan on leave or until further orders.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

Simla, the 18th April, 1914.

No. 2775-19.—*Erratum.*—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2444-19, dated the 11th April 1914, published on page 854 of the Gazette of India of the same date *for* the words and figures "Rules I [with the exception of I (*i*) (*c*)," *read* "Rules I [with the exception of I (*i*) (*c*)]."

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 18th April, 1914.

No. 2770-45.—The following officiating appointments are made for the period noted against each :—

Mr. W. Sutherland, Director of Telegraphs, 4th class, on privilege leave, to continue to officiate as Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, from the 7th February 1914 to the 18th March 1914 inclusive ;

Mr. P. J. Gorman, Deputy Postmaster-General, 1st grade, and Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Southern Circle, to continue to officiate as Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, in charge of the Burma Circle, from the 7th February 1914 to the 18th March 1914 inclusive, *vice* Mr. W. Sutherland;

Mr. H. C. A. Goodall, Director of Telegraphs, 4th class, to officiate as Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, in charge of the Burma Circle, from the 19th to the 31st March 1914 inclusive and to hold charge of the Burma Circle as Postmaster-General, on his own pay, from the 1st April 1914 and until further orders.

GENERAL.

The 18th April, 1914.

No. 2779-27-O.—Mr. H. R. Charles, Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade, having been transferred to the Telegraph Department permanently, the Officers promoted *sub. pro tem.* in this Department Notification No. 1417, dated the 1st March 1913, are confirmed in their respective grades, with effect from the 1st April 1914.

No. 2781-27-O.—In continuation of this Department Notification No. 1764, dated the 21st March 1914, the following arrangements are made, with effect from the 1st April 1914, *vice* Mr. S. N. Banerji, B.A., Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade (officiating) on privilege leave.

Mr. C. H. Baldrey, Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. S. N. Banerji, B.A.

Mr. D. O'Sullivan, Secretariat Assistant, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. C. H. Baldrey.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 15th April, 1914.

No. 490.—The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.I.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 16th April 1914.

No. 491.—In consequence of the grant of the above leave to the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Assistant Secretary in the Department of Education, is appointed to officiate as Joint Secretary to the Government of India in that Department.

No. 492.—Mr. G. R. Kaye, Registrar of the Department of Education, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in that Department, *vice* Kunwar Maharaj Singh.

No. 494.—With reference to the Department of Education notifications nos. 490-492, dated the 15th April 1914, and in consequence of the appointment of Mr. G. R. Kaye as officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, the following officiating promotions are made, with effect from the 16th April 1914:—

Mr. R. H. Blaker, Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Registrar.

Mr. P. A. Collins, Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. T. M. Smith, Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. L. D. Harrington to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade.

The 17th April, 1914.

No. 514.—With reference to the Education Department notifications no. 185, dated the 6th February 1914, and no. 494, dated the 15th April 1914, and in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. P. A. Collins, the following officiating promotions are made, with effect from the 16th April 1914:—

Mr. T. M. Smith to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. L. D. Harrington to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. L. M. Roy to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th April 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 360.—In Army Department Notification No. 923, dated the 27th September 1912, *for* " Analytical " *read* " Pharmaceutical ".

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 361.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

" *London Gazette," dated the 24th March 1914, page 2548.*

* * * * * * * *

India Office,

March 24th, 1914.

* * * * * * * *

The KING has approved of the admission of the undermentioned officer to the Indian Army :—

To be Captain.

Lieutenant George Hastings Pengelley, from the Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 17th January 1914, but to rank from the 29th July 1913. Captain Pengelley's rank as Lieutenant is antedated to the 29th October 1906.

* * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 27th March 1914, page 2639.

* * * * * * * *

India Office,
March 27th, 1914.

The KING has approved of the admission of the undermentioned officer to the Indian Army :—

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant William Horatio Happell, by exchange from the Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment). Dated 28th March 1914, but to rank from the 18th December 1911.

* * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 362.—Consequent on the grant of leave to Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. B. Raitt, Indian Army, Supernumerary List, 2nd Grade Cantonment Magistrate, the following promotion is notified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Stevens, 3rd Grade Cantonment Magistrate, to officiate in the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 29th March 1914.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 363.—The date of promotion of Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., is 11th anuary 1914, and *not* as stated in Army Department Notification No. 202, dated the 27th February 1914.

No. 364.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

John Hanna Murray, M.D.	—1st March 1914.
Frederic Percival Mackie, M.B., F.R.C.S.	
Frank Powell Connor, F.R.C.S.	
Harry Emslie-Smith, M.B.	
Hugh Reginald Dutton	
Hugh George Stiles Webb	
Wilfrid Wynne Jeudwine, M.D.	
Thomas Charles McCombie Young, M.B.	
Henry Coddington Brown, M.B.	
Walter Julius Collinson, M.B.	
Herbert Michael Henry Melhuish	

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 365.—In Army Department Notification No. 204, dated the 27th February 1914, *for* "Joseph James McDonald," *read* "James Joseph McDonald."

Madras Establishment.

No. 366.—3rd Class Assistant Surgeon Clement George Taylor having completed seven years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 31st March 1914.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Bengal-Punjab List.

No. 367.—Staff-Sergeant Frederick Lawrence Hall Wright, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List ;

vice William Smith, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 30th December 1913.

(Late) Madras List.

No. 368.—Sub-Conductor Maurice John Nunan to be Conductor, and

Staff-Sergeant Frank Sadler, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List;

vice John Hodge, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 6th January 1914.

(Late) Bengal-Punjab List.

No. 369.—Sub-Conductor George Brown to be Conductor, and

Staff-Sergeant Frank Mark Gridley, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List;

vice Francis Stephens, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th January 1914.

(Late) Bombay List.

No. 370.—Sub-Conductor Edwin Crundell Edwards to be Conductor and

Staff-Sergeant Frederick Foort, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List;

vice Charles Wilman Leedam, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 23rd January 1914.

(Late) Bengal-Punjab List.

No. 371.—Sub-Conductor Harry Tebby, to be Conductor, and

Staff-Sergeant Edward Morgan, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List;

vice William James Taylor, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st February 1914.

(Army Department Notifications Nos. 149, 150, 151, 152 and 153, dated the 13th February 1914, are hereby cancelled.)

(Late) Madras List.

No. 372.—Staff-Sergeant George Frost, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List,

vice Daniel Sullivan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 6th March 1914.

No. 373.—Staff-Sergeant Henry Jones, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List,

vice Frank Wilsey, deceased; with effect from the 7th March 1914.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

No. 374.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Joseph Darby, Barrack Master, 1st Class, Military Works Services, to be Commissary; with effect from the 8th April 1914.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 375.—Sub-Conductor Lewis Newton to be Conductor, and Staff-Sergeant George Wilson to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Frank Sainty Jones, retired; with effect from the 1st April 1914.

No. 376.—Staff-Sergeant Francis Arthur Hogg, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* George Henry Frost, retired; with effect from the 1st March 1914.

No. 377.—Staff-Sergeant John William Danskin, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Robert Sneddon, retired; with effect from the 1st April 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 378.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar-Major Beli Ram, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated the 1st April 1914.

No. 379.—The following direct appointment is made :—

62nd Punjabis.

Sher Afzal Khan to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the date of joining.

No. 380.—The following promotions are made :—

12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).

Havildar Maingha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Binda Singh promoted; with effect from the 1st March 1914.

126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Jemadar Gulzada to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Ahmed Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Amir Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1913.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 381.—The undermentioned warrant officers of the Supply and Transport Corps, have been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the dates specified :—

Sub-Conductor William Smith, (late) Bengal-Punjab List,—30th December 1913.
Sub-Conductor Daniel Sullivan, (late) Madras List,—6th March 1914.

(Army Department Notification No. 156, dated the 13th February 1914, so far as it relates to Sub-Conductor William Smith, is hereby cancelled.)

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 382.—Sub-Conductor George Henry Frost is permitted to resign his rank and retire from the service, with effect from the 1st March 1914, on electing to serve in the Military Farms Department under the Civil Service Regulations, in accordance with the provisions of Army Department letter No. 1030-7 (Q. M. G.-9), dated the 22nd December 1913.

No. 383.—Sub-Conductor Robert Sneddon is permitted to resign his rank and retire from the service; with effect from the 1st April 1914.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 384.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the dates specified :—

Major William Constantine Paleologus, 25th Punjabis,—24th March 1914.
Major Charles Edward Tristram, 125th Napier's Rifles,—19th April 1914.
Captain George Henry Vaughan-Sawyer, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry,—17th April 1914.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 385.—Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Frederick Sydney Cousins is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 1st March 1914.

No. 386.—Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Frank Sainty Jones is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 1st April 1914.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST, MADRAS.

No. 387.—Commissary and Honorary Captain Walter William Laskey is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 23rd February 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

United Provinces Horse.

1st (Southern) Regiment.

No. 388.—Henry Mayne Reid Hopkins to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st March 1914.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 389.—Lieutenant James Melville to be Captain, *vice* A. Simson, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 10th December 1913.

Second Lieutenant Percy Thomas Rose to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. Melville, promoted. Dated the 10th December 1913.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 390.—Paymaster and Honorary Captain Gerald Eustace Milne to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 31st March 1910.

(*Army Department Notification No. 929, dated the 7th November 1913, is hereby cancelled.*)

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 391.—Major Arthur Robert George Newton, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated the 20th November 1912.

Captain Conrad Allan Cooke is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated the 10th February 1912.

Captain George Filmer Guy is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated the 2nd July 1913.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 392.—Captain James Rolston resigns his commission. Dated the 1st April 1914.

1st Battalion, Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 393.—Second Lieutenant James Alexander Mytton Watson to be Lieutenant, *vice* G. H. Duncan, promoted. Dated the 1st March 1913.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 394.—John William Cunningham to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st March 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th April 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 8th and 14th April 1914:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Supply and Transport Corps.	Sub-Conductor Frank Wilsey.	6th March 1914	Jubbulpore.	...	...
Royal Garrison Artillery.	Lieutenant George William Cornelius Hickie.	12th April 1914	Tank.	...	Was serving in 32nd Mountain Battery.
58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).	Captain George Benson Brown.	13th April 1914	Tank.	...	Was 2nd-in-Command, South Waziristan Militia.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th April 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 37.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 23rd March 1914 :—

To be Lieutenants.

Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Maxwell Stuart Milne-Henderson.
Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Henry Barton Gray.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th April, 1914.

No. 77.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 375, dated the 20th December 1913, Mr. H. L. Cole, Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, is re-transferred to the North-Western Railway in his substantive appointment of District Locomotive Superintendent, in Class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 8th April 1914.

No. 78.—With reference to Railway Board Notifications Nos. 376, dated the 20th December 1913, and 77, dated the 15th April 1914, Mr. V. Bayley is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

The 16th April, 1914.

No. 79.—Mr. Arthur J. Rayner is appointed as a Probationary Assistant Electrical Engineer and posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 17th April, 1914.

No. 80.—With reference to Notification No. 72, dated the 3rd April 1914, Mr. J. A. F. Young, Officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal Railway, will hold officiating rank as Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the 14th April 1914, and until further orders.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

[illegible] EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 16th April, 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 11th April 1914 is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	264	233
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Broach Port	...	1
		Broach District	...	...
		Kaira District	9	1
		Rewa Kantha Agency	6	2
		Bulsar Port	11	7
		Surat Town and Port	...	...
		Rander Port	17	13
		Surat District	27	20
		Surat Agency	...	...
		Bhiwndi Port	5	5
		Bandra Port	1	1
		Malad „	...	...
		Bassein „	...	...
		Thana „	9	6
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Kurla „	10	8
		Thana District	...	...
	Central	Ahmednagar District	4	5
		West Khandesh „	...	...
		East Khandesh „	12	5
		Nasik District	...	...
		Poona Town	3	3
		Poona District	8	7
		Satara District	27	19
		Sholapur Town	...	...
		Sholapur District	...	...
	Southern	Panvel Port	4	5
		Revdanda Port	...	1
		Alibag Port	5	6
		Thal Port	...	...
		Kolaba District	27	24
		Vengurla Port	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	3	3
		Belgaum „	...	...
		Dharwar „	40	20
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	18	27
		Bijapur Agency	...	...
		Kanara District	...	...

In the return for the week ending 4th April 1914 against the Ahmedabad District *read* 7 cases 9 deaths *for nil.*

9GI A

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	72	58
		Karachi District	...	...
		Sukkur "	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	133	76
		Cutch State	1	1
		Mandvi Port	37	31
		Kathiawar Agency	43	33
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	77	47
		Satara Agency	...	...
		Bhor State	...	...
		Khairpur State	...	...
		Janjira State	...	...
		TOTAL	882	677
Madras Presidency	...	Madras City	1 (a)	...
		Anantapur District	...	...
		North Arcot District	24 (c)	18 (c)
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Bellary District	4	4
		Mangalore Town and Port	4	3
		Chittoor District	...	...
		South Canara District	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	2 (b)	2 (b)
		The Nilgiris "	1	...
		Salem "	...	...
		Negapatam Town	1	1
		Tinnevelly District	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Kumbakonam Town	...	...
		Tanjore District	...	...
		Malabar "	...	...
		Kurnool "	...	...
		Godavery "	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	37	28

(a) One imported. (b) Two imported. (c) Four imported.

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 4th April 1914.

Hyderabad Town *read* 9 cases 8 deaths *for* 2 cases 2 deaths.
Hyderabad district *read* 3 cases 3 deaths *for* 2 cases 2 deaths.
Sukkur " " 2 " 2 " " 1 case 1 death.
Thar and Parkar District *read* 24 cases 15 deaths *for nil*.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum District	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Hooghly District	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	31	30
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur District	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	31	30
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	71	73
		Patna District	248	2[illegible]5
		Gaya Town	28	28
		Gaya District	67	48
		Shahabad District	625	441
	Tirhut	Saran District	1,411	1,350
		Champaran District	32	32
		Muzaffarpur District	316	301
		Palamau District	1	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	8[illegible]1	[illegible]73

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	337	305
		Purnea "	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	41	33
		Bhagalpur District	100	98
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	3,048	3,191
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Saharanpur District	98	71
		Muzaffarnagar District	217	208
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut District	271	237
		Bulandshahr District	109	83
	Agra	Aligarh District	5	3
		Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	59	52
		Mainpuri "	12	10
		Etah "	10	6
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly District	...	...
		Bijnor "	11	10
		Budaun "	1	1
		Moradabad "	52	47
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	43	42
		Pilibhit District	4	4
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	11	10
		Etawah "	8	9
		Cawnpore City	41	41
		Cawnpore District	10	10
		Fatehpur "	14	16
		Allahabad City	7	7
		Allahabad District	104	98
	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	[illegible]
		Jalaun "	20	18
		Banda City	...	...
		Banda District	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	...	1
		Benares District	44	43
		Mirzapur City	26	27
		Mirzapur District	6	5
		Jaunpur "	195	193
		Ghazipur "	557	537
		Ballia "	707	731

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	1,180	739
		Basti "	47	41
		Azamgarh "	609	633
	Kumaun	Naini Tal "	5	5
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	16	16
		Lucknow District	55	55
		Unao "	122	117
		Rae Bareli "	93	93
		Sitapur "	32	28
		Hardoi "	40	38
		Kheri "	8	7
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	1	1
		Fyzabad District	34	33
		Gonda "	27	13
		Bahraich "	24	24
		Sultanpur District	44	44
		Partabgarh "	23	23
		Bara Banki "	260	261
		TOTAL	5,268	4,610
PUNJAB	Ambala	Hissar District	122	91
		Gurgaon "	279	253
		Rohtak "	189	183
		Karnal "	334	323
		Ambala "	101	95
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	57	57
		Jullundur City	2	4
		Jullundur District	362	191
		Ludhiana "	271	167
		Ferozepur "	31	12

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Lahore City	1	...
		Lahore District	54	23
		Amritsar City	10	10
		Amritsar District	1	1
		Gurdaspur „	71	54
		Sialkot „	119	98
		Gujranwala „	1,035	873
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	123	81
		Gujrat District	66	58
		Jhelum „	51	27
		Rawalpindi „	7	3
	Multan	Lyallpur District	271	198
		Jhang „	118	71
		Multan „	...	...
		Jind State	77	63
		Nabha State	122	...
		Patiala State	265	169
		Kapurthala State	102	65
		Malerkotla State	49	24
		Kalsia State	13	8
		TOTAL	4,398	3,1[illegible]8
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	45	42
		Insein District	5	4
		Hanthawaddy District	1	1
		Tharrawaddy District	3	3
		Pegu District	14	12
		Prome „	...	..
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	17	16
		Bassein District	8	7
		Henzada „	6	6
		Myaungmya „	7	7
		Maubin „	14	8
		Pyapon District	4	3
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	...	...
		Thaton „	9	9
		Toungoo „	5	
		Moulmein Town	11	10
	Magwe	Magwe District	2	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	16	16
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Maymyo Town	1	1
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha „	4	3
		Ruby Mines District	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Sagaing	Shwebo District	5	4
		Sagaing District	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	1	1
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	...	.
		Meiktila "	1	1
		Yamethin "	.	...
		Myingyan "	4	4
		TOTAL	183	184
ASSAM	Cachar ...	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur ...	Bhandara District	...	..
		TOTAL	.	..
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	10	13
		Bangalore City	3	2
		Bangalore District	4	4
		Mysore City	7	4
		Mysore District	2	2
		Hassan "	1	1
		Kadur "	1	1
		Kolar "	1	1
		Kolar Gold Fields	6	2
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	14	7
		Chitaldroog "	...	...
		TOTAL	49	37
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	11	9
		Bidar "	...	...
		Parbhani "	...	...
		Hyderabad City and suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	..	...
		A[illegible]abad District	...	...
		Auran[illegible]bad "	..	...
		TOTAL	11 (a)	9 (a)

(a) F[illegible] the 30th March to the 5th April 1911.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and Ports	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal State	20	12
		TOTAL	20(a)	12(a)
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Chitor	..	..
		Udaipur City	...	...
		Jodhpur City	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	...	...
		Jaipur City	...	...
		Jaipur State	97	97
		Dholpur City	...	...
		Tonk State	...	...
		Tonk Pargana Nimbahera	...	...
		Partabgarh Town	...	...
		Partabgarh State	...	...
		Kishangarh "	...	...
		Beawar	...	...
		Karauli City	...	...
		Abu Road	...	...
		Bharatpur City	...	...
		Bharatpur State	13	15
		Alwar "	60	45
		Ajmer Town	...	...
		Shahpura "	...	...
		Sirohi State	...	...
		Dungarpur	...	...
		TOTAL	170	157
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar District	[illegible]	6
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	6	6
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	29	15
		TOTAL	29	15
		GRAND TOTAL	14,731	12,104

(a) For the week ending 4th April 1914.

In the return for the week ending 4th April 1914 against the Jammu Province [illegible] 189 cases 23 deaths *for nil.*

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 16th April 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Another disturbance appeared over Baluchistan on the 10th, and gave rain in north Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, and the western and central Himalayas, with some showers in the plains of the Punjab and of the United Provinces. Thundershowers were numerous in northeast India on the 9th and 14th, and thunderstorms also occurred in the Central Provinces and the Peninsula.

2. *Burma.*—A few falls of rain were reported, chiefly from the north of the province.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall was nearly general on the 9th in Assam and Bengal, on the 13th in Assam, and on the 15th in Chota Nagpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—The rainfall in the United Provinces occurred on the 14th and 15th, chiefly along the hills. In the Central Provinces thunderstorms gave showers principally in the southern districts. There was no rain in Central India.

Northwest India.—Rain fell in north Baluchistan on the 10th and 11th, and in the Punjab, Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th. It was general in the southwest Punjab on the 12th.

The Peninsula.—Showers occurred on most days of the week on the north Madras coast and in south Madras. Outside these areas, Hanamkonda and Bangalore were the only stations that had rain.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall were as follows:—

April 9th. Silchar 0·96″, Chittagong 2·86″, Mymensingh 1·04″, Bogra 2·23″, Jalpaiguri 1·18″, Purnea 1·32″ and Cuddalore 1·35″.

" 10th. Dibrugarh 2·24″ and Bangalore 3·42″.

" 11th. Nagpur 0·86″ and Hanamkonda 1·30″.

" 12th. Port Blair 1·00″, Chanda 2·37″, Pachmarhi 0·73″, Parachinar 0·90″, Lyallpur 1·13″ and Ootacamund 1·22″.

" 13th. Cherrapunji 1·13″ and Murree 0·93″.

" 14th. Narayanganj 1·40″, Patna 0·88″, Chakrata 1·50″ and Murree 1·47″.

" 15th. Barisal 1·15″, Balasore 0·87″, Hukitala (False Point) 1·30″, Khushab 1·57″ and Murree 1·04″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab Southwest, Baluchistan, Berar, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad South, Mysore and the Madras Coast North; and was within 20 per cent of the normal in the United Provinces and the Punjab East and North. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Gujarat and Central India West; but in all the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent or more in defect.

The seasonal rainfall up to date is 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, Central India West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab East and North, Rajputana East, Berar, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North; and is 20 per cent or more in excess in the rest of the country.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 16th April 1914.			Rainfall data from 28th November 1913 to 16th April 1914.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal.	
							This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	1·2	0·4	+0·8	4·2	11·6	− 7·4	− 64	− 73
Lower Burma	0·1	0·4	−0·3	2·5	2·7	− 0·2	− 7	+ 4
Upper Burma	0·2	0·3	−0·1	1·3	1·7	− 0·4	− 24	− 21
Assam	1·6	2·4	−0·8	10·8	10·9	− 0·1	− 1	+ 8
Bengal	1·3	0·6	+0·7	6·7	4·0	+ 2·7	+ 67	+ 59
Orissa	0·6	0·4	+0·2	3·1	3·6	− 0·5	− 14	− 22
Chota Nagpur	0·2	0·3	−0·1	3·0	4·1	− 1·1	− 27	− 26
Bihar	0·5	0·1	+0·4	3·7	2·1	+ 1·6	+ 76	+ 60
United Provinces, East	0·1	0·1	0	2·3	2·3	0	0	0
United Provinces, West	0·1	0·1	0	3·7	3·4	+ 0·3	+ 9	+ 9
Punjab, East and North	0·3	0·3	0	5·8	5·3	+ 0·5	+ 9	+ 10
Punjab, Southwest	0·7	0·1	+0·6	4·8	2·7	+ 2·1	+ 78	+ 58
Kashmir	0·2	0·9	−0·7	10·5	13·5	− 3·0	− 22	− 18
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·7	0·4	+0·3	7·2	5·0	+ 2·2	+ 44	+ 41
Baluchistan	0·5	0·2	+0·3	7·7	6·0	+ 1·7	+ 28	+ 24
Sind	0	0·1	−0·1	1·9	1·1	+ 0·8	+ 73	+ 90
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	− 0·1	2·1	1·0	+ 1·1	+110	+133
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	− 0·1	1·2	1·3	−0·1	− 8	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·2	0·1	+ 0·1	+100	+100
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·3	0·6	− 0·3	− 50	− 50
Central India, East	0	0·1	−0·1	3·4	2·5	+ 0·9	+ 36	+ 42
Berar	0·2	0	+0·2	1·6	1·6	0	0	− 13
Central Provinces, West	0·3	0·1	+0·2	3·3	2·1	+ 1·2	+ 57	+ 50
Central Provinces, East	1·3	0·2	+1·1	3·8	3·0	+ 0·8	+ 27	− 11
Konkan	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·2	− 0·2	−100	−100
Bombay Deccan	0	0·2	−0·2	0·1	0·9	− 0·8	− 8[illegible]	− 86
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	−[illegible]	[illegible]·2	1·3	− 1·1	− 8[illegible]	− 83
Hyderabad, South	0·3	0·2	+0·1	0·7	1·4	− 0·7	[illegible]50	− 67
Mysore	1·1	0·4	+0·7	1·4	1·8	− [illegible]	− 22	− 79
Malabar	0	0·9	−0·9	2·4	5·1	− 2·7	− 53	− 43
Madras, Southeast	0·2	0·5	−0·3	11·7	8·4	+ 3·3	+ 39	+ 46
Madras Deccan	0	0·2	−0·2	1·6	1·[illegible]	+ 0·1	+ 7	+ 23
Madras Coast, North	0·4	0·1	+0·3	3·0	[illegible]·2	− 0·2	− 6	− 16

[illegible] C. SIMPSON,
for [illegible]rector-General of Observatories.

SIMLA;
Dated 16th April 1914.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. [illegible]ecretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 11th April 1914.

Burma.—Light to moderate rain fell in most districts. Cultivation of summer rice, clearing of hillsides and harvesting of miscellaneous crops are progressing. Standing crops are satisfactory. Cattle are healthy. Pasturage is ample. The price of unhusked rice has risen slightly at Rangoon.

Assam.—Moderate rain has fallen in all districts. Pruning of tea and pressing of sugarcane still continue. Ploughing for and sowing of early rice and jute are in progress. Prospects of tea and other crops are fair to good. Harvesting of spring rice continues in Sylhet and the outturn is favourable. The average price of common rice is stationary. Cattle disease is reported from six districts.

Bengal.—During the week moderate rain fell all over the Province. It has furthered agricultural operations and done much good to standing crops. Sowings of autumn rice and jute are going on briskly. Harvesting of spring rice has commenced in places and that of other spring crops is nearing completion. Cattle disease is reported from seven districts. The average price of common rice for the Province as compared with that of the previous week remains almost stationary with a slight tendency to fall.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light to moderate rain was fairly general over the Province. Harvesting of spring crops is approaching completion. Pressing of sugarcane and preparation of lands for autumn crops are in progress. Planting of the next year's sugarcane crop continues. The average price of common rice has risen slightly as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from nine districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

United Provinces.—General rain accompanied with hail has fallen throughout the Provinces causing slight damage to crops in the north and west of the Provinces and in the Tehri States. Weeding and threshing of spring crops and extraction of opium continue. Preparation of land for autumn crops and opium weighments have commenced. Cattle disease is reported to be on the increase. Scarcity of fodder continues but the recent rain will improve the situation to some extent. Government hay is being taken freely for agricultural stock which is doing fairly well. Prices are generally stationary with a slight downward tendency.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—General rain has fallen throughout the distressed area. Relief works are in progress in Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda, Civil works in Etawah and in the Haburah settlement in Moradabad, test works in Moradabad, Budaun, Shahjahanpur and Jhansi, aided works in Moradabad, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda and unaided private works in Moradabad, Agra, Budaun, Fatehpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda. Poorhouses are open in Etawah, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda and gratuitous relief is being distributed throughout the distressed area. The number of persons on relief on the last day of the week were:—Public works, Jalaun 16,777, Hamirpur 5,038 and Banda 24,614; Civil works, Etawah 5,367; aided works, Jalaun 967, Hamirpur 3,172 and Banda 1,204; total on works 57,139. Dependents, Etawah 864, Jalaun 7,780, Hamirpur 3,418 and Banda 14,070; total 22,132. On gratuitous relief, Etawah 2,789, Jalaun 13,151, Hamirpur 12,967 and Banda 22,949; total 51,856. In poorhouses,

Etawah 50, Jalaun 3, Hamirpur 6 and Banda 17; total 76. Grand total 1,35,203. The number of persons on test works on the last day of the week were :—Moradabad 295, Budaun 104, Shahjahanpur 76 and Jhansi 522. On Civil works the numbers were :—Moradabad 151 and on aided works Moradabad 2,111, Budaun 1,228, Shahjahanpur 1,090, Fatehpur 355, Allahabad 4,882 and Jhansi 2,059; total on works 12,874. On gratuitous relief, Moradabad 2,854, Bareilly 611, Muttra 1,231, Agra 1,386, Budaun 1,258, Shahjahanpur, 699, Fatehpur 2,217 and Jhansi 13,307: total 23,553. Grand total 36,437. *Takavi* is being distributed for well. People are resorting freely to works except the high castes. The public health is generally good. No increase in mortality is reported. Crime shows an increase in two districts; elsewhere it is normal. Emigration and immigration continue on a small scale. Little wandering or emaciation is noticed. Clothing is being distributed to the poor and needy and cash doles to indigent respectable people and to *parda nashin* women from charitable funds. Fodder is scarce throughout the distressed area and water is deficient in Bundelkhand. The price basis is from nine and a half to thirteen seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Moderate to heavy rain was nearly general. It was not required for spring crops which are being harvested in several districts. The yield is normal except on unirrigated areas in the south east where it is poor. The condition of standing crops is average to good except in the south-east where unirrigated crops are poor to bad. Sowings of extra spring crops and of cotton and sugarcane are in progress in several districts. Sowings are normal. Water is scarce in parts of the south-east. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder is sufficient except in the south-east where cattle are suffering from want of fodder. Prices generally range between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain fell all over the Province. The weather is moderate and at times cloudy. The condition of standing crops is average. Sowings of extra spring crops and sugarcane are proceeding. Rice and cotton are also being sown in Peshawar. The gram crop in certain villages of the Marwat tahsil in the Bannu district is reported to have been slightly affected by wind. Hail fell in Bannu but did no damage. The condition of cattle is good. The fodder and water supply is sufficient. The Paharpur canal is running. Prices of food grains are high but stationary. The price of barley is falling in Peshawar.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 9 to 13 and maize from 12 to 22 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is promising. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Good rain fell during the week. Standing crops are in good condition. There is no cattle disease. Prospects of spring crops are good. Prices have a tendency to rise in Baramula and Uttermachipura and are normal elsewhere. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The weather is generally hot and clear. Dholpur received 42 cents of rain and one tahsil of Bharatpur 4 inches 10 cents. Slight rain fell in Kotah. Hail storms are reported in Bharatpur which caused damage to crops. Harvesting continues but the estimated outturn is below normal in Ajmer-Merwara and in parts of Central and Eastern Rajputana. Fodder is generally insufficient and water is scarce in parts of eastern and western Rajputana. The condition of cattle is generally fair but emaciation is apparent in parts of eastern and western Rajputana. Prices are generally high and stationary. The numbers of gratuitous relief were :—Ajmer 17 and Merwara 88.

Central India.—The rainfall was partial in Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand where the principal falls varied from 14 to 70 cents in Panna, 76 cents in Charkhari, Gaurihar and Jigni, 2 inches in Samthar, ½ inch in Baoni, Dhurwai, Bijna and Bihat and 1½ inches in Lughasi. Slight rain fell in the Indore and Mehidpur perganas of Indore. The rainfall is insufficient in the northern parts of Gwalior, Bundelkhand and in the

Rampura, Bhanpura and Alampur perganas of Indore. Scarcity of drinking water is felt in the Sunel, Garoth, Rampura and Bhanpura perganas of Indore. Reaping of spring crops is in progress. Preparation of land for future crops is in progress in the southern States. Standing crops are bad in the northern parts of Gwalior, in Bundelkhand and in the Alampur pergana of Indore, fair in Bhopal, indifferent in Baghelkhand and good elsewhere Crops have been damaged in the Alampur pergana of Indore. Cattle disease prevails in parts of Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, Malwa and the southern States. The fodder supply is bad in the northern parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand and in the Alampur pergana of Indore and indifferent in Baghelkhand. Prices are rising in Bhopal and parts of Bundelkhand, normal in Baghelkhand, fluctuating in parts of Indore and steady elsewhere. The numbers on test works were :—Panna 695. Baoni 57, Chhatarpur 83, Sarila 200, Dhurwai 324, Bijna 252, Tori Fatehpur 238, Jigni 306, Lughasi 46, Bihat 328, Beri 948, Naigawan Rebai 47, Bilheri 239, Bijawar 524, Samthar 496 and Charkhari of Bundelkhand 490.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Distress is increasing in the Alampur pergana of Indore. People are freely resorting to relief works. There is no emaciation or wandering. People on relief works are in good condition and relief is adequate. The public health is good. Suspensions of land revenue have been granted. Prices :—Wheat 8½ gram 9 and *jowar* 10½ seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works were 1,095 and on gratuitous relief 397 ; total 1,492.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally cloudy. Light to moderate rain fell over almost all the Provinces and was accompanied by hail in seven districts. No serious damage from hail is reported. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops and preparation of land for the ensuing season's crops are still in progress. Cattle are in good condition. The supply of fodder and water is generally adequate. There were no marked variations in prices but a slight general tendency to rise.

Feudatory States :—All States received rain nowhere exceeding 1½ inches. Preparation of land for sowing of autumn crops continues. Rice rose by 2 seers and wheat by 1 seer per rupee in Bastar.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Distress is not acute. Employment is adequate in the affected tracts. Agricultural operations and collecting of *mahwa* continue as before. Slight scarcity of water and fodder is reported in some circles of the Damoh district. The public health is generally good. There were slight variations in prices. The numbers on relief were :—Works, *nil*, gratuitous relief 4,534 including 586 village watchmen.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in Sind, Surat and Khandesh. Standing spring crops are good but have been damaged by frost, insects, unfavourable winds [illegible] in the Upper Sind Frontier, by hailstorms in one-fourth of Nawabshah and by rats in one-third of Kaira and three States of Rewa Kantha. Harvesting of spring crops continues. Cotton picking is progressing in Gujarat, the Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Preparations for autumn crops continue generally. The fodder supply is inadequate in Sholapur and in one-third of Poona, Satara and Bijapur. Grass and *kadbi* are being imported. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur and is in good condition except in Sholapur. Drinking water is deficient in Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Irrigation water is deficient in the Deccan and the Karnatak. Prices are generally steady. Grain stocks are sufficient. The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 11th April were :—Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur 3,569.

Hyderabad.—Good and widespread rain fell in the Warangal district. No rain was received in the Aurangabad, B[illegible], Parbhani, Usmanabad and Bidar districts and very slight rain elsewhere. The average rainfall for the Dominions was 14 cents. Crops are being

harvested and were injured by rain. The late rice crop is generally fair and is being irrigated. It is also being harvested in parts. Fodder scarcity prevails in fourteen, water scarcity in thirty-five and cattle disease in six talukas. Prices of grains are stationary. The highest price in districts is nine seers in Mahbubnagar and the lowest eighteen seers per rupee in Bir, Nander, Usmanabad and Bidar.

Mysore.—Slight rain fell in all districts except Shimoga and Chitaldrug. Prices of food grains are generally steady and markets are well supplied. Ploughing and sowing operations are in progress. Prospects of the season are fair to good. Cattle are healthy in the greater part of the State. Water and fodder are generally available.

Coorg.—No rain fell during the week. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was fair to good in the Carnatic, the Circars (except Godavari), the Central districts (except Chittor and Coimbatore) and the south (except Tanjore) and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are generally fair to good but require rain in parts of Madura. Harvesting of paddy, dry crops and sugarcane is proceeding in parts with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy have been completed in many districts. Sowing of dry crops and planting of sugarcane are proceeding normally in parts. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of most districts Pasture is scanty in many districts but fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts in which famine has been declared.

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week (revised).			Present week.			Increase or decrease
	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
United Provinces	56,799	78,499	1,35,298	57,139	78,064	1,35,203	−[illegible]
Native States.							
Central India	1,081	397	1,478	1,095	397	1,492	+14
Total .	57,880	78,896	136,776	58,234	78,461	1,36[illegible]	+81

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 4th April 1914.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST.	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					BOMBAY.					
	Districts.									
1	Sholapur ...	(Not known)		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,528
2	Satara ...									
	Total Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,528
					UNITED PROVINCES.					
1	Muttra ...	820	425,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,104
2	Agra ...	341	125,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,734
3	Bareilly ...	1,579	1,094,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	414
4	Etawah ...	554	202,103	4,118	723	2,644	3,337	7,485	...	...
5	Budaun ...	2,010	1,083,328	...	...	...	...	...	791	1,276
6	Moradabad	1,185	705,304	...	...	...	...	...	826	1,831
7	Shahjahanpur	500	250,000	...	...	...	...	...	720	652
8	Allahabad...	1,183	354,415	...	...	...	...	...	3,575	...
9	Jhansi ...	3,634	680,688	...	...	...	...	...	2,287	13,076
10	Jalaun ...	1,549	404,775	15,270	6,960	13,050	20,010	35,280	...	...
11	[illegible]irpur...	2,292	465,223	7,240	8,620	12,766	16,386	23,6[illegible]5	...	...
12	Banda	3,200	657,000	[illegible]	16,258	2[illegible],478	38,736	68,8[illegible]8	...	...
13	Fatehpur...	1,642	676,939	...	...	...	...	...	118	2,[illegible]55
	Total United Provinces.	20,489	7,095,999	56,799	27,561	50,[illegible]38	78,499	135,298	8,326	2[illegible],922
					AJMER-MERWARA.					
1	Ajmer ...	(Not known)		...	...	...	...	...	...	16
2	Merwara ...	(Ditto)		...	...	...	...	...	...	88
	Total, Ajmer-Merwara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST.	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					CENTRAL PROVINCES					
1	Jubbulpore	1,[illegible]44	193,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,715
2	Damoh ...	1,016	135,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,741
3	Mandla* ...	2,536	222,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	248
	Total Central Provinces.	4,026	550,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,704
					CENTRAL INDIA.					
1	Alampur Pergana.	48·5	15,759	1,081	..	397	397	1,478	...	...
2	Panna ...	(Not	known) ..	...	...	...	...	...	807	...
3	Baoni ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
4	Sarila ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	172	...
5	Dhurwai ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	324	...
6	Tori Fatehpur.	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	199	...
7	Bihat ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	307	...
8	Jigni ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	165	...
9	Bilhari ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	177	...
10	Beri ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	806	...
11	Bijawar ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...
12	Chhatarpur	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	147	...
13	Bijna ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	..	252	...
14	Lugasi ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	58	...
15	Naigawan-Rebai.	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
16	Sarvthar ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	651	...
17	Charkhari .	"	"	...	...	...	..	...	446	...
	Total Central India.	43·5	15,759	1,081	...	397	397	1,478	5,095	...

*Last week's figures have been reported as this week's figures were not reported.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week. During official year 1912-13.	Mean Mileage worked. 1913.	Mean Mileage worked. 1914.	Total earnings for the last 10 days of March 1913.	Total earnings for the last 10 days of March 1914.	Earnings per mile open for 10 days of March 1913.	Earnings per mile open for 10 days of March 1914.	Total earnings from 1st April to 31st March 1913.	Total earnings from 1st April to 31st March 1914.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
State and Guaranteed Railways.												
5' 6" gauge.												
Bengal Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	319	2,494	2,669	13,83,690	12,38,000	555	464	4,13,39,944	4,16,73,000	3,33,056	...	
Bezwada Extension	356	21	21	11,482	15,800	547	752	3,88,677	4,06,000	17,323	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	666	946	999	9,67,511	12,51,000	1,023	1,252	3,24,64,426	3,57,10,000	32,45,574	...	
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	430	1,570	1,576	10,40,933	9,29,000	663	589	3,51,11,782	3,73,37,000	22,25,218	...	
East Indian	793	2,184	2,550	28,73,656	31,75,000	1,157	1,245	10,25,08,429	10,25,34,000	25,571	...	
Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	625	2,471	2,537	24,96,303	24,80,000	1,010	978	8,05,54,947	8,50,60,000	45,05,053	...	
Agra-Delhi Chord	330	126	126	59,566	82,000	473	651	22,19,750	23,08,000	88,250	...	
Baran-Kotah	86	40	40	4,916	5,500	123	137	1,79,404	1,72,000	...	7,404	
Bhopal-Itarsi	586	57	57	48,519	48,500	851	851	17,36,984	16,13,000	...	1,23,984	
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	259	2,585	2,585	11,51,905	11,02,000	446	426	3,62,14,676	3,71,06,000	8,91,324	...	
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	446	3,806	4,012	22,29,505	23,00,000	586	573	8,83,48,536	8,58,35,000	...	25,13,536	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	295	1,600	1,600	7,88,777	7,05,000	493	441	2,43,72,280	2,35,71,000	...	8,01,280	
Cawnpore-Banda (*a*)	..	...	33	...	2,500	...	76	..	62,200	62,200	...	(*a*) Opened from 21st April 1913.
Hardwar-Dehra	267	32	32	19,605	16,300	613	509	4,45,053	4,78,000	32,947	...	
3' 3⅜" gauge.												
Assam-Bengal	158	805	812	2,11,855	2,16,000	263	266	65,27,156	70,11,000	3,83,844	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	325	828	1,828	8,06,142	8,97,000	441	491	3,11,82,432	2,95,51,000	...	16,31,432	
Burma	280	[illegible]	1,552	7,90,986	8,59,000	512	553	2,24,70,144	2,46,81,000	22,10,856	...	
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	209	[illegible]	124	34,927	26,000	282	210	13,44,606	12,93,000	...	51,606	
Lucknow-Bareilly	153	298	304	61,749	86,300	207	284	23,91,089	21,69,000	...	2,22,089	
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields, 5' 6")	172	411	411	1,12,935	1,16,000	275	282	36,75,718	38,88,000	2,12,282	...	
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	379	1,396	1,454	8,68,205	8,76,000	622	602	2,74,58,919	2,80,38,000	5,79,081	...	
Travancore Branch	147	108	108	22,470	23,000	208	213	8,25,023	8,89,000	63,977	...	
Tirhoot	242	792	791	3,11,688	2,89,000	392	365	99,65,412	1,01,08,000	1,42,588	...	
2' 6" gauge.												
Jorhat (Provincial)	78	32		3,887	2,700	121	84	1,22,379	1,23,000	621	...	
Total	415	25,571	26,253	1,63,01,222	1,67,42,600	637	638	55,19,47,866	56,16,16,200	96,68,334	...	

5' 6" gauge.	Amritsar-Patti	198	56	56	10,819	30,000	354	536	5,60,139	7,29,000	1,68,861	...	
	Bhopal Ujjain	179	114	114	26,578	33,000	233	289	10,63,617	11,11,000	47,383	...	
	Bina-Goona Baran	71	148	[illegible]	18,103	22,000	122	149	5,43,263	6,09,000	65,737	...	
	Delhi-Umbala-Kalka	332	192	[illegible]	1,08,402	1,26,000	565	656	33,12,199	32,02,000	...	1,10,199	
	Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	104	16	[illegible]	2,303	4,000	150	250	86,231	1 12,000	25,769	...	
	Jullundur Doab	...	33	[illegible]	4,053	12,000	123	117	(b) 29,673	2,65,000	2,35,327	...	(b) From 1st January 1913.
	Khanpur-Chachran	25	22	22	676	1,000	31	41	28,925	35,900	6,975	...	
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	182	79	79	22,382	23,000	283	291	7,46,625	8,59,000	1,12,375	...	
	Nagda-Ujjain	169	34	34	7,404	7,800	218	229	2,98,249	2,96,000	...	2,219	
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	311	334	334	1,88,278	2,73,000	564	817	59,25,628	65,40,000	6,14,372	...	
	Petlad-Cambay	172	34	34	8,445	8,700	248	256	3,03,284	2,99,000	...	4,281	
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	348	108	108	43,401	58,000	402	537	19,60,376	17,73,000	...	1,87,376	
	Southern Punjab	230	[illegible]	425	1,14,215	1,68,000	269	395	50,95,185	54,20,000	3,24,815	...	
	Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	142	[illegible]	155	28,656	51,000	185	329	11,45,341	13,24,000	1,78,659	...	
	Sutlej Valley	47	[illegible]	208	15,663	27,000	75	130	5,10,033	6,96,000	1,85,967	...	
	Tapti Valley	176	155	155	44,433	44,900	287	290	14,19,300	15,04,000	84,700	...	
	Tarkessur	333	22	22	11,399	10,000	518	454	3,80,584	3,54,000	...	26,584	
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	[illegible]	34	34	3,050	3,100	90	91	1,24,177	1,24,000	...	177	
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmakhed Extension)	76	89	89	12,300	12,600	138	142	3,53,966	3,90,000	36,034	...	
	Bengal and North-Western	182	1,200	1,239	3,05,422	2,91,000	255	235	1,11,55,885	1,05,39,000	...	5,16,885	
	Bengal-Dooars	181	153	153	29,959	42,800	195	280	14,40,616	16,16,000	1,75,384	...	
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	124	52	52	13,127	10,500	257	202	3,35,367	3,54,000	18,633	...	
	Bhavnagar (including Dhranga[illegible])	150	194	227	48,996	57,200	253	252	15,09,470	15,00,000	...	9,470	
	Cooch Behar	163	33	33	8,536	9,600	259	291	2,79,417	2,96,000	15,583	...	
	Dibru-Sadiya	299	86	86	40,576	45,200	472	526	13,35,377	13,48,000	12,623	...	
	Gaekwar's Me[illegible] (including Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi)	78	181	184	22,075	23,900	120	130	7,14,838	7,80,000	35,162	...	
	Gondal-[illegible]andar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	121	211	220	56,823	61,100	270	278	13,23,677	13,98,000	74,323	...	
	[illegible]abad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	192	442	442	1,28,024	2,00,000	292	452	44,16,249	44,67,000	50,751	...	
	Jaipur	87	73	73	9,805	9,300	134	127	3,31,370	3,14,000	...	17,370	
	Jamnagar	90	54	54	8,887	9,400	165	174	2,51,577	2,87,000	35,423	...	
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	107	995	1,057	1,49,168	2,12,000	150	201	55,13,825	53,74,000	...	1,39,825	
	Junagad	93	111	113	18,725	21,300	169	188	5,34,754	6,16,000	81,246	...	
	Kolhapur	210	29	29	10,070	11,000	347	379	3,16,480	3,27,000	10,520	...	
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	40	100	100	9,160	6,700	92	67	2,06,258	2,24,000	17,742	...	
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	148	93	93	21,926	16,800	236	181	7,15,559	6,40,000	...	75,559	
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	132	55	55	9,028	14,000	164	255	3,78,426	5,13,000	1,34,574	...	
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	143	268	268	56,776	57,000	212	213	21,13,522	20,46,000	...	67,522	
	Sangli	146	5	5	1,097	1,300	219	260	37,933	38,100	167	...	
	Shoranur Cochin	187	65	65	21,007	21,600	323	332	6,30,553	6,53,000	22,447	...	
	Tanjore District Board	175	103	103	29,710	29,700	288	288	9,35,114	9,93,000	57,886	...	
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	95	67	67	9,352	8,300	140	124	3,30,588	3,03,000	...	27,588	
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	96	116	116	24,604	30,500	208	436	10,25,487	13,02,000	2,76,513	...	
	Champaner-Shivrajpur	92	20	20	3,557	2,700	178	135	95,937	88,400	...	7,537	
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	89	118	142	21,754	21,600	184	152	5,47,637	6,38,000	90,363	...	
	Godhra-Lunavada (c)	...	...	24	...	1,100	...	46	...	11,900	11,900	...	(c) Opened from 5th December 1913.
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	14	26	26	594	700	23	27	(d) 15,151	21,900	6,749	...	(d) From 1st June 1912.
	Murtajapur-Ellichpur (e)	...	...	48	...	5,900	...	123	...	88,700	88,700	...	(e) Opened from 1st December 1913.
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	...	28	28	2,440	2,000	87	107	(f) 6,571	1,01,000	94,429	...	(f) From 5th March 1913.
	Rajpipla	63	37	37	5,659	5,400	153	146	1,20,050	1,31,000	10,950	...	
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	430	51	51	41,976	42,000	823	824	11,41,530	11,74,000	32,470	...	
	Pipar Road Bhavi	...	25	25	560	600	22	24	(g) 5,863	25,400	19,537	...	(g) From 1st January 1913.
	TOTAL	163	7,252	7,563	17,90,983	22,08,300	248	252	6,16,85,876	6,39,54,300	22,68,424	...	
	GRAND TOTAL	350	32,823	33,816	1,81,01,205	1,89,50,900	551	560	61,36,33,742	62,55,70,500	1,19,36,758	...	

Simla, the 16th April 1914.

C. F. ANDERSON, *Major, R.E.*,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

Registered No. C-696.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th March 1914.

On and after the 4th April and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. After the 28th March all notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

Rates of Subscription.	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V and VI, or Supplement	0	4	0

A special price will be fixed for specially heavy issues of the *Gazette* or any particular Part.
Postage of single copies varies according to weight.
Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 18th April 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

April 6.

1568. General Electric Co. *Improvements in and relating to liquid rheostat.*
1569. General Electric Co. *Improvements in and relating to vacuum tubes.*
1570. Allgemeine Gesellschaft für chemische Industrie m. b. H. *An improved method of freeing solid paraffin hydrocarbons from liquid admixtures.*
1571. J. E. Minnitt. *Improvements in resilient metallic keys for the chairs of permanent way.*
1572. J. Flower, J. W. Bradley and G. Wichmann. *A new or improved internal-combustion turbine, applicable also as a steam turbine.*
1573. Heinze Electric Co. *Improvements in carburetters.*
1574. C. P. Eden. *Improvements in or relating to distance or range finders.*
1575. K. S. Jassawalla. *An improved ventilated box for the storage and conveyance of fruit and other perishable articles.*

April 7.

1576. A. G. Cooper. *Improvements in engine lubricators.*
1577. B. Greer-Spencer. *Auto-locking and registering device for tippling machines.*
1578. F. Pfleumer. *Improvements in and relating to vehicle wheels.*

April 8.

1579. R. P. van Calcar, J. Ellerman and H. J. Martijn. *Method of producing air of low temperature and in simultaneously producing ice.*
1580. T. H. B. Gayner. *Improvements in pneumatic tyres and the like.*
1581. R. E. Bury. *Theft proof washer holder for vacuum or air pipe coupling.*

April 9.

1582. W. Youlten. *Improvements relating to the ginning of cotton and apparatus suitable therefor.*
1583. T. E. Haywood, A. G. Kershaw, Saxby & Farmer Ld. and Saxby & Farmer (India) Ld. *Improvements in railway signalling and interlocking apparatus.*
1584. J. J. C. Paterson. *A new or improved apparatus for flushing commodes and the like.*
1585. J. J. C. Paterson. *A new or improved convertible berth for railway carriages and the like.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

906. D. C. Barooah and G. N. Barooah. *Improvements in concrete well rings and the like.*
1187. N. B. Bach. *An improved process of sugar manufacture.*
1327. R. C. Dyrianatha Modelier. *A new composition of matter for spreading on road surface to suppress dust.*
1432. P. J. Negroponte. *An improved deodorizer.*
1447. P. Menzel. *A tube for conducting and insulating purposes and a machine and a method for producing such a tube.*
1455. A. H. Burbidge and R. E. Alderman. *Improvements in or relating to removing and replacing electric lamps.*
1474. P. C. Chattopadhyay. *A new or improved form of portable gas generator for generating gases by the action of liquids on chemicals and specially meant for generating oxygen gas.*

1495. A. Fischer. *An improved method of ventilating pearling and polishing machines for rice or other grains.*
1497. W. J. Aust. *A new or improved railway signal control.*
1503. M. Banyai. *Improved process of and apparatus for making oriental carpets.*
1520. L. Linden. *Method and apparatus for the purification of liquids such as impure water.*
1522. Det Kontinentale Syndikat for Poulsen Radio-Telegrafi. *Improvements in transmitters for wireless telegraphy.*
1530. W. Barr. *Improvements in account registers.*
1531. W. Barr. *Improvements in account registers.*
1532. W. Barr. *Improvements in account registers.*
1533. W. Barr. *Improvements in account registers.*
1534. W. Barr. *Improvements in account registers.*
1535. Allgemeine Gesellschaft für chemische Industrie m. b. H. *A process for refining mineral oils such as petroleum.*
1539. W. Larymore. *A device for supporting socks or half hose.*
1541. S. Hayes. *Improvements in machines for moulding from cement and other plastic materials artificial slates, tiles, sheets or the like for roofing and other purposes.*
1543. J. H. Lidholm. *Improvements in process of and means for producing calcium cyanamide.*
1544. J. Mc A. Long. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for making ice cream and analogous substances.*
1545. General Electric Co. *Improvements in incandescent lamps.*
1548. Maharajah M. Ummed Singh. *Improvements in and relating to electric lamps for rifle shooting by night.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

790. R. P van Calcar, J. Ellerman and H. J. Martijn. *Improvements in the treating and simultaneously sterilising of air.*
1378. Central Securities Co. *Vehicle wheel.*
1437. S. T. Gresham. *A new or improved device for preventing the rattling of sliding frames and the like.*
1439. M. Nethersole. *Automatic regulating shutter for controlling the passage of flood over dams or from storage reservoirs.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1287. DeHymel, Shiner, Rives & Matlock.
1329. Klapproth.
1330. Kinney.
1331. Herber.
1334. Bobory.
1336. Cox.
1337. "Kristallit" Sporteis-Gesellschaft, m. b. H.
1338. Rutter.

PATENTS SEALED.

1065. Donald.
1087. [illegible]oerjee.
1175. M[illegible]kay.
1196. Gill & Devidass.
1233. Orth.
1274. Jagjiwandas.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

423 of 1902. V[illegible]cuum Brake Co. (To 27 May 1915.)
598 of 1906. Gr[illegible]mophone & Typewriter Ld. (To 25 June 1915.)
286 of 1907. Dur[illegible]m. (To 20 December 1915.)
485 of 1907. Wood & anr. (To 30 May 1915.)
352 of 1908. Thomas. (To 5 April 1915.)
441 of 1908. Gunyon. (To 20 April 1915.)
139 of 1909. Friderichsen. (To 24 April 1915.)
220 of 1909. Gaultier. ([illegible] 14 December 1915.)
493 of 1909. Hardy. (To 4 May 1915.)
17 of 1910. Glaser & Mull[illegible]. (To 27 April 1915.)
130 of 1910. Walker. (To 2 April 1915.)
152 of 1910. Dondey & anr. ([illegible]o 28 April 1915.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1901.

448, (Hulburd).

1909.

154, (Santra). 275, (Pyne). 395, (Dass). 584, (Burn & Co.). 586, (Fox). 608, (Barrios). 623, (Brey).

PATENTS SEALED UNDER SECTION 81.

194 of 1902. Joshi.
284 of 1909. Shelley.
402 of 1910. A. C. Clark & Co.
575 of 1911. Heilmann.

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

April 6th to 11th, 1914.

Class 13. Nos. 1350-1363. The Calico Printers' Association Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. April 6.

Class 15. No. 1364. The Calico Printers' Association Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. April 6.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subje[illegible] commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.

CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price R	Price a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual subscription with postage		3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journal, 1912		1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th April 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund *				1,91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	80,42,486	4	5			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,87,33,311	11	1	2,67,75,797	15	6
[illegible] Deposits at Head Office and Branches				1[illegible],18,0[illegible]98	11	1
Bank Post B[illegible] etc.				10,31,571	9	0
Sundries				21,01,976	1	1
RUPEES				26,09,04,244	4	8

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				1,80,87,090	0	0
Other authorized Investments				1,03,47,668	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				5,24,64,968	8	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				5,58,46,437	9	1
Bills discounted and purchased				2,94,89,058	9	11
Balances with other Banks				9,42,098	2	6
Bullion				......		
Dead Stock				24,63,709	5	4
Stamps				16,010	1	9
Sundries				3,82,404	4	3
				17,00,39,434	9	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*5,00,17,617	7	4			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†4,08,47,192	3	9	9,08,64,809	11	1
RUPEES				26,09,04,244	4	8

		Rs.	A.	P.
* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs.; value	Rs.	3,70,065	0	0
† Do. do. do.	"	11,89,545	0	0
	Rs.	15,59,610	0	0

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 16th April 1914.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 40·96.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise, it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3¼-grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and *residual alkaloid* or *amorphous cinchona alkaloid* which contains about 10 per cent. of *pure amorphous alkaloid* are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These are sold strictly cash and in advance.* On *no account drugs are sent per V. P. Post.* These are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipur.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1912 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 "

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 "

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 "

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	R
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.

Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Residual alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb., and 1-lb. tins.

Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Posts. A scale of Postage is given below.

[For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 annas; 1 lb. 6 annas ; 2 lbs. 10 annas ; 3 lbs. 12 annas ; 4 lbs. 1 Re. ; 5 lbs. Re. 1 annas 4 ; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 annas 6.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta:—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination, in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	R 3	a copy.
(2)	"	1903-04	"	" 3	"
(3)	"	1904-05	"	" 3	"
(4)	"	1908-09	"	" 3	"
(5)	"	1909-10	"	" 3-8	"
(6)	"	1910-11	"	" 3-8	"
(7)	"	1911-12	"	" 2-8	"
(8)	"	1912-13	"	" 2-8	"

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Interpretership and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit, and No. (8) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 16 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . . Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . . Government Observatory, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Jawala Prasad, II. . . . . . B. I. Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
5. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DACCA.

1. Abdul Ghani . . . . C/o Abdus Shakoor, Kotwal, The Black Watch, Camp, Dacca.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. M.C. Saihgal . . . . . . 2nd Bn., King's Regiment, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1.	M. Muhammad Din	Pay Havildar and Head Clerk 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2.	M. Ghulam Jilani	R. A. Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1.	M.S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1.	M. Bodh Raj	Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2.	M. Ahmed Din	81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3.	M. Abdur Rahim	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4.	M. Abdul Karim	Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	M. Ghulam Rasul	Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fazl-i-Haq	Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

SUBATHU.

1.	M. Gulzar Lal	South Lancashire Regiment, Subathu.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

CALCUTTA.

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CORONATION DURBAR AND OF THE VISIT OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS TO INDIA, 1911-12.

To meet the repeated demands of the public, the Government of India have decided to publish a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911

This book will be compiled from the official records, and will contain lists of all persons taking part in the celebrations and ceremonies. There will also be numerous illustrations, portraits, maps, plans, etc.

It will be published in two editions, a popular one in a cloth binding at a cost not exceeding Rs. 7-8, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, which will contain a list of the subscribers, at a cost of about Rs. 250.

A translation of the popular edition will be made in Urdu and possibly in other languages also, if the demand is sufficient

It is expected that the work will be ready for publication shortly ; names are still being registered for the various editions, and application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

EXAMINATION QUALIFYING FOR ADMISSION TO THE SUBORDINATE ACCOUNTS BRANCH FOR 4TH GRADE, P. W. D.

The examination is conducted by the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

The examination in 1914 will be held on June 1st and 2nd at the following centres:—

Centres.	*Registering Officer.*
(1) The Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. (There is no other centre at Calcutta.)	For candidates registered by the Accountant-General, Bengal. For candidates registered by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs. The Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway. The Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway. The Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal Nagpur Railway. For candidates outside Government service over 25 years of age registered by the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
(2) Office of the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.	For candidates registered by the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa.
(3) The Office of the Comptroller, Shillong . .	For candidates registered by him.
(4) The Office of the Accountant General, Rangoon .	Ditto.
(5) The Office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Chittagong.	Ditto.
(6) The Office of the Accountant General, Railways, Simla.	Ditto.
(7) The Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Lower Ganges Bridge, Paksey.	Ditto.

Intending candidates in Government service must apply for registration to one of the Government officials on the above list.

Intending candidates over 25 years of age not in Government service must apply for registration to the Principal.

Applications on the prescribed form must reach the office of the registering officer not later than May 1st, 1914. They must be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10 and the followig certificates in original, or true copies of them certified by an officer of the Engineer on Accountant Branch. These certificates will not be returned.

(i) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)

(ii) Certificate of age, baptismal or of birth (not required, if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(iii) Certificate that the application is the candidate's own handwriting.

Copies of Rules may be had on application from the undersigned.

B. HEATON,
Principal.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
Sibpur, the 23rd March 1914.

NOTICE.

Whereas the tomb of one Mr. Alexander at the new cemetery of Madhupur, Police Station Madhupur, Sub-Division Deoghur, District Santhal Parganas, is in a bad state of repairs and Mrs. Alexander, care of Superintendent, Preventive Service, Custom House, Calcutta, though addressed four times having failed to come forward for its repairs, it is hereby notified for general information that the tomb will be demolished.

J. M. CHRISTIAN,
Sub-Divisional Officer, Deoghur.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, F., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia, *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry, Veteran Company	Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Reith McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

A. W. DALDY, *Captain*,
Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
9TH (SECUNDERABAD) DIVISION, BOLARUM;
1ST APRIL 1914.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH APRIL 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	3	...	16	11	30	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	6	24	...	...	...	...	...	...

Silver tendered for British Dollar Coinage but not brought to account.

Silver tendered for subsidiary coinage for the Straits Settlements Government but not brought to account.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT; }
Calcutta, the 15th April 1914 }

H. J. WALLIS, Captain, I.A.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th April 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th April 1914.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (Purchase price).			Remarks
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta .	1,88,78,710	25,63,34,115	27,52,12,825	8,15,34,604	1,31,13,893	...	9,15,00,000	.	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	32,61,48,443	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500.
Cawnpore . .	..	3,40,39,945	3,40,39,945	3,65,33,156	77,34,465	.				...	..	...	4,42,67,621	(b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571.
Lahore . .	.	4,26,37,470	4,26,37,470	2,00,87,410	78,58,035	...		.	..			...	2,79,45,445	
Bombay . .	2,04,75,180	11,74,50,030	13,79,25,210	1,18,78,790	16,79,91,405	...	.	..	...	...	.	.	17,98,70,195	
Karachi . .	...	1,76,16,180	1,76,16,180	28,46,425	27,39,195	...		..	...		.	..	55,85,620	
Madras . .	1,05,61,805	7,61,21,460	8,67,03,285	2,14,24,105	50,14,425	..		.		...			2,64,35,530	
Rangoon . .		6,28,13,270	6,28,13,270	3,33,72,796	86,81,490	.			...			..	4,20,54,266	
	4,99,35,695	60,70,12,490	65,69,48,185	20,76,77,286	21,31,32,908	...	9,15,00,000		.	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	65,23,10,140	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			46,63,045	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									25,000	
Total Circulation R .			65,22,85,140								Total Reserve R .		65,22,85,140	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th April 1914.
The Silver held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 15th April 1914 to 6,00 lakhs in coined rupees.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 49 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 2nd April 1914.

In the matter of Isa Osman, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Isa Osman, Clerk to Messrs. Mulla Dawood Sons & Co., residing at No. 78, 27th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of April 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Isa Osman.

CASE No. 50 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 2nd April 1914.

In the matter of Baboo Dadu Singh, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Baboo Dadu Singh, unemployed, residing in the 125th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of April 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Baboo Dadu Singh.

CASE No. 51 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 7th April 1914.

In the matter of C. Kyan Foke, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by C. Kyan Foke, Clerk, Messrs. Norman Clarke Dunlop & Co., residing at No. 87, Yegyaw Quarter, Rangoon, on the 7th day of April 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said C. Kyan Foke.

J. HORMASJI,

Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF MUNSHI RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 48 OF 1913.

Delhi, the 2nd April 1914.

In the matter of Wali Mohamad, son of Karim Bux of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 2nd October 1913, on behalf of the debtor himself and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 48 OF 1913.

Delhi, the 6th April 1914.

Whereas Wali Mohamad was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 2nd April 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent, and Clerk of this Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th April 1914.

No. 29-G.—The following appointment is made with effect from the 1st April 1914:—

Mr. H. A. Windsor, Superintendent, to be Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary.

The 14th April 1914.

No. 56-G.—Major H. G. W. Chandler, Military Accountant, 2nd Class, Military Accounts Department, is granted combined leave out of India (private affairs) for 8 months from the 27th April 1914, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, the first sixty days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army. Pension Service—25th year commenced, 4th December 1913.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant-General.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th April 1914.

No. 41.—The services of No. 1110, 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Hakim Singh, I.S.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 7th August 1913.

The 8th April 1914.

No. 42.—2nd class Assistant Surgeon E. C. R. Fox, I.S.M.D., attached to the Pasteur Institute of India, Kasauli, is placed on special duty under the Indian Research Fund Association, with effect from the 28th March 1914.

3rd class Assistant Surgeon G. H. Blaker, I.S.M.D., is attached to the Pasteur Institute of India, Kasauli, with effect from the 28th March 1914, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon E. C. R. Fox on other duty.

R. A. NEEDHAM, Captain, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 4th April 1914.

No. 13.—Mr. J. O'C. Fitzpatrick, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th April 1914, or a subsequent date that his services can be spared.

F. W. PIRRIE, Lieut.-Colonel, I. A.,
Offg. Superintendent, Southern Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA—EASTERN CIRCLE

NOTIFICATION.

Shillong, the 9th April 1914.

No. 4.—Mr. A. F. Murphy, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 3 months from the 1st May 1914, or subsequent date of availing himself of it under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

C. W. ROBERTSON, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
Offg. Superintendent, Eastern Circle.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN

NOTIFICATION.

Dated, the 11th April 1914.

No. 1756.—It is notified for information that the following persons have been granted certificates of approval bearing this date by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan under Part I of the Rules for the grant by local Governments of licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining eases in British India published with Government of India Resolution No. 7552-7581-121 of the 15th September 1913 :—

(i) W. C. Clements Esquire.

J. C RIMINGTON, Colonel,
Secretary to A. G. G. in the P.W.D., Baluchistan.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 6th April 1914.

No. 378.—Mr. A. Miller, Vice-Principal of the Government College, Ajmer, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year in continuation of the college summer Vacation which commences on the 25th April and ends on the 16th July 1914.

Mount Abu, the 11th April 1914.

No. $\frac{416}{4}$.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify the appointment of Sri Niwas Mahajan Rathi *vice* Munib Mangi Lal as a nominated member of the Kekri Municipal Committee with effect from the 1st April 1914.

No. $\frac{424}{330}$.—Under section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Captain J. D. Strong, I. A., officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

Abu, 13th April 1914

No. 503-390—Mr. Nandlal, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Victoria Hospital at Ajmer is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 17 days combined with leave on medical certificate for 5 months and 28 days, with effect from the 1st December 1913.

Mr. Suraj Narain, Assistant Surgeon of Beawar, is posted to the Victoria Hospital at Ajmer during Assistant Surgeon Nandlal's absence on combined leave or pending further orders.

This office notification No. 1243-C-390, dated the 6th December 1913 is cancelled.

No. 18-C.-5—Munshi Hukam Chand, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in Ajmer-Merwara, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days with effect from the 4th May, 1914, or such subsequent date on which he may be allowed to avail himself of it.

By order,
R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,
First Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Delhi, the 8th April 1914.

No. 2411-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half month ending 31st March 1914 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	37	60	...	3	3	37	...	9	...	...	8	6	9	5	14
Nangloi	31	28	...	2	...	18	...	7	...	...	1	...	2	4	6
Najafgarh	53	46	...	..	...	25	...	20	...	...	1	1	8	11	19
Subzimundi	5	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	54	60	..	...	...	35	...	20	...	...	5	2	7	6	13
Raisena	16	22	...	...	...	15	...	5	...	...	2	...	5	1	6
Total of the District	196	220	...	5	3	131	...	61	...	...	17	9	31	28	59

Delhi, the 8th April 1914.

No. 2413-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the head-quarters of the Province of Delhi are published for information :—

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the head-quarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 31st March 1914.

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.
Wheat, white	10	0
Barley	12	8
Rice { Best sort	3	0
Rice { Common sort	5	12
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	11	8
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	10	0
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...	
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...	
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	12	8
Maize	12	8
Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (D l)	10	0
Firewood	60	0
Salt, Sambhar { Wholesale	...	
Salt, Sambhar { Retail	22	0
Coal (Bengal)	53	0
Gur	8	12
Cotton (unginned)	5	12
Bejhar	13	0

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the head-quarters of the Province of Delhi during the fortnight ending 31st March 1914.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees. Rs. A. P.
Rice, unhusked	3 8 0
„ husked	6 11 0
Wheat	3 13 0
Barley	3 1 0
Oats	...
Jowár	3 5 0
Bájra	3 12 0
Maize	3 1 0
Gram	3 1 0
Arhar Dál	4 12 0
Linseed	8 0 0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	6 2 0
Poppyseed	...
Til (Jinjili seed)	9 0 0
Sugar (raw), Gur	4 4 0
Cotton (cleaned)	17 0 0
Cotton seed	2 10 0
Ghi	51 0 0
Flour (wheat)	4 5 0
Tobacco leaf (dry)	7 12 0
Turmeric (unground)	9 0 0
Salt	1 12 0
Raw hides (cow)	35 0 0
Bran	2 2 0
Grass (dry)	1 2 3
Bhusa	1 8 0
Jowar stalks (dry)	2 0 0
Kerosene oil (per tin, Victoria brand)	2 2 9
Bengal coal	0 12 0
Plough bullocks, per pair	150 0 0
Sheep, per score	80 0 0
Beghar	2 15 0

The 9th April 1914.

No. 2435-*C. & I.*—Under the provisions of section 248 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, VII of 1913, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the Additional District Magistrate, Delhi, to be an Assistant Registrar under the said Act.

No. 2443-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), Mr. J. Addison, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Delhi District.

No. 2449-*Education*.—The following bye-laws framed by the Municipal Committee of Delhi under the provisions of Section 197 of Act III of 1911 (The Punjab Municipal Act), regarding the licensing of premises for the sale of meat and the carriage of meat within the municipal limits of Delhi, are approved by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi Province and are hereby published for general information.

The bye-laws will come into force six weeks after the date of publication of the notification.

Bye-laws for licensing of premises for the sale of meat and the carriage of meat within the municipal limits of Delhi.

Under Section 197, Act III of 1911 (The Punjab Municipal Act).

Definition.—For the purpose of these bye-laws, 'meat' means beef, pork, or the flesh of goats, buffalows, sheep, deer, fish or fowls intended for human or animal consumption.

1. No person shall expose or keep for sale meat in any premises until such premises have been licensed in Form A appended to these bye-laws.

Provided that no license shall be required for a Municipal Meat Market.

2. Such license (Ijazatnama) shall not be issued until in the opinion of the Committee the premises are structurally fit for the sale of meat.

NOTE.—Structural fitness for the sale of meat includes the existence of stone floors, walls well plastered and white washed, suitable drains and at least one ventilator.

3. The fee payable for a license for premises issued under bye-law No. 1 shall be Rs. 2.

4. The licensee of premises licensed for the sale of meat shall be bound by the conditions under which the license is issued.

5. The occupier of premises licensed under bye-law No. 1 shall provide such receptacles and appliances for the sanitation of the premises as the Municipal Committee may by special or general notice direct.

6. No person shall expose meat for sale in any street or public place, but meat may be hawked for sale after 2 P.M. by the occupiers of licensed premises or stalls in a Municipal Meat Market and their authorized servants. Such hawking shall be confined as far as possible to Mohallas in the occupation of Mohammedans; the Municipal Committee may by resolution forbid such hawking in specified streets or areas. Provided that this rule shall not apply to the sale of fish which may be hawked in the streets at any time during the day.

NOTE.—This rule or any part of it may be held in abeyance by the Municipal Committee on the occasion of religious festivals.

7. No person shall carry or transport meat for sale through any street or public place except in clean receptacles and covered by a clean cloth in such a manner that the meat shall not be visible to passers-by.

8. Nothing in these bye-laws shall be deemed to set aside the control of the sale of beef which is exercised by the Deputy Commissioner under Section 43, Act IV of 1872 (The Punjab Laws Act).

9. Any person who commits a breach of bye-laws 1, 5, 6, or 7 shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees and if the breach is a continuing one to a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

License for the sale of meat.

(*See Chief Commissioner's Notification No.* *dated*)

Permission is hereby given for the sale of meat in the premises (*a*) situated in____________________________________

and described in the Municipal Tax Register as___________________________

____

This license is granted to____

son of____________________________________, who is the land-lord/tenant of the said premises subject to the following conditions :—

(1) that the licensee will keep the premises structurally fit for the sale of meat.

(2) that the licensee will keep the premises in a clean and sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Municipal Committee.

(3) that the licensee will comply promptly with all notices issued by the Municipal Committee in respect to sanitation.

(4) that a copy of this license is always posted up in the licensed premises.

(5) that this license may be withdrawn by the Municipal Committee if any of the foregoing conditions are broken or for any other reason given in writing.

By order of the Municipal Committee,

*Dated*________________________ *191* . *Health Officer.*

(*a*) *Boundaries.*—North____________

South____________

East____________

West____________

The 9th April 1914.

No. 2461-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 4th April 1914 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	90	75	165	84	75	159	...	...	...	106	4	33	..	16	5	23	25	48	38·45	37·1
	Notified Area.	3,673	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·8	41·6
	Total	...	90	76	166	86	76	162	...	...	...	108	4	34	...	16	5	23	25	48	...	...

The 14th April 1914.

No. 2509-*Home*.—It is hereby notified that His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday will be celebrated on Monday, the 22nd June 1914, which day the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare shall be observed as a public holiday in Delhi Province, within the meaning of section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI of 1881.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 9th April 1914.

No. 26.—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to empower the District Judge, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to exercise all the jurisdiction conferred by the said Act upon the Court.

P. B. WARBURTON,

First Assistant Resident.

RAJPUTANA ADMINISTRATION-PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS BY THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

Dated Mount Abu, the 7th April 1914.

No. 687-S.—Mr. F. W. Conroy, Sub-Engineer, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with 3 months' furlough, with effect from the 1st May 1914, or the subsequent date on which he is relieved under Articles 233, 260 and 338 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

H. C. SANDERS,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in the Public Works Department, Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT SECRETARIAT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 9th April 1914.

No. 490-E.—L. Bhagat Ram is appointed a temporary Engineer and posted to the IV Project Division, II Circle, with effect from the 1st April 1914.

No. 493-E.—M. Abdul Hamid is appointed a temporary Engineer and posted to the VI Project Division, 2nd Circle, with effect from the 1st April 1914.

No. 504-E.—Mr. R. T. Russell having been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as an Assistant Architect, he assumed charge of his duties in this Department on the forenoon of the 6th April 1914.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that in September 1913, current coins of the total value of Rs. 14-3-9 were found by certain persons while digging at the foot of a cocoanut tree in S. N. 50-2 of Palimar village, Udipi Taluk, South Canara District in the Madras Presidency, belonging to the Mulki Venkatramana temple in the Mangalore Taluk.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Canara at his Office at Mangalore at 3 P.M. on Monday, the 7th September 1914, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

SOUTH CANARA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Camp Brahmavar, 5th April 1914.

(*Illegible*),
for Collector.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay, the 9th April 1914.

No. 20.—The following *Officiating* appointments are made in the Marine Survey of India, with effect from 28th March 1914, *vice* Commander E. J. Headlam, R.I.M., 1st Class Assistant Surveyor, on leave.

To be Officiating Assistant Surveyor, 1st Class.

Lieutenant C. R. Campbell, R.I.M., 2nd Class Assistant Surveyor.

To be Officiating Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant R. A. Melhuish, R.I.M., 3rd Class Assistant Surveyor.

To be Officiating Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Class.

Lieutenant W. A. Galbraith, R.I.M., 4th Class Assistant Surveyor.

No. 21.—With reference to Royal Indian Marine Notification No. 6, dated 29th January 1914, Lieutenant A. G. Maundrell, R.I.M., 4th Class Assistant Surveyor, Marine Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Surveyor 3rd Class, with effect from 28th March 1914, *vice* Lieutenant E. H. Dauglish, R.I.M., on leave.

E. W. HUDDLESTON,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th April 1914.

No. 22.—Lt. R. H. Stallard, R.E., Assistant Engineer and Assistant Agent, having returned to duty on the forenoon of 10th April 1914, the unexpired portion of the one month and fourteen days' Special (Examination) leave granted to him with effect from the 11th March 1914 in this office Notification No. 14, dated the 13th March 1914, is hereby cancelled.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 8th April 1914.

No. 27.—Mr. W. P. Freeman, District Traffic Superintendent, is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 316, Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for three months and special leave for the remaining period, with effect from the 17th April 1913.

This is in supersession of this office Notification No. 17 of 1913.

No. 28.—Mr. H. S. Sales, Bridge Engineer, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for six months and twenty days, *viz.*, privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 22nd April 1914, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

This supersedes Agent's Notification No. 10 of 1914.

The 14th April 1914.

No. 29.—Mr. F. V. Mahony, Assistant Storekeeper in Class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations combined leave for 6 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 30th March 1914.

2. This supersedes Agent's Notification No. 15 of 1914.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th April 1914.

No. 1029-*Ap*.—Mr. D. S. Captain, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 10 days combined with furlough for 3 months and 24 days with effect from the 31st March 1914.

Mr. J. E. Reporter, Inspector of post offices, Thana Sub-Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on combined leave of Mr. D. S. Captain, or until further orders.

No. 1038-*Ap*.—M. Niaz Hussain, late Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, and Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Eastern Circle, is granted leave on medical certificate for 3 months and 10 days with effect from the 12th December 1913.

Lala Uttam Chand, Assistant Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, from the 17th December 1913 and until further orders, *vice* M. Niaz Hussain, on leave on medical certificate.

The 11th April 1914.

No. 1046-*Ap*.—Mr. C. A. Stowell, Deputy Postmaster-General, officiating in the 2nd grade and Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Southern Circle, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough without medical certificate out of India for 3 months with effect from the 27th April 1914 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. B. M. Gorman, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, and Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Southern Circle, during the absence on combined leave of Mr. C. A. Stowell, or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th April 1914.

No. 1828-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 25th March 1914 to 7th April 1914.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Agra Mills	United Provinces	25th March 1914	Opened.
Agra Nai-ki-Mandi	Do.	" " "	"
Bahat	Do.	20th " "	"
Barharwa	Bengal	23rd " "	"
Bhagalpur Nathnagar	Bihar and Orissa	21st " "	"
Degana	Rajputana	25th " "	"
Devgad Baria	Bombay Presidency	21st January 1914	"
Fort Gloster	Bengal	31st March 1914	"
Gola (Gorakhpur)	United Provinces	20th " "	"
Jamhor	Bihar and Orissa	30th " "	"
Kotla	Punjab	" " "	"
Manjhi	Bihar and Orissa	27th " "	"
Manzai	Baluchistan	25th " "	Closed.
Mohonganj	Bengal	26th " "	Opened.
Natcharkoil	Madras Presidency	21st " "	"
Pindi Bhatian	Punjab	1st April 1914	"
Poona Bhavanipeth	Bombay Presidency	2nd " "	"
Poona Sachapir Street	Do	" " "	"
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Dhona	Rohilkhand Kumaon Railway	15th March 1914	Opened.
Sank	Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	4th February 1914	"

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph offices are notified :—

"Jasidih" instead of "Baidyanath Junction" (from 1st April 1914).
"Coimbatore Lawley Road" instead of "Coimbatore Agricultural College" (from 1st May 1914).
"Coonoor Road" instead of "Coonoor Railway Station" (from 1st May 1914).
"Nanded" instead of "Nander."
"Sailu" instead of "Selu."
"Uravakonda" instead of "Urvakonda."
"Vernerpur" instead of "Venerpur."

H. CHARLES,
for Deputy Director General of Telegraph Traffic.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th April 1914.

No. 1876-*T*.—Mr. Palamal, Deputy Superintendent (Traffic), 2nd class, pay Rs. 250-325, is granted furlough for one month with effect from the 19th March 1914 in extension of the combined leave sanctioned in Telegraph Department Notification No. 3-T, dated the 22nd April 1912.

Mr. J. Garrad, Telegraph Master, pay Rs. 220-250, continues to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, during the absence of Mr. Palamal or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th April 1914.

No. 286—Mr. E. J. Blackman, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade I, and Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Class V, has been granted by the Director-in Chief, privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 1 year, with effect from the 7th November 1913.

No. 287—The following reversions and Temporary promotions have been sanctioned by the Director-in-Chief in the Superior Establishment of the Department with effect from the dates noted against each :—

Name	From	To	With effect from
W. A. Pitcher . .	Assistant Superintendent Class VI, Grade I, and Assistant Superintendent, Class V, Tempy.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade I.	1st February 1914.
A. A. Carnegie . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade II.	Assistant Superintendent Class V, Tempy.	Ditto.
F. Pinsent . . .	General Service Clerk, Class I.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade II Tempy.	Ditto.
E. J. Blackman . .	Assistant Superintendent Class VI, Grade I, and Assistant Superintendent Class V, Tempy.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade I.	7th February 1914.
J. C. Smith . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, Class [illegible]mpy.	Ditto.

T. K. RAJAGOPALAN,
Deputy Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs,
(Telegraph Branch.)

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 31st March 1914.

No. 394.—Mr. E. D. Bennett, Superintendent, is granted furlough for 4 months in extension of the period sanctioned by Notification No. 363, dated the 27th February 1914.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the "S" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, dated at Bangalore, this 2nd day of April 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—52818, Driver, William James Tall.
Age—26 years 6 months.
Height—5 feet 5½ inches
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Fireman.
Date of enlistment—13th October 1908.
Place of enlistment—Stratford, London.
Parish and County in which born—New Zealand.

Date of desertion or absence—1st April 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Proceeded to Bombay on leave and failed to return.
Marks—Scar on forehead; mole on right cheek; tattoo:—
Clasped hands right forearm. Woman's head left forearm.
Failed to return from furlough.
Under 6 years.

C. A. SYKES, Major,

Commanding "S" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,

8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London E.C.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, No. 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.
Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Limited, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin W. N., Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India), Limited, Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75-1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Combridge & Co., Madras.
Messrs. P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-I-Am Press, Lahore and Calcutta.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Lahore, Punjab.
Babu S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.
Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
Mr. T. K. Seetharam Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road, Allahabad.*
Messrs. D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.*
Mr. Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra Allahabad.*
Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.*

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. II of 1913, dated 31st December 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Taked, 3*a* 3*p*. (1*a*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No. 27, Corrected to 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. 11*a*. or 1*s*. (3*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Archæological Survey of India Annual Report 1911-12. Part I. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1-8 or 2*s*. 3*d*. (4*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, Corrected to 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th January 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 6d. (2a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Return Statements of Accounts and Abstracts of Actuarial Reports in respect of Life Assurance Companies doing business in British India. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 3-4 or 4s. 11d. (8a.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of February 1914. No. 11 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and six months ending September 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912. No. 2 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. 1 of 1913, dated 30th June 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. 1a. (1a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. VI (Index of Cases) Edition 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 6 or 9s. (10a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1912. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India by B. D. Bose, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. Royal 8vo. Cloth Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (4a.)

Table showing the Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1913. 2a. 3p. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Classification and Uses of Finger Prints (Fourth Edition) by Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2 or 2s. (3a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, October to December 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments Government of India, No. 26, corrected to 1st October 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 11a. or 1s. (3a.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Scientific Memoirs New Series, No. 60. Studies on the Mouth Parts and Sucking Apparatus of the Blood Sucking Diptera, No. 4. The Comparative Anatomy of the Proboscis in the Blood Sucking Muscidæ. Super Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 1-2 or 1s. 9d. (5a.)

Indian Educational Policy, 1913. (Being a Resolution issued by the Governor General in Council on the 21st February 1913. Demy 8vo. Cloth. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part I, Report by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 5 or 7s. 6d. (9a.)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part II, Tables by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4 or 6s. (9a.)

Progress of Education in India, 1907-1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. I, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap Board Rs. 4 or 6s (10a.)

Progress of Education in India, 1907-1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. II, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Indian Forest Records, Vol. V, Part III, Report on the investigation of Savannah Grasses as Material for production of Paper Pulp. By W. Raitt, F.C.S. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in India and Burma on 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

The Indian Forest Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, Economy Series. On the Economic Value of Shorea Robusta (Sal) by R. S. Pearson, F.L.S. Super-Royal 4to. Board. Re. 1-12 or 3s. (5a.)

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, corrected to 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Proceedings of the Seventh Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies with Appendix. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (4a.)

Note on Turpentines of Pinus Khasya, P. Merkusii and P. excelsa. Forest Bulletin No. 24, 1913, by Puran Singh, F.C.S. Super-Royal. Paper cover. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Note on the Preparation of Indian Forest Flora and Descriptive Lists, Forest Bulletin No. 23 1913, by R. S. Hole, Esq. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a or 5d. (2a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1912-13. Foolscap Paper cover. Re 1-4 or 2s. (2a.)

Annual Return of Statistics relating to Forest Administration in British India, 1911-12. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. 6p. or 9d. (1a. 6p.)

Manual of Drawing and Surveying (designed especially for the use of Students of the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh), by F. A. Brining and D. N. Avasia. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3-12 or 5s. 9d. (5a.)

Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun. Calendar. February 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Notes on Aerial Ropeways, by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E. September 1912. Punjab P. W. D. Paper No. 67. Foolscap Limp. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Annual Report of Architectural Work in India for the year 1912-13. (P. W. D.) Technical Paper No. 28.) Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (4a.)

Notes on Grain Elevators (by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E., Executive Engineer) January 1914. (Punjab P. W. D. Paper No. 68. 13 pages, 7 plates.) Foolscap. Limp Re. 1 or 1s. 6d (2a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly List of the Foreign Department, No. 28, corrected up to the 1st October 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

Report on the Working of the Dispensaries, Jail Hospitals, on Vaccination and on the Vital Statistics in the Central India Agency for 1912. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (4a.)

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4-1 or 6s. 5d. (5a.)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

The Quarterly List of the Foreign and Political Department, No. 29, corrected up to the 1st January 1914. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th August and 25th September 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.) each.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th November 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India Receipts and Disbursements of Home and India Accounts from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1912. Published 1914. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1912. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Resolution No. 7552-7581—121, dated the 15th September 1913.—Rules for the grant by Local Governments of Licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases in British India. Foolscap. Stitched. 1a. (1a.)

Report on the Operations of the Currency Department, the Movement of Funds and on the Resource Operations of the Government of India, for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 6d. (2a.)

Annual Report on the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of July 1912. No. 4 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of September and October 1913. Nos. 6 and 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Statistics on Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in September 1913. No. 6 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Statistics of British India, Part IVa, Finance and Revenue (Sixth issue) for 1911-12 and preceding years. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population, etc. (Sixth issue), for 1911-12. Foolscap Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the Month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in October 1913 and in the seven months April to October 1913, compared with the corresponding period of 1911 and 1912. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Variations in Indian Price Levels from 1861 to 1912 expressed in Index numbers. Foolscap. Board. 12a. or 1s. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Tariff Schedules for 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 6a. or 7d. (1a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by rail and river in India in the quarter ending June 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912, No. 1 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12, Vol. I, 28th issue. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (9a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of October 1913. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. (2a.)

Prices and Wages in India, 30th issue, 1913. Foolscap. Board. Rs 2 or 3s. (9a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the Month of December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of British India for 1911-12 and preceding years. Part IV (b), Finance and Revenue, Sixth issue. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the eight months April to November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12. Vol. II—Native States. Twenty-eighth issue, 1914. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1912-13 and the four preceding years. Foolscap Board. Re. 1-12 or 2s. 9d. (4a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the nine months April to December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1913-14, Vols. I and II. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3. or 4s. 6d. (15a.) each.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for October 1913 Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, in Urdu, Parts I to III Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 14a. or 1s. 3d. (2.)

Training Manual Signalling, 1907. (Jismen May 1911 tak Tamam Tarmimen Shamil hain. Hindustan ke Khas Zamini Samet). Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 1d. (2a.)

Telegraph Manual (War) (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

List of Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden, as existing on the 30th June 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Hand Book for 6·3 inch R. M. L. Howitzer for movable Armament and Armament of Works, 1913. Royal 8vo. Limp. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (2a.)

Mobilization Regulation (including Concentration and Embarkation), 1911. [Reprinted and Corrected up to July Appendix to India Army Orders, 1913.] Royal 16mo. Limp. 1a. or 5d. (1a.)

War Establishments, India (Provisional), 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Field Service Manual, British Infantry (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, British Cavalry (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Infantry and Pioneers 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Silladar Cavalry. 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Non-Silladar Cavalry. 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, Urdu, Parts IV and V and Appendix. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 13a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Hindi, Part I. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (2a.)

Army Tables. Medical, 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. As. 12 or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

Field Service Manual, Head Quarters Units (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Mobilization Store Tables for the Field Army, a Battalion of Indian Infantry and Pioneers. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2a. or 3d. (1a).

Classified List of the Military Works Services and Public Works Department Military Subordinates and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Military Works Services. Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a)

Field Service Manual, Engineers, Field Company (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Posts and Telegraphs, India, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Volume I (Urdu) Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 3-4 or 4s. 11d. (1a. 6p.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Vol. II (Urdu). Demy, 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 4-4 or 6s 5d. (2a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Gurmukhi. Demy. 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 7-3 or 10s. 10d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Part I, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Part II, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 10a. or 1s. (1a. 6p.)

Field Service Manual, Field Artillery Brigade, (India). Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

First Report on the Working of the State Railways, Coal Department, 1913, by R. W. Church, B.Sc., F.G.S. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of all Railways, corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper. cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Report on the Working of District Boards in the N.-W. F. Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10*a*. 6*p*. or 10½*d*. (2*a*.)

Report on the Season and Crops of the N.-W. F. Province for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10*a*. or 10*d*. (2*a*.)

Report on the First Wage Census of the N.-W. F. Province taken in December 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 3*a*. or 3*d*. (2*a*.)

Records of Fort St. George -Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2-2 or 3*s*. 3*d*. (5*a*.)

North-West Frontier Province Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1*s*. 4*d*. (2*a*.)

Report on the Working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-2 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Summary of Remarks on the Kharif Crop of the North-West Frontier Province for 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover 4*a* or 4*d*. (1*a*.)

Progress Report on Arboriculture in the N.-W. F. Province for Triennial Period 1910-11 to 1912-13. Foolscap, Paper cover. 12*a*. or 1*s*. (1*a*.)

North-West Frontier Province Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch Administration Report, Statistics Departments and Accounts for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-8 or 2*s*. (4*d*.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos. 9-11 at Rs 2

Journal, Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-10 at Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana, by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji, Saraswati, at Re. 1-8

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 6. Some current Pushtu Folk Stories by F. H. Malyon, 21st Punjabis, at Re. 1-8

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 7. The Chank Bangle Industry by James Hornell at Rs. 2.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.

Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. 1, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.

Tantravartica. Fasc 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Re. 1-4.

Tattacintamony Didhity Vivrity, Vol. 3. Fasc. 1, by Kamikha Nath Tarkabagisa at As. 10

Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc. 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Re 1-4.

Tirtha Cintamoni. Fasc. 4, by Kamal Krishna Smrititirtha at As 10.

Maasir-i-Rahini. Fasc. 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hosain at Rs. 2.

Bisvahitam. By Bisvambhar Jyotisarnava at As. 10.

Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 3. Part 2, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Munta Khab-ul Tawarikh, Part 3. Fasc. 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1.

Kiranavali. Fasc. 3, by M. M. Shib Nath Sarvabhauma at As. 10.

Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 1, by Jagannath Misra at As. 10.

Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 10, by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Re. 1.

Samaraicca Kaha. Fasc. 5, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Ramavatara Sarma at As. 10.

Smriti Prokas. Fasc. 1, by M. M. Sadasiva Misra at As. 10.

Amar Tika Kamadhenuh, by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jechj and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palaeontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

Registered No. C-696.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. 238689 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 10,000 (Rupees Ten Thousand only) originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Aya Ram, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—AYA RAM.
Residence—MUZANG, LAHORE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

(ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the matter of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR CREDITORS.

The creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 16th day of May 1914 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to J. Sanders Slater, Esq., of Bombay, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., at the registered office of the said Company at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, and, if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, are in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims, as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they shall be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.

The 15th day of June 1914, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon at the said registered office of the Company at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said debts and claims.

Dated this 7th day of March 1914.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Prothonotary, High Court.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes No. B046643 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55 and No. B036856 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rupees five hundred, each originally standing in the name of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, and last endorsed to Allymahomed Karmally, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—ALLYMAHOMED KARMALLY.
Residence—Queen's Road, Near Charni Road Station,
Datto Ebrahim's Mansion, Bombay.

REGISTERED No. L 848.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 17.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	PAGES.
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	879—910
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	973—1023
PART III.—Advertisements and notices by Private Individuals and Corporations .	35—36
SUPPLEMENT No. 17—	
Tariff Valuation of Sugar . . .	1041—1042
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 18th April 1914 . .	1043—1050
Resolution regarding the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments	1051
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 23rd April 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period .	1052—1053
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 18th April 1914	1054—1056
Statement showing the number of persons on relief works, etc., for the week ending 11th April 1914 . . .	1057—1058
Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways . .	1059—1061

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th April, 1914.

No. 21.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander McLaurin Monteath of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No. 22.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November, 1912, the Governor General is pleased to call upon the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to elect, in accordance with the said Regulations, by the first day of July, 1914, a person to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Alexander McLaurin Monteath.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 22nd April, 1914.

No. 523.—The Hon'ble Sir Archdale Earle, K.C.I.E., Chief Commissioner of Assam, is granted combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for two months and thirty days and furlough for the remaining period in continuation, with effect from the 5th May 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No 524.—The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. T. Gurdon, C.S.I., a Commissioner of a Division in Assam, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Sir Archdale Earle, K.C.I.E., or until further orders.

The 23rd April, 1914.

No. 531.—The services of Mr. A. C. Macnabb, of the Indian Civil Service, an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under the Chief Commissioner.

JAILS.

The 23rd April, 1914.

No 84.—The services of Captain C. E. Palmer, I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment in the Jail Department, with effect from the 22nd January 1914.

No. 86.—The services of Major A. W. Greig, I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 24th October 1913, for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th April, 1914.

No. 202.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely :—

In condition 10 of Form XI of Schedule VII appended to the said rules for the words 'Eastern Bengal and' shall be substituted the words 'Bengal or' and in condition 10 of Form XII of the same Schedule, for the words "Eastern Bengal and" and "Lieutenant-Governor", the words "Bengal or" and "local Government" shall respectively be substituted.

The 24th April, 1914.

No 376.—In supersession of the Home Department notification no. 2025, dated the 20th June 1910, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 28, clause (*c*), of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the following fees payable under the law of registration for the time being in force, namely :—

(*a*) all fees payable by or on behalf of any co-operative credit society for the time being registered under that Act ; and

(*b*) all fees payable in respect of any instrument executed by any officer or member of such a society and relating to the business thereof.

POLICE.

The 22nd April, 1914.

No. 300.—The services of Major A. H. Arbuthnot, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam, for employment as Commandant in the Assam Military Police, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

The 24th April, 1914.

No. 313.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 34 of the Police Act, 1861, Act No. V of 1861, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend that section specially to the undermentioned town in Coorg, namely :—

NAPOKLU.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th April, 1914.

No. 613-*I.-B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 36 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the guidance of the Registrars of Births and Deaths in the Native States in direct political relations with the Government of Madras.

1. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "the Act" means the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, as amended by the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration (Amendment) Act, 1911:

(2) "schedule" means a schedule to these rules:

(3) "Registrar-General" and "Registrar" mean, respectively, a Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and a Registrar of Births and Deaths appointed under the Act: and

(4) "sign" used with reference to a person who is unable to write his name, includes mark and thumb-impression.

2. Notices of births and deaths shall be in the forms set forth in Schedule A and Schedule B, respectively.

3. Every such notice shall be signed by the person giving it, shall specify the capacity in which the person claims to be authorized to give it, and if such person does not attend personally before the Registrar, shall be attested by one of the following persons:—

(1) A Magistrate of any class under the British Government or under the Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkōttai, Banganapalle or Sandūr Darbar.

(2) A servant of the British Government or of the Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkōttai, Banganapalle or Sandūr Darbar whose emoluments are not less than Rs. 50 *per mensem*.

(3) A pensioner of the British Government or of the Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkōttai, Banganapalle or Sandūr Darbar whose pension is not less than Rs. 25 *per mensem*.

(4) Any person authorized to solemnize a marriage under section 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Act XV of 1872).

(5) A medical officer in the British service or in the employ of the Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkōttai, Banganapalle or Sandūr Darbar.

(6) A private medical practitioner holding a University diploma.

Failing any of these, the evidence of any two respectable persons may be accepted by the Registrar:

Provided that the Registrar may dispense with evidence of identity when the informant falls under any of the following classes:—

(1) A gazetted officer of the British Government or an officer of the Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkōttai, Banganapalle or Sandūr Darbar whose pay is not less than Rs. 200 per mensem.

(2) A medical officer in the British service or in the employ of the Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkōttai, Banganapalle or Sandūr Darbar.

(3) A private medical practitioner holding a University diploma.

(4) Any person authorized to solemnize a marriage under section 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Act XV of 1872).

(5) Any person known to the Registrar personally.

The notice shall be filed separately and preserved permanently by the Registrar.

4. Every such notice shall ordinarily be presented to the Registrar for the local area in which the birth or death occurred within three months of the date of the birth or death to which it refers, as the case may be:

Provided that the Registrar may, of his own authority, for any reason which he considers sufficient, accept notice of a birth or death at any time within six months from the date of its occurrence, and with the special sanction in writing of the Registrar-General after that time.

5. Registers of births and deaths shall be kept in the forms set forth in Schedule C and Schedule D, respectively.

6. When a Registrar refuses to register a birth or death he shall record the reasons for his decision in a register maintained in the form given in Schedule E. An appeal against an order of a Registrar refusing to register a birth or death on any other ground than that referred to in proviso (*a*) to section 19 of the Act shall lie to the Registrar-General, who may, in his discretion, either confirm the order of the Registrar, or direct him to register the birth or death.

7. If, at the time of registration of a birth, the child has not been named, the informant or the parents of the child may forward subsequently to the Registrar in duplicate a statement giving the name, signed by the minister or other person responsible for the naming of the child. The Registrar shall attach one copy of the statement to the entry of the birth in the register maintained by him and forward the second copy to the Registrar-General to be filed with the copy of the entry maintained in his office.

8. When a birth or death has occurred during a journey,

or when the person giving notice of a birth or death was compelled by duty, or urgent necessity, or unavoidable accident, to leave the local area in which such birth or death occurred so soon after its occurrence that he was unable to give the prescribed notice to the Registrar for that local area,

any Registrar may receive notice of such birth or death, and register the same as if it were a birth or death which had occurred within the local area for which he has been appointed.

9. The provisions of rule 4, as to the time within which notice of a birth or death must be given, shall apply to every notice of a birth or death given under the circumstances described in the last foregoing rule.

10. In every case of a birth or death admitted to registration under rule 8, the Registrar to whom the notice of the birth or death is given shall record in his register the reason why the notice was not given to the Registrar of the local area within which the birth or death occurred, and shall within one week from the date of the registration of the birth or death forward to the Registrar-General, and to the Registrar of the local area within which the birth or death occurred, a copy of the entry in the register relating to the birth or death.

Every Registrar shall paste into a book kept by him for the purpose all copies of entries received by him under this rule, and the book containing the copies shall be, at all reasonable times, open to inspection by any person desiring to inspect it.

11. The Registrar for any local area including a port may register any birth or death which has occurred on the high seas on board any ship arriving at such port:

Provided that notice of the birth or death is given to such Registrar within sixty days after the arrival of the ship.

In the notice of such birth or death, and in the entry thereof in the register, there shall be specified, in lieu of the name of the place at which, the name of the ship on which the event occurred, and the name of the commander of the ship, and the approximate latitude and longitude of the ship's position at the time of the birth or death.

12. Every certificate of registration of a birth or death given by a Registrar under section 23 of the Act shall be in the form set forth in Schedule F.

13. At the foot of every copy of an entry given under section 9 or section 25 of the Act there shall be written a certificate, dated and subscribed by the Registrar-General or officer authorized under section 9 or by the Registrar, as the case may be, that the copy is a true copy of the entry.

14. Every Registrar shall keep, in the form set forth in Schedule G, a register of all certificates of registration and copies of entries given by him.

The Registrar-General shall keep a register in a similar form of all copies given by him of entries in the certified copies of the registers sent to his office.

15. The copies of entries of births and deaths which Registrars are required by section 24 of the Act to send to the Registrar-General shall be certified in the form set forth in Schedule H, and shall be sent at intervals of three months, on or as nearly as possible after the 1st January, April, July and October in each year.

Should no entries be made in a register during the preceding three months, a certificate to this effect shall be sent to the Registrar-General.

16. The indexes which are required by section 7 of the Act to be made of the certified copies of registers of births, deaths and marriages sent to the office of the Registrar-General shall be in the forms set forth in Schedule I, Schedule J and Schedule K, respectively.

Every entry in an index shall be made alphabetically with reference to the initial letter of the name of the person indicated by the entry.

In the index of certified copies of entries of marriages, the names of both the husband and the wife must be indexed.

In the case of a person of European descent, the initial letter will be the first letter of the surname; and in the case of any other person, the first letter of his name, and not that of his rank, title or class.

17. A Registrar may, of his own motion, correct, in manner prescribed in section 28 of the Act, any error in form made in an entry of a birth or death in a register of births or register of deaths kept by him under the Act.

In every case in which an entry is corrected under this rule, intimation thereof shall (if practicable) be communicated, within one week from the date of the correction being made, to the person who gave the notice of the birth or death.

18. When an error in substance in any entry of a birth or death in a register of births or register of deaths is asserted to have been made, the Registrar may correct the error, in manner prescribed in section 28 of the Act, on application made in writing, and signed in the presence of two witnesses attesting the signature, by any person authorized under section 20 or 21, as the case may be, to give notice of the birth or death to which the entry relates:

Provided that the Registrar is satisfied that the application is well founded and that he places on record a memorandum of the evidence on which his opinion is based.

An appeal against an order of a Registrar under this rule refusing to correct an asserted error in an entry in a register shall lie to the Registrar-General, who may, in his discretion, either confirm the order of the Registrar, or direct him to correct the error.

19. Without the special sanction in writing of the Registrar-General, an application for the correction of an entry in a Register of births or register of deaths shall not be entertained after the expiration of one year from the date on which the notice of the birth or death was given.

20 The sums specified in Schedule L shall be the fees payable under the sections of the Act there referred to:

Provided that soldiers and non-commissioned officers of His Majesty's regular forces, all seamen and such persons in indigent circumstances as satisfy the Registrar-General of their inability to meet the fees, shall be exempted from the payment of any fees, when the same are payable to a Registrar-General or a Government servant who is not a Minister of Religion.

21. The Registrar-General and every Registrar who is a Government servant and not a Minister of Religion shall keep a register in the form set forth in Schedule M of all fees realized under these rules, and shall forward such fees at the end of each month to the nearest treasury to be credited to Government. The Treasury Officer shall give each Registrar a certificate of the amount so credited and the Registrar shall send a copy of the certificate to the Registrar-General. Registrars who are not Government servants or who are Ministers of Religion may retain for their own use any fees which they may realize under these rules.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

NOTICE OF A BIRTH.

(*Rule 2.*)

To the Registrar of Births and Deaths for (*local area or class*).

I, A. B. (*name, description and residence*), being (*here state the capacity in which the person claims to be authorised to give the notice*), hereby give notice, for the purposes of section 19, Act VI of 1886, that on (*date*) at (*place*) I, A. B., *or* my wife C. D., *or* C. D. (*name and description*), was delivered of a , and I request that the said

birth, of which full particulars are given below, may be registered :—

Year.	Village and district.		Place and date of birth.	Name of the child (if already named).	Sex.	Name and surname of father.	Name and maiden name of mother, religion and nationality.	Rank or profession, religion and nationality of father.	If birth occurred outside the Registrar's local area, reason why notice was not given to the Registrar within whose local area it occurred.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Signatures of witnesses—

(1) Name.

Occupation.

Residence.

Signature.

(2) Name.

Occupation.

Residence.

SCHEDULE B.

NOTICE OF A DEATH.

(*Rule 2.*)

To the Registrar of Births and Deaths for (*local area or class*).

I, A. B. (*name, description and residence*), being (*here state the capacity in which the person claims to be authorised to give the notice*), hereby give notice, for the purposes of section 19, Act VI of 1886, that on (*date*) at (*place*) my (*state relationship*), C. D. (*name and description*). *or* C. D. (*name and description*), died of , and I request that the said death of which full particulars are given below may be registered :—

Year.	Village and district.	State.	Place and date of death.	Name in full.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or profession, religion and nationality.	Cause of death.	Place of burial.	Names, race, religion and occupation of parents.	In the case of a married woman or a widow, name, race religion and occupation of her husband or late husband.	If death occurred outside the Registrar's local area, reason why notice was not given to the Registrar within whose local area it occurred.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Signatures of witnesses—

(1) Name.
Occupation.
Residence.

Signature.

(2) Name.
Occupation.
Residence.

SCHEDULE C.

REGISTER OF BIRTHS.

(*Rule 5.*)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of birth.
3. Place of birth.
4. Name, if any.
5. Sex.
6. Name, race, religion and occupation of father.
7. Name, race and religion of mother.
8. Name or signature, designation, and residence of person giving notice.
9. Signature, designation and residence of mother, and person acknowledging himself to be father. [*Column only to be used in the case referred to in section 19, proviso* (b) *and section 22, sub-section* (3).]
10. Reason why notice was not given to Registrar within whose local area birth occurred. (*Column only to be used in the case of a birth registered under Rule 8.*)
11. Name, occupation and residence of witnesses who attest the notice. (*Column only to be used when the person giving notice does not appear personally before the Registrar.*)
12. Date of registration.
13. Signature of Registrar.
14. Rectification of error in entry.

SCHEDULE D.

REGISTER OF DEATHS.

(*Rule 5.*)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of death.
3. Place of death.
4. Name, sex, race, religion and occupation of deceased.
5. Names, race, religion, and occupation of parents of deceased.
6. When deceased was a married woman or a widow, name, race, religion, and occupation of her husband or late husband.
7. Age of deceased.
8. Cause of death.

9. Name or signature, occupation and residence of person giving notice.

10. Reason why notice was not given to Registrar within whose local area death occurred. (*Column only to be used in the case of death registered under Rule 8.*)

12. Name, occupation and residence of witnesses who attest the notice. (*Column only to be used when the person giving notice does not appear personally before the Registrar.*)

11. Date of Registration.

13. Signature of Registrar.

14. Rectification of error in entry.

SCHEDULE E.

REGISTER OF REFUSAL.

(*Rule 6.*)

1. Name, race, religion, occupation and residence of applicant.
2. Particulars of birth or death refused to be registered.
3. Reasons for refusal.

SCHEDULE F.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF BIRTH OR DEATH.

(*Rule 12.*)

Certified that I have this day registered the birth (*or* death) to which the entry in the Register of Births (*or* Deaths) of which a true copy is above written, relates.

Dated the of

A. B.,
Registrar of Births and Deaths,
for (*local area or class*).

SCHEDULE G.

REGISTER OF CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION OR COPIES OF ENTRIES GRANTED.

(*Rule 14.*)

1. Serial number.
2. Name and residence of person applying for certificate or copy.
3. Date of application.
4. Nature of certificate or copy granted.
5. Date of grant of certificate or copy.
6. Fee paid.
7. Initials of Registrar.
8. Remarks.

SCHEDULE H.

CERTIFICATE OF TRUTH OF COPIES OF ENTRIES SENT TO THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

(*Rule 15.*)

Certified that the above, which contain entries from No. regarding to No. regarding , is a true copy of all the entries in the Register of Births (or Register of Deaths, *as the case may be*) kept by me for the three months ending the day of 19 .

Dated the of

Signature
Registrar of Births and Deaths
for (*local area or class*).

SCHEDULE I.

INDEX OF CERTIFIED COPIES OF REGISTERS OF BIRTHS.

(*Rule 16.*)

Name and sex.

Fathers's name.

Date.

Place.

Reference to certified copy of register.

SCHEDULE J.

INDEX OF CERTIFIED COPIES OF REGISTERS OF DEATHS.

(*Rule 16.*)

Name and sex.

Father's name.

Date.

Place.

Reference to certified copy of register.

SCHEDULE K.

INDEX OF CERTIFIED COPIES OF ENTRIES OF MARRIAGES.

(*Rule 16.*)

Name of (husband) (wife).

Date.

Place.

Reference to certified copy of entry.

SCHEDULE L.

FEES LEVIABLE UNDER SECTIONS 8, 23, 25 AND 35 OF THE ACT.

(*Rule 20.*)

	Rs.	A.	P.
(*i*) Under section 8 for inspection of indexes in the office of Registrar-General—			
(*a*) For the first year	1	0	0
(*b*) For every additional year, four annas up to a maximum for one inspection of	5	0	0
(*ii*) Under section 8 for each copy of an entry in a certified copy of a register in the office of a Registrar-General	1	0	0
(*iii*) Under section 23 for a certificate of registration of birth or death	1	0	0
(*iv*) Under section 25 for search in a register of births or deaths—			
(*a*) for the first year	1	0	0
(*b*) for every additional year, four annas up to a maximum for one search of	5	0	0
(*v*) Under section 25 for each copy of an entry given by a Registrar	1	0	0
(*vi*) Under section 35 for inspection of the descriptive list of registers or records delivered to the Registrar-General by Commissioners appointed under Chapter V	1	0	0
(*vii*) For each copy of an entry in any register or record described in the above-mentioned descriptive lists	1	0	0

SCHEDULE M.

REGISTER OF FEES.

(*Rule 21.*)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of receipt.
3. From whom received.
4. On what account received.
5. Section of Act under which chargeable.
6. Amount of fee.
7. Signature of Registrar-General or officer authorised under section 9 of the Act (or Registrar, *as the case may be*).
8. Signature of Treasury official, and date of receipt in treasury.
9. Remarks

The 20th April, 1914.

No. 616.-*I.-B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 516-I., dated the 15th May, 1885, as amended by the like notification, No. 3494-I., dated the 15th October, 1885, providing for the exercise of jurisdiction in the Kasumpti Tract, namely:—

For clause (5), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(5). Unless and until the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab so directs, the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 (III of 1911), or other Law for the time being in force regulating the administration of Municipalities in the Punjab, and the regulations, rules, bye-laws or orders made under the said Act or Law as aforesaid, shall not extend to the aforesaid tract of land.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab may, by notification in the Official Gazette extend, without modification or with such omissions, alterations or additions as he thinks fit, the whole or any part of the said Act or Law as aforesaid or of any regulations, rules, bye-laws or orders made or having force and effect thereunder to the aforesaid tract.

The power hereby conferred on the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab may be exercised from time to time as occasion may require.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab may, from time to time, as occasion may require, revoke or vary any notification issued under the said power."

No. 729-*Est.-B.*—The undermentioned officer is granted combined leave out of India from the 8th April to the 22nd October, 1914, the first ninety days being privilege leave under paragraph 221, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, and the remaining period leave on private affairs under India Army Order No. 64 of 1904 :—

Lieutenant C. E. Colbeck, R.E., Assistant Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Sappers.

Pension service 11th year commenced on the 14th December 1913.

The 21st April, 1914.

No. 628-*I.-B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 38 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), as applied to Berar by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3510-I.B., dated the 3rd November, 1913, and in supersession of the rules published in the like notification, No. 4446-I.B., dated the 25th September, 1903, so far as it relates to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule :—

Every Manager of a Factory shall furnish to the Inspector of Factories or other Officer designated by the Local Government in this behalf the following returns, namely:—

I. On or before the 15th January of each year, an annual return in duplicate in the form set forth in the schedule hereto annexed.

II. Before the end of each calendar month, a return giving notice of all the days on which the factory will be closed during the next ensuing month. This return shall be submitted whether the factory is or is not working during the calendar month preceding the one to which the return relates.

SCHEDULE.

RETURN No. 1.

District.	Place.	Class of factory.	Name of factory.	Name of occupier.	Name of manager.	Hours of starting and stopping work.	Average daily number of operatives employed. Adults.		Children.		Whether interval is given after six hours' work, and, if so, time and length of interval or whether factory is worked in accordance with a system of shifts, or whether factory is exempted from interval, and, if so, under what provision of section 21.	Whether holiday is invariably given on Sundays or week days are sometimes substituted, or whether factory is exempted and, if so, under what provision of section 22.	Remarks.
							Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

The 21st April, 1914.

No. 738-*Est.-A.*—Mr. W. E. Jardine, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and Resident at Baroda, with effect from the 12th April, 1914.

The 21st April, 1914.

No 831-*G.*—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. William Ross Smith as Consul for Peru at Calcutta.

The 22nd April, 1914.

No. 743-*Est.-A*—Mr. D G. Mackenzie of the Political Department is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the 1st April, 1914.

No. 746-*Est.-A.*—Captain H. C. Finnis of the Political Department is posted temporarily as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, with effect from the 1st April, 1914.

No. 747-*Est.-A.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. McConaghey, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is appointed temporarily to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 2nd April, 1914.

The 23rd April, 1914.

No. 769-*Est.-B*—The services of Captain E. P. Quinan, 27th Punjabis, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, for employment temporarily with the Southern Waziristan Militia, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No 762-*Est.-A.*—Mr. J. H. R. Fraser of the Political Department, is attached to the Peshawar District, with effect from the 7th April, 1914.

No. 763-*Est-A*—Major D. B. Blakeway, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 19 days, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April, 1914.

No. 764-*Est.-A.*—Mr. S. E. Pears, of the Political Department, is posted as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 10th April, 1914.

No. 773 *Est.-A.*—Major H. A. K. Gough of the Political Department is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with effect from the 17th April, 1914.

No. 774-*Est.-A.*—Lieutenant E. J. D. Colvin of the Political Department is posted as Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with effect from the 17th April, 1914.

No. 782-*Est-A.*—Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Beville, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is posted as Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the 9th April, 1914.

No. 787-*Est.-B.*—The undermentioned officer is granted combined leave out of India from the 16th April to the 1st November, 1914, the first 90 days being privilege leave under paragraph 221, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, and the remaining period leave on private affairs under India Army Order No. 64 of 1904:—

Captain R. J. H. Baddeley, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport.

Pension service 16th year commenced on the 4th January, 1914.

No. 790 *Est-B.*—*Erratum.*—In the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 483-Est.-B., dated the 30th March 1914, permitting Mr. H Sherring, Indian Educational Service, Vice-Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, and on deputation as Director of Education, Bikaner State, to retire from the service of Government, *for* the date "4th April" *substitute* the date "5th April."

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 21st April, 1914.

No. 524-*F.E.*—The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, I.C.S., has been placed on special duty in the Government of India, Finance Department Secretariat, with effect from the 15th April 1914, and until further orders.

No. 537-*F.E.*—Mr. C. C. Swetenham, Deputy Accountant General, has been granted privilege leave for 1 month and 17 days, combined with furlough for 6 months and 13 days, with effect from the 1st April 1914.

Mr. R. A. O'Connor has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 3rd April 1914.

No. 538-*F.E.*—Mr. R. H. D. Lacey, Assistant Comptroller General (coin officer), Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months, combined with special leave for 3 months, with effect from the 1st April 1914.

Rai Matilal Ganguly Bahadur, Treasurer in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 1st April 1914 and until further orders.

No. 539-*F.E.*—Mr. R. Waterfield, Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months and 29 days, combined with furlough for 4 months and 25 days, with effect from the 30th March 1914.

Mr. E. Burdon, I.C.S., has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 30th March 1914.

The 23rd April, 1914.

No. 552-*F.E.*—Mr. W. F. Milne, Deputy Accountant General, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months and in continuation furlough for 9 months, with effect from the 31st March 1914.

No. 553-*F.E.*—Mr. M. K. Mitra has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 30th March 1914.

No. 554-*F.E.*—Mr. A. Newmarch, Accountant General, Burma, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months and 19 days and in continuation furlough for 1 year, 4 months and 15 days, with effect from the 30th March 1914.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 23rd April, 1914.

No. 690.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

March 1914. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	March.		To end of March.		Whole year.	
	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	Revised, 1913-1914.	Actuals, 1912-1913.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	8,42	8,05	34,94	34,47	34,28	34,23
Opium	27	38	2,39	7,61	2,46	7,69
Salt	53	48	5,16	4,99	5,13	5,00
Stamps	75	64	7,79	7,41	7,86	7,60
Excise	1,30	1,30	13,30	12,38	13,33	12,41
Provincial Rates	2	9	35	84	27	83
Customs	1,27	1,19	11,33	10,79	11,05	10,80
Assessed Taxes	21	21	2,75	2,45	2,72	2,47
Forest	47	51	3,25	3,10	3,33	3,23
Registration	7	7	76	72	76	72
Tributes from Native States	24	28	93	94	94	93
Other Civil Revenue	66	73	4,54	4,48	5,38	5,40
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS ...	14,24	13,93	87,49	90,18	87,51	91,31
Major Irrigation Revenue	21	25	3,96	3,82	4,02	3,85
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue	4	26	56	82	69	82
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works)	14,49	14,44	92,01	94,82	92,22	95,98
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	−11	−10	−4,88	−4,74	−4,75	−4,66
Opium...	−2	−1	−1,51	−90	−1,61	−90
Famine Relief (Civil)	−3	−2	−8	−23	−16	−22
Other Civil Expenditure	−6,49	−5,76	−45,11	−41,91	−46,78	−43,18
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS ...	−6,65	−5,89	−51,58	−47,78	−53,30	−48,96
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	−23	−47	−1,75	−1,96	−1,85	−1,75
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	−1,55	−1,78	−7,56	−7,22	−7,99	−7,21
Famine Relief (Public Works)	−5	−15	−81	−69	−81	−69
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	−28	−28	−1,29	−1,18	−1,44	−1,21
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	−25	−37	−1,77	−2,07	−1,88	−2,07
Delhi Capital Expenditure	−11	−11	−60	−16	−67	−16
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	−9,12	−9,05	−65,36	−61,06	−67,94	−62,05
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Post Office (Net)	+37	+27	+2,29	+2,85	+2,59	+3,22
Telegraph (Net)	−13	−10	−1,07	−1,09	−1,11	−1,07
Marine (Net)	−7	−5	−45	−44	−37	−38
Military Works (Net)	−27	−23	−1,23	−1,15	−1,11	−1,07
Military Receipts	+7	+14	+1,11	+1,11	+1,29	+1,32
Military Issues	−2,16	−2,20	−21,24	−20,99	−21,37	−21,08
Railway Receipts.						
East Indian Railway	+74	+70	+8,60	+8,38	+8,50	+8,39
Other Railways	+4,58	+4,38	+50,45	+49,16	+50,00	+49,36
TOTAL ...	+5,32	+5,08	+59,05	+57,54	+58,50	+57,75
Railway Issues.						
East Indian Railway	−36	−41	−4,73	−4,74	−4,78	−4,75
Other Railways	−2,83	−3,52	−32,30	−31,62	−32,84	−32,10
TOTAL ...	−3,19	−3,93	−37,03	−36,36	−37,62	−36,85
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS ...	−6	−1,02	+1,43	+1,47	+80	+1,84
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more,—receipts less than payments)	...	...	+2,88	+2,87	+2,85	+2,87
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+12	+78	−4	+24	−10	−20
Currency Transfers for Gold in England ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for Silver in transit ..	...	...	+6,75	+10,59	+6,75	+10,59
Deposits of District Funds	−24	−13	+1,12	+45	+90	+34
Loans by Government	−8	+13	−84	−11	−90	−15
Exchange on Remittance Account	...	...	...	+14	...	−3
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 15 per £	−3,69	−2,47	−43,57	−38,97	−42,74	−38,97
Other Debt Heads	+33	+26	+14	+8	+1,28	+30
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS ...	−3,56	−1,43	−33,56	−24,71	−31,96	−25,25
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES ...	+1,75	+2,94	−5,48	+10,52	−6,88	+10,52
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	21,71	26,00	28,94	18,42	28,94	18,42
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	23,46	28,94	23,46	28,94	22,06	28,94

The 24th April, 1914.

No. 563-*F.E.*—Mr. F. D. Buxy, a Chief Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months, with effect from the 14th April 1914.

Mr. A. Krishna Rao Mudaliar, a Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as a Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 14th April 1914.

No. 564-*F.E.*—Mr. S. E. Joachim, late an officiating Chief Accountant, Class II, in the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, was granted privilege leave for four days from the 10th to 13th February 1914.

Mr. A. R. Lamb, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, was appointed to officiate as Chief Accountant, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 14th February to the 29th March 1914.

No. 565-*F.E.*—Mr. N. Vijayaraghavan has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 8th April 1914.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th April, 1914.

No. 12-*C.*—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Northern India Ferries Act, XVII of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Jagatpur Ferry on the river Jumna between the districts of Meerut in the United Provinces and Delhi in the Province of Delhi shall be deemed a public ferry, and that, for the purposes of the Act, it is situated in the Delhi District of the Province of Delhi.

R. P. RUSSELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 21st April, 1914.

No. 568-34-5.—Mr. M. W. Sayer, Supernumerary Agriculturist, is appointed to act as Assistant to the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, with effect from the 28th April 1914, or the subsequent date on which he takes over charge, *vice* Mr. A. C. Dobbs appointed to act as Imperial Agriculturist in the Imperial Department of Agriculture in India by notification No. 396-C., dated 27th March 1914, of the Government of India.

FORESTS.

The 22nd April, 1914.

No. 362-*F.*-148-2.—The services of Mr. R. S. Underhill, Forest Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the date on which he reported his arrival in that Province, until further orders.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 3062—3066—101.

Simla, the 24th April, 1914.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

In the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 830-833, dated the 24th January 1912, it was announced that, as a preliminary step in the direction of the ultimate amalgamation of the postal and telegraph services in India, the administration of the two existing Departments of Posts and Telegraphs, would, as an experimental measure, be brought together under one head. It was further decided that a single officer of tried administrative capacity should be entrusted with the duty of formulating and carrying out an experimental scheme for the fusion of the two services. Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, who was then Director-General of the Post Office of India, was selected to hold charge of the combined office of Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs with effect from the 1st April 1912.

2. The scope of the experimental scheme devised, with the assistance of the Honourable Mr. Maxwell, C.I E,, M.V.O., by Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, and sanctioned by the Government of India, was restricted to the Bombay and Central Postal and Telegraph Circles. It was introduced with effect from the 1st July 1912, and has continued in force since that date.

3. The main principles of the scheme referred to above, and the question of its extension to the whole of India as a permanent measure, were fully discussed with numerous officers of all ranks of the two departments and with members of the commercial community. Expressions of opinion on the experiment were also invited from the general public. Opinion, both official and non-official, has been uniformly and thoroughly favourable. The Government of India have therefore had no hesitation in concluding that the experiment has yielded a full measure of success. Accordingly, with the assent of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, they have decided that the system which has been in force in the Bombay and Central Postal and Telegraph Circles since the 1st July 1912, shall, subject, particularly in Burma, to certain modifications in minor matters of detail, be finally adopted throughout British India with effect from the 1st April 1914.

4. It was explained in the Resolution of January 1912, referred to above, that the amalgamation of the two services in question involved a complete separation of the Engineering from the Traffic work of the Telegraph Department. The following details indicate the manner in which this is to be effected.

I. The appointment of Director-General of Telegraphs will be finally abolished, and that of Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, which was tentatively created with effect from the 1st April 1912, will become a permanency. The pay of the Director-General will be Rs. 3,500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 to Rs. 4,000 a month, and he will not be entitled to exchange compensation allowance.

II. At Headquarters the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs will be assisted in the administration of the telegraph service by the following staff of officers :—

1 Chief Engineer of Telegraphs.

1 Superintendent of Telegraph Engineering as Personal Assistant to the Director-General.

1 Superintendent of Telegraph Engineering as Assistant to the Chief Engineer.

1 Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic.

1 Officer of the first division of the superior Traffic branch which will now be formed, as Assistant Director General of Telegraph Traffic.

1 Officer of the second division of the superior Traffic branch as Assistant to the Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic.

The tenure of the appointments of Personal Assistant to the Director-General and Assistant to the Chief Engineer will ordinarily be limited to 3 years.

III. The appointment of Electrical Engineer-in-Chief will be abolished, but three engineering officers will be provided to assist and advise the Director-General and the Chief Engineer in special technical matters, to carry on research work and test instruments in the Store Yards at Alipur, to conduct classes for instructions in technical matters, and to hold technical examinations. Two of these officers will be of the same rank as Superintendents of Telegraph Engineering, and will be designated "Chief Electrician" and "Assistant Electrician" respectively, while the third officer will be of the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph Engineering, and will be designated "Assistant Electrician". The services of an officer of the Royal Engineers will continue to be placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs so long as required.

IV. The administrative control of the telegraph engineering work will comprise four charges namely :—

(*a*) the Bombay Postal Circle (less the late Karachi Telegraph Division), and the Central and Madras Postal Circles;

(*b*) the Punjab Postal Circle (with the addition of the late Karachi Telegraph Division), and the United Provinces Postal Circle;

(*c*) the Bengal and Assam and the Bihar and Orissa Postal Circles (which take the place of the Bengal and the Eastern Bengal and Assam Postal Circles);

(*d*) the Burma Postal Circle.

The three first named charges will be placed under officers of the standing of the present Directors of Telegraph Circles. These three officers will be styled "Directors, Telegraph Engineering". They will control the entire engineering staff within the limits of their charges, and will be responsible not only for the design, construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines, but also for the first fitting of telegraph offices, the fitting up and working of telephone exchanges, the erection and maintenance of power plant, and all other circle work which at present devolves on the Electrical Engineer-in-Chief. The administrative control of telegraph engineering in the Burma postal circle will be placed in the hands of the Postmaster-General who will, for the present, be one of the surplus telegraph officers referred to in paragraph 8 of this Resolution. This circle cannot conveniently be linked for engineering purposes with any of the other provinces; its postal and telegraph work is at present comparatively light, and can all be undertaken by one officer with engineering knowledge, while the engineering duties alone would not justify the employment of an administrative engineering officer.

V. Directly subordinate to the Engineering administrative officers, there will be twenty charges, in each of which the Engineering work will be under the control of an officer of the same standing as a Divisional Superintendent of Telegraphs under the present system of administration, assisted by a sufficient staff of junior officers (Assistant and Deputy Superintendents). The officers holding these charges will be designated Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering. They will occupy, in regard to Engineering and Technical work, exactly the same position as that now held by Divisional Superintendents of Telegraphs in respect of Engineering and Traffic work. In Burma, they will, in addition to their Engineering duties, continue to be responsible, as explained in VII below, for some of the Traffic work which in other Circles is to be separated entirely from Engineering duties. The designations of officers appointed to assist the Superintendents, Telegraph Engineering, will be, for officers of the superior service, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, and for upper subordinates, Deputy Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering. The sanctioned staff of such officers will consist of seventeen Assistant Superintendents and thirty-seven Deputy Superintendents. Four more Deputy Superintendents, Telegraph Engineering, will be employed as Personal Assistants to Directors of Telegraph Engineering and the Postmaster-General, Burma, six in the Store Depôts at Alipore, Rangoon, Bombay and Madras, and eleven as a special staff, from which three will be alloted to each of the Directors of Telegraph Engineering and two to the Postmaster-General, Burma, for employment on special works. The time scales of pay now in force for the superior establishment of the Telegraph Department will be retained for Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Telegraph Engineering; but in the case of efficient officers already in the service, the condition will be waived that no officer shall draw more than the pay of the eleventh year of service unless he holds a divisional charge, or a charge which is recognised as of equal importance.

VI. The greater part of the duties hitherto assigned to the superior staff of the Technical branch will be transferred to the Engineering branch, and the Technical branch will in future consist only of the Deputy Superintendents and subordinates employed in the branch. The number of Deputy Superintendents will be increased from 6 to 7. Their designation will be changed to Deputy Superintendents—Telegraphs (Technical), and they will be employed, 2 at Headquarters under the orders of the Chief Electrician, and 1 each in the Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Lahore and Rangoon Telegraph offices under the orders of the Directors—Telegraph Engineering (in Burma, the Postmaster-General). The present

sanctioned staff of 24 subordinates, styled Technical Telegraph Master or Telegraphist, will remain unaltered.

VII. Traffic work will be controlled at Headquarters, under the Director-General, by the Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic referred to under sub-paragraph (II) above; and the Traffic work which has hitherto been performed by Directors and Divisional Superintendents of Telegraphs will pass to the control of the Postmasters-General in charge of the eight existing Postal Circles. Each Postmaster-General will be given the services, for Telegraph Traffic work, of an officer of about the standing of a Deputy Postmaster-General, with the following staff of Assistants:—

Bombay Circle	Three.
Central Circle	Two.
Madras Circle	Three.
Punjab Circle	Three.
United Provinces Circle	Two.
Bengal and Assam Circle	Four.
Bihar and Orissa Circle	One.
Burma Circle	One.

By Traffic work is meant the disposal of all questions connected with the establishment of Government Telegraph Offices, whether departmental or combined, the supervision and control of all telegraph work performed inside such offices excepting the maintenance of wireless and other telegraph apparatus (such as Baudot, Wheatstone, Repeaters, etc), and the testing of lines in offices in which Technical Branch men are not permanently employed. In the Burma Circle, some Traffic duties will devolve on officers of the Engineering Branch. These officers will be required to inspect all departmental telegraph offices in that Province except Rangoon, (with its local departmental offices), Mandalay, Moulmein and Bassein; and to submit to the Traffic Branch of the Postmaster-General's office the inspection reports on these offices.

VIII. To provide a suitable staff of officers to control the larger telegraph offices, and to assist the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and Postmasters-General, a separate superior Traffic Branch will be created consisting of the following forty appointments:—

(*a*) Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic, pay Rs. 1,750—50—2,000.

(*b*) Superior Traffic Branch, First Division:—

8 Deputy Postmasters-General, Traffic ... ... 3 Superintendents in charge of the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Telegraph Offices. ... 1 Assistant Director-General of Telegraph Traffic. ...	First grade, 2, on Rs 1,200—40—1,400. Second grade, 4, on Rs. 1,000. Third grade, 6, on Rs. 800.

(*c*) Superior Traffic Branch, Second Division:—

2 Assistant Superintendents in the Calcutta and Bombay Offices. 19 Superintendents of Post Offices, Traffic, as Assistants to Deputy Postmaster-General, Traffic. 5 Superintendents in charge of the Agra, Rangoon, Karachi, Lahore and Delhi Telegraph Offices. 1 Assistant to the Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic.	On a time-scale of pay rising from Rs. 250 by annual increments of Rs. 15 to Rs. 400 and thereafter by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 600 a month.

Eventually, this Branch will consist of specially selected and trained traffic officers, and will be recruited as far as possible from subordinates selected at any stage of their service. All officers appointed to the Second Division of the Branch, excluding the superior officers referred to below, who will draw travelling allowances at the rates at present admissible for Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents of Telegraphs, will be treated as officers of the first class for purposes of the travelling allowance regulations, the daily allowance admissible being that prescribed in Appendix 25 of the Civil Service Regulations for Superintendents of Post Offices, *viz.*, Rs. 4 a day.

To commence with, 21 appointments in the superior Traffic Branch will be filled by superior officers now serving in the Telegraph Department, who would otherwise form a surplus owing to the reduction of the establishment of Directors, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Telegraphs. Such officers will serve on the pay to which they would have been entitled if they had been employed in the Engineering Branch and

will remain, except in very special circumstances, in the superior Traffic Branch; but as far as possible, the selections for this Branch will be made with the consent of the officers. Officers so selected will be granted all increments under the existing time-scale of pay for Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Telegraphs as they become due, provided their work is satisfactory; and the rule under which an officer is not permitted to go beyond the pay of the eleventh year of service, unless he is in charge of a division or its equivalent, will be waived in their case. Officers belonging to the superior establishment of the Telegraph Department, who are employed as Assistants to Deputy Postmasters-General, Traffic, will be designated Assistant Postmasters-General, Traffic.

5. The distribution and ultimate strength, pay, allowances, etc., of the staff of superior officers and upper subordinates sanctioned for telegraph work, will be as shewn in the Appendix to this Resolution. The ultimate effect of the decisions set forth in the preceding paragraph will be the substitution of a staff of 45 Telegraph Engineers for the existing establishment of 96 superior telegraph officers (excluding the Superintendent of Workshops and the Chief Storekeeper); the reduction of the establishment of Deputy Superintendents, Telegraph Engineering, (hitherto termed Deputy Superintendents, General), from 72 to 58; the increase of the establishment of Deputy Superintendents, Technical, by one appointment, the reduction by five of the establishment of Deputy Superintendents, Traffic, employed in Telegraph offices, caused by the removal from this cadre of the appointments of Assistant Director of Traffic (temporary) and of Deputy Superintendents in charge of the Rangoon, Karachi, Lahore and Delhi offices; and the creation of a new superior Traffic Branch consisting of 40 appointments; in all, a net reduction of 28 appointments.

6. The establishments now sanctioned do not include leave reserves. In the case of the Engineering Branch, the total number of officers present on duty will always be maintained at sanctioned strength by the appointment, when necessary, of additional Deputy Superintendents in the lowest grade to take the place of superior officers absent on leave, etc. Deputy Superintendents will not, however, be appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendents. Temporary vacancies in the superior Traffic Branch caused by the absence of officers on leave, etc., will be filled by officiating appointments to that Branch, and any vacancies caused by such appointments will be filled in the usual manner.

7. On the Post Office side, the only officers directly affected by the scheme of amalgamation herein described are the Postmasters-General. A revision of their pay has already been under contemplation. In view of their increased work and responsibility under the amalgamation scheme, it has been decided to adopt the following scale of pay of these officers, to whom no exchange compensation allowance will be admissible in future :—

		Rs.
2 appointments on	... ...	2,500 a month
2 " "	... ...	2,250 "
3 " "	... ...	2,000 "
3 " "	... ...	1,750 "

The pay of these grades will be attainable by any officer holding the appointment of Postmaster-General, whether he be a member of the Indian Civil Service or promoted from the ranks of departmental postal officers. Officers of the Telegraph Department appointed to be Postmaster-General will continue to draw the pay to which they would ordinarily be entitled on the scales laid down for Telegraph officers.

8. The reductions in establishment referred to in paragraph 5 above, cannot be effected at once, owing to the pledge which has been given by the Government of India that, in such steps as may be taken towards the amalgamation of the two Services, all possible protection should be afforded to the personal interests and prospects of the existing staff of both Departments in all grades. The reductions in the establishments of Upper Subordinates will be made in the lowest grades, and will be effected at once, without detriment to the prospects of subordinates, by the transfer of eighteen Deputy Superintendents from the present General and Traffic Branches to the superior Traffic Branch, and the temporary employment of three Deputy Superintendents, General, in vacancies in the revised cadres of Deputy Superintendents, Technical and Traffic. The surplus staff will be confined entirely to the superior establishment. Of this surplus, twenty-one officers will be employed in the superior Traffic Branch in the manner described in paragraph 4 (VII) above; one will be employed as Chief Storekeeper; and one as Assistant to the Chief Storekeeper; one will be employed as Postmaster-General, Burma, and another will be employed as Postmaster-General in some other Circle, as soon as a leave vacancy occurs which would not in the ordinary course be filled by a departmental officer of the Post Office. Other excess officers, who will mainly be officers on leave, will be treated as

supernumary to the sanctioned superior establishment of the Engineering Branch. To reduce this excess as rapidly as possible, the following rates of pension and leave concessions are offered as a special concession to senior officers in the Department :—

(I) All efficient officers of the Telegraph Department who have on the 1st April 1914 served for 18 years, of which not less than 16 years have been spent on active service, are eligible for retirement from the Department. Pension on the following scale will be granted to those officers whose resignation may be accepted :—

(*a*) The pension which would be due under existing rules if the officers concerned were retiring on medical certificate.

(*b*) An additional pension calculated at the following rate —

To officers under 50 years of age	...	... Rs.	1,000 per annum.
To officers in their 51st year	...	... „	900 „
Ditto 52nd „	...	... „	800 „
Ditto 53rd „	...	... „	500 „

Provided that the resignation of the officers concerned is submitted to the Government of India within six months from the date of this Resolution.

(II) When an officer has tendered his resignation through his superior officer, it is obligatory that the application should be submitted for the orders of the Government of India ; and it cannot be cancelled except with the approval and sanction of Government.

(III) The Governor General in Council reserves the right to accept or to refuse any application for retirement under these terms, or to postpone the date on which such retirement is to take effect, according to the interests of the public service.

(IV) Officers taking advantage of these concessions will be admitted to any leave that may be due to them preparatory to retirement ; but the compensation pension granted will be that due in respect of the actual age on retirement.

9. There are at present 11 superior appointments of which the pay exceeds Rs. 1,250 and to which officers now in the service could reasonably have expected promotion under the present system. It will be seen that, in place of these, only 5 superior administrative appointments have been provided. In order to safeguard the interests of officers now in the service, and at the same time to guard against unduly rapid promotion consequent on the reduction in the cadre which the concessions mentioned in the last paragraph are expected to effect, it has been decided to adopt the following scale for all officers serving in the Telegraph Department on 31st March 1914.

Number of appointments.	Rate of pay.	Condition of appointment.	
		Permanent.	Officiating.
1	Rs. 2,750...	No condition	No condition.
1	Rs. 2,250 Imperial ... ... Rs. 1,800 Provincial ...	Not less than 30 years' service ...	Not less than 27 years' service.
2	Rs. 2,000 Imperial ... ... Rs. 1,600 Provincial ...	Not less than 27 years' service...	Not less than 24 years' service.
4	Rs. 1,750 Imperial ... Rs. 1,400 Provincial ...	Not less than 24 years' service...	Not less than 22 years' service.
3	Rs. 1,500 Imperial ... Rs. 1,200 Provincial ...	Not less than 22 years' service...	Not less than 20 years' service.

The first appointment is that of Chief Engineer and is unconditional. The remaining appointments will be held, irrespective of the duties performed, by officers who have the necessary qualifying service. If a vacancy (whether permanent or officiating) in this scale cannot be filled owing to the next senior qualified officer being ineligible by length of

service, the remaining vacancies in the chain will still be filled as though he had been promoted. For the purposes of this scale temporary officers who have been taken on to the permanent cadre, will date their service from the time of joining the permanent establishment. This scale will continue in force as long as there remain in the Department any officers now in service who would, but for the amalgamation, have risen to enjoy the rates of pay hitherto admissible to the officers now holding the 11 administrative appointments in question. Promotions to a higher rate of pay according to the scale prescribed above will be subject to the continued efficiency of the officer in question.

10. All officers in receipt of pay at the rate of Rs. 1,500 and upwards, or the Provincial Service equivalent, will be eligible, irrespective of the duties on which they are employed, for daily allowance at the rate of Rs. 7-8-0 a day prescribed for Directors of Telegraphs in item 46 of appendix 25 to the Civil Service Regulations.

11. Subject to any changes which may be necessary as the result of the enquiries instituted by the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, the following principles will be observed in the recruitment of officers for the superior telegraph appointments. For the Engineering Branch, approximately one-half of the superior staff will be recruited from England, one-fourth in India, and the remaining one-fourth by promotion from the subordinate ranks; that is to say, ordinarily one officer will be recruited from England annually, the second vacancy in each year being filled alternately by the appointment direct to the Provincial Service of a candidate selected in India and by promotion to that service of a selected subordinate. In the case of the superior Traffic Branch the majority of the appointments will be filled, as the surplus staff of officers belonging to the present superior and upper subordinate establishments is exhausted, by the selection of specially qualified officers from the upper subordinate and subordinate staff of the Department. In order, however, to guard against the possibility of a dearth of suitable officers for the highest Traffic appointments, and with a view to obtaining when necessary from other sources, including other telegraph administrations, the services of officers possessing special qualifications, the Director-General will be at liberty to make direct appointments to the superior Traffic Branch from outside the ranks of the signalling establishment at any position in the scale which may be considered suitable. Deputy Superintendents, Telegraph Engineering, will be recruited in exactly the same manner as the present Deputy Superintendents, General, except that subordinates of the Technical Branch as well as Inspecting Telegraph Masters and Inspecting Telegraphists will be eligible, if qualified, for selection as Deputy Superintendents, Telegraph Engineering.

12. The introduction of the scheme described above will necessitate a redistribution of the clerical and menial establishments of the present Telegraph Department. Any clerk whom it may be necessary to transfer to another station will be granted an advance of one month's pay recoverable in six equal instalments; and any clerk transferred over a distance exceeding 500 miles will be granted a bonus of two month's pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 100, provided that it is shown that the clerk has actually incurred extra expenditure owing to his transfer. Ultimately certain reductions will be effected in the strengths of the clerical and menial establishments; but their extent cannot at present be determined. In any case due regard will be paid to the interests of men now in the service. The appointments of the clerks allotted permanently to Postmasters-General for Telegraph Traffic work will be added to the sanctioned establishment of their offices, and the clerks themselves will be graded for promotion in these establishments. The appointments of the clerks allotted permanently to the offices of Directors, Telegraph Engineering (the Engineering Branch of the Postmaster-General's office in the case of the Burma Circle) and to Divisional Offices will be graded in four separate cadres under the heads of the four Engineering Circles, by wh[illegible] promotions, postings, grant of leave, payment, etc., will be controlled in exactly the same manner as the cadres of Circle and Divisional Office clerks are controlled by the present Circle Directors. The clerical establishment sanctioned for the office of the Electrical Engineer-in-Chief will be transferred to the Director-General's Office, where the greater part of the clerical work of the Electrical Engineer-in-Chief will in future be performed; and arrangements will be made to supply from the Director-General's Office a suitable clerical staff for the Chief Electrician at Alipore.

13. The headquarters of officers in the Traffic Branch, except in the cases of officers employed in telegraph offices, will be the headquarters of the Director-General or the Postmaster-General, as the case may be. In the case of the Engineering Branch, the headquarters of the Chief Engineer and his Assistant and of the Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs will be those of the Director-General. All the officers employed at the headquarters of the Director-General will, as at present arranged, accompany the Government of India to Simla every year, with the exception of the Assistant to the Chief Engineer and either the Assistant Director-General of Telegraph Traffic or the Assistant to the Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic. The headquarters of the three Directors of Telegraph Engineering will be fixed at Bombay, Lahore (ultimately

Delhi) and Calcutta, and those of the Divisional Superintendents of Telegraph Engineering at the following places:—

1. Bombay, Central and Madras Circle—

(a) Bombay.

(b) Ajmere.

(c) Nagpur.

(d) Trichinopoly for the present, but Coimbatore when office accommodation is available.

(e) Bangalore.

(f) Madras.

2. Punjab and United Provinces Circle—

(a) Karachi.

(b) Delhi.

(c) Lahore.

(d) Lucknow.

(e) Allahabad.

3. Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam Circle—

(a) and (b) Calcutta.

(c) Darjeeling.

(d) Dacca.

(e) Shillong.

4. Burma—

(a) Rangoon.

(b) Akyab.

(c) Maymyo.

(d) Mandalay.

The area of the divisions generally will be greatly increased under this scheme. It will therefore probably be necessary, in the majority of divisions, to station at least one attached officer of the Engineering Branch at some place other than the Headquarters of the Division. These postings will be left to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, to be made according to actual requirements in each case.

14. Under articles 642 and 643 of the Civil Service Regulations, certain officers of the Telegraph Department, in accordance with present orders, are eligible for certain special additional pensions. The reorganization of the Department and the abolition of certain posts renders a revision of these orders necessary. It has accordingly been decided that additional special pensions shall continue to be admissible as follows to officers who were eligible for special additional pensions under articles 642 and 643:—

(a) In the case of officers appointed not later than 1897—

(i) Additional pensions of Rs. 2,000 a year for three years' approved service as Chief Engineer or in any capacity on the Rs. 2,250 grade.

(ii) Additional pensions of Rs. 1,000 a year for three years' approved service in the grades of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,750 or as either of the two senior officers in the grade of Rs. 1,500, the Electrical Engineer-in-Chief's appointment being considered as on Rs. 1,750.

(b) In the case of officers appointed later than 1897—

Additional pensions of Rs. 1,000 a year to those who have rendered not less than three years of effective and approved service as Chief Engineer, in the grades of Rs. 2,250 and Rs. 2,000 or as either of the two senior officers in the grade of Rs. 1,750.

(c) No officer who has been passed over for promotion from the Rs. 1,750 grade, and no officer in that grade at the end of his service who is not declared by the Director-General to be fitted for promotion, will be considered entitled to the additional special pensions referred to above.

15. The terms stated in the preceding paragraph are applicable to those officers who were employed in the Telegraph Department on the 31st March 1914, and who are eligible to attain to the special rates of pay mentioned in paragraph 9 above. The grant of additional special pensions to officers appointed subsequently to that date in the posts of Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, Director, Telegraph Engineering, and Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic, will be governed by the provisions of article 475 of the Civil Service Regulations.

16. The scheme of amalgamation above described closely resembles the systems in force in the United Kingdom, Holland, Belgium and Italy, where Engineering and Traffic Officers are as far as possible employed solely on duties for which they are recruited and specially trained, and it is believed that a three-fold advantage will accrue therefrom. From the point of view of the State, the redistribution of duties and in particular the abolition of dual control in combined offices will undoubtedly result in increased economy and efficiency. The public, at the same time, will reap the advantage of the greater telegraph and telephone facilities which may be expected to result from the increased efficiency of the administration. Finally, the scheme not only assures adequate protection of their prospects to all Telegraph officers now in service, but it also offers them a more congenial range of duties, while affording, for the first time, to competent subordinates a prospect of advancement to well paid appointments. The Governor General in Council desires to take this opportunity of expressing his very high appreciation of the manner in which Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson and the Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell have dealt with the many important and difficult problems involved in the formulation of the scheme of amalgamation now finally approved. In the opinion of the Government of India the scheme adequately provides for the interests of the officers of both Departments, while affording an improved service to the public combined with a considerable ultimate saving in annual expenditure.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Finance and Home Departments, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, and the Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs.

ORDERED also that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the designation of, and other particulars relating to, the appointments of officers to be employed exclusively on Telegraph work.

Designation.	Number of appointments.	Rate of pay.	Local or other allowances.	Remarks.
Engineering and Technical Branches.				
Chief Engineer, Telegraphs	1	2,750		
Director, Telegraph Engineering ..	1	2,000		
Director, Telegraph Engineering ...	2	1,500		
Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering (including Chief Electrician and one Assistant; also the Personal Assistant to the Director-General, and the Assistant to the Chief Engineer).	24	380 40—700 -50—1,250 (Imperial Service) 21 appointments.	Rs. 100 each, as local allowances for the Chief Electrician and his senior Assistant, the Personal Assistant to the Director-General, and the Assistant to the Chief Engineer.	
Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering.	18	250—25—450 500—35—850 (Provincial Service) 21 appointments.	Rs 50 as local allowance for the Junior Assistant Electrician.	
One officer of the Royal Engineers for work in connection with the Wireless Telegraph Stations in India.	1	*	......	*On scale of pay admissible to Royal Engineer Officers employed in the Public Works Department.
Superintendent of Telegraph Workshops ..	1	700—50—1,250		
Chief Storekeeper	1	600—40—800		
Deputy Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering.	8	400—25—500	Rs. 50 each, as local allowances for the Personal Assistants to the three Directors, Telegraph Engineering, and the Postmaster-General, Burma Circle.	
Deputy Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering.	16	325—15—400		
Deputy Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering	34	250—15—325		
Deputy Superintendent, Technical ...	1	400 25—500		
Ditto ditto ..	2	325 15 400		
Ditto ditto ...	4	250—15—325		
Traffic Branch.				
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic	1	1,750 - 50 - 2,000		
Deputy Postmasters-General, Traffic ..	2	1,200—40—1,400		
Superintendent(s) Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Offices.	4	1,000		
Assistant Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.	6	800	Rs 150, as local allowance for the Assistant Director General, Telegraph Traffic.	
Assistant to the Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic				
Superintendent(s), Agra, Karachi, Rangoon, Lahore and Delhi offices.	27	250—15—400 400—20—600	Rs. 100, as local allowance for Assistant to the Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.	
Superintendent(s) of Post Offices, Traffic, in offices of Postmasters-General.				
Assistant Superintendent(s), Calcutta and Bombay Offices.				
Deputy Superintendents of Telegraphs, Traffic, in other offices not named above.	8	400—25—500		
Ditto ditto ...	16	325—15—400		
Ditto ditto ...	27	250—15—325		

The 25th April, 1914.

No. 2865-72.—Mr. R. T. Gibbs, Director of Telegraph Engineering, Bombay-Central-Madras Circle, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the 2nd May 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for such duration as may bring the total period of absence up to six months.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 25th April, 1914.

No. 2971-10.—Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, M.A., of the Indian Educational Service, is appointed Director of Statistics, with effect from the 1st April 1914.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 25th April, 1914.

No. 3008-2.—Mr. W. J. Ward, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for three weeks, with effect from the 21st May 1914, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 25th April, 1914.

No. 3018-92.—Mr. G. H. Tipper, F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, with effect from the 5th April 1914, *vice* Mr. C. S. Middlemiss, F.G.S.

GENERAL.

The 25th April, 1914.

No. 3021-23.—In continuation of this Department Notification No. 1764, dated the 21st March 1914, Mr. S. N. Banerji, B A., Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade (officiating), is granted an extension of his privilege leave by one month and twenty days, up to the 15th June 1914.

INDUSTRIES.

The 25th April, 1914.

No. 2861-6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Darjeeling and Terai Planters' Associations to appoint Mr. H. R. Irwin, President of the Darjeeling Planters' Association, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. Alex. Shannon.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

7

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 20th April, 1914.

No. 150.—The services of the Reverend R. G. Jamieson, a junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 21st April, 1914.

No. 158.—The Reverend D. H. Gillan, Officiating Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for two months and five days, combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and twenty-six days, with effect from the 1st May 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 22nd April 1914.

No. 177.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for Rule 1 (5) in Part I and Rule 2 in Part V of the Ecclesiastical rules published with the Department of Education Notification no 212, dated the 10th May 1913:—

Part I.-Rule 1 (5). All projects for original works in connection with cemeteries attached to Government churches in civil stations and cemeteries in Imperial Provinces without provincial settlements whether attached to Government churches or not, which require the administrative sanction of the Government of India, should under the Home Department orders nos. 49—65, dated the 8th February 1907, be submitted by the ecclesiastical authorities to the local Government, which after examining them will transmit them, with any remarks that it may desire to offer, to the Government of India in the Department of Education for consideration. All proposals relating to the construction or alteration of cemeteries attached to Government churches in cantonments and of other cemeteries in charge of the Military Works Services whether attached to Government churches or not should under the Home Department orders nos 58—71, dated the 18th February 1909, be submitted by the ecclesiastical authorities to the General Officer Commanding the Division or Independent Brigade within whose jurisdiction the cantonment is situated, who will forward them to the Director-General of Military Works when the cost of the work is less than Rs. 2,500 and when the work is to be carried out by the Military Works Services and to the Quartermaster-General in India in other cases. The Director-General will submit proposals forwarded to him direct to the Department of Education after consulting the Quartermaster-General unofficially. In the case of proposals forwarded to him by the General Officer Commanding, the Quartermaster-General after satisfying himself of the necessity for the work proposed will, when the work is to be carried out by the Military Works Services, request the Director-General of Military Works to submit the proposals, together with approximate estimates of their cost and the reports of the local military officers, for the consideration of the Department of Education. When, however, the work is to be carried out by the Public Works Department, the Quartermaster-General will request the General Officer Commanding concerned to forward the proposals to the local Government which, after examination, will transmit them, with any remarks it may desire to offer, to the Government of India in the Department of Education for consideration. Proposals in connection with cemeteries attached to Government churches in railway colonies should be submitted by the managers

or agents of the railways concerned to the Railway Board for consideration. Projects for original works in connection with cemeteries not attached to Government churches the charges for which will be debitable to Provincial revenues should be dealt with under the orders of the local Government concerned.

Part V.-Rule 2.—The provision of churches from Public Works funds is authorised under the limitations given in the following rules. All projects for original works in connection with churches in civil stations which require the administrative sanction of the Government of India should, under the Home Department orders nos. 49—65, dated the 5th February 1907, be submitted by the ecclesiastical authorities to the local Government, which, after examining them, will transmit them, with any remarks that it may desire to offer, to the Government of India in the Department of Education for consideration. All proposals relating to the construction or alteration of churches in cantonments should, under the Home Department orders nos. 58—71, dated the 18th February 1909, be submitted by the ecclesiastical authorities to the General Officer Commanding the Division or Independent Brigade within whose jurisdiction the cantonment is situated, who will forward them to the Director-General of Military Works when the cost of the work is less than Rs. 2,500 and when the work is to be carried out by the Military Works Services and to the Quartermaster General in India in other cases. The Director-General will, except in cases which fall under rule 23-A., submit proposals forwarded to him direct to the Department of Education after consulting the Quartermaster-General unofficially. In the case of proposals forwarded to him by the General Officer Commanding, the Quartermaster-General after satisfying himself of the necessity for the work proposed will, when the work is to be carried out by the Military Works Services, request the Director-General of Military Works to instruct his subordinate officers to forward the proposals, together with approximate estimates of their cost and the reports of the local military officers, to the local Government, which should then submit them for the consideration of the Government of India in the Department of Education. When, however, the work is to be carried out by the Public Works Department, the Quartermaster-General will request the General Officer Commanding concerned to forward the proposals to the local Government, which, after examination, will transmit them, with any remarks it may desire to offer, to the Government of India in the Department of Education for consideration. Proposals in connection with churches in railway colonies should be submitted by the managers or agents of the railways concerned to the Railway Board for consideration.

The 24th April, 1914.

No. 199.—The services of the Reverend H. C. Carden, M.A., a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, with effect from the 15th April 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

EDUCATION.

The 24th April, 1914.

No. 731.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate Mr. C. S. Middlemiss, B.A., F.G.S., F.A.S.B., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University.

MAHARAJ SINGH,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th April, 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 395.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Risaldar-Major Muhi ud-din Khan, *Bahadur*, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to be Aide-de-Camp *vice* Risaldar-Major Abdul Karim Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, Governor-General's Body Guard, retired. Dated the 19th April 1914.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 396.—Consequent on the grant of leave to Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert, D.S.O., 2nd Grade Cantonment Magistrate, the following officiating appointment is notified :—

Lieutenant Colonel N. T. Parker, 3rd Grade Cantonment Magistrate, to officiate in the 2nd grade, with effect from the 29th March 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 397.—Captain Herbert Jarrett Jarrett-Kerr, The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), is admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 11th April 1914.

Captain Jarrett-Kerr will have seniority in the rank of Lieutenant from the 9th April 1906 and in the rank of Captain from the 9th January 1913.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 398.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Noel Hyde Edwards, 7th Gurkha Rifles
Arthur Henry Crowther, 67th Punjabis
Christopher John Radcliffe Turner, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs
Reginald Alfred Carr-White, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers
John Herbert Livingston Hindmarsh, 8th Rajputs
Frank Scamander Clarke, 46th Punjabis
Cubitt Archer Grant Rundle, 128th Pioneers
Patrick Grant, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's)
Francis Edward Boission Guise, 42nd Deoli Regiment
Thomas Malcolm Dickinson, 16th Cavalry
Frederick Sinclair Poynder, 9th Gurkha Rifles
Raleigh Burton Browne, 34th Sikh Pioneers
Howel Stephen Bulkley, 33rd Punjabis
Eric Hubert Gray, 74th Punjabis
William St. John Carpendale, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment)
James Hubert Williams, 10th Gurkha Rifles
Arthur Emlyn Clarke, 39th Garhwal Rifles
Rayner Oswald Bradley, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse)
Geoffry Allen Percival Scoones, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles)
Colin Thomas Burn-Murdoch, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis)
Kenneth Llewellyn Fasken, 95th Russell's Infantry
Derrick Fitzgerald Massy, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry
Arthur Herbert Fountaine Hogge, 23rd Sikh Pioneers
Herbert James Moran, 8th Gurkha Rifles
Henry William Luttman-Johnson, 9th Hodson's Horse
Archibald Douglas McRae, 80th Carnatic Infantry
John Cayley Hutchinson, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles

,—20th April 1914.

James Bruce Scott, 33rd Punjabis
Harrison Rolfe Candy, 73rd Carnatic Infantry
Wilton DeLacy Passy, 113th Infantry
Neville Stanley DeBrath, 32nd Sikh Pioneers
Edric Walter Brett, 18th Infantry
Ernest Elliott Kennedy, 35th Scinde Horse
George Gordon Rogers, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment)
}, —20th April 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 399.—No. 165, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shaikh Miran Shaikh Rahim, to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar,

vice 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, D. DeSouza, deceased; with effect from the 21st January 1914.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Madras List.

No 400.—Staff-Sergeant Thomas James Cadogan, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List,

vice William Sheppard, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st April 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No 401.—The following promotions are made:—

Governor-General's Bodyguard.

Risaldar Kehar Singh to be Risaldar-Major, *vice* Abdul Karim Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 19th April 1914.

18th Infantry.

Havildar Dost Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy; with effect from the 2nd November 1913.

31st Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Punjab Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhagat Ram, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 19th February 1914.

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Subadar Saiyid Ali, *Sardar Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Ganga Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Beli Ram, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st April 1914.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Havildar-Major Abdulla Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Ghulam Muhammad, transferred to the 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry; with effect from the 1st March 1914.

2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Jemadar Dalbahadur Rana to be Subadar and Havildar Rajbir Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Jangbir Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st April 1914.

20th Deccan Horse.

No. 402.—The promotion of Jemadar Mahbub Khan (I) and Kot-Dafadar Gugan Singh, should have effect from the 1st April 1914 and *not* as stated in Army Department Notification No. 330, dated the 3rd April 1914.

The name of Gugan Singh is as now stated, and *not* as in the Notification quoted above.

SPECIAL.

No. 403.—With reference to paragraph 305, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officer having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the date specified :—

Captain Alfred Patrick Sandeman, Civil Employ,—9th April 1914.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 404.—Sub-Conductor William Sheppard, Supply and Transport Corps, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1914.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 405.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the dates specified :—

Major-General Lionel Herbert, C.V.O., C.B.,—11th March 1914.
Major-General John Christopher Swann, C.B.,—20th March 1914.
Major Alexander William Nicholas Raven, 117th Mahrattas,—22nd December 1913.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE (BENGAL).

No. 406.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 2nd April 1914 :—

Colonel Robert Neil Campbell, C.B., C.I.E., M.B.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 407.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain William Forrester is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 3rd March 1914.

No. 408.—3rd Class Assistant Surgeon Frederick John Duckworth has been transferred by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the temporary Half-Pay List, with effect from the 1st March 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Surma Valley Light Horse.

No. 409.—Second Lieutenant William Townsend Smith to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. H. M. Stevenson, resigned. Dated the 5th June 1913.

Thomas Walter Green to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* W. T. Smith, promoted. Dated the 5th June 1913.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 410.—Thomas Douglas to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 17th March 1914.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No 411.—Second Lieutenant William Henry Murch resigns his commission. Dated the 21st March 1914.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 412.—Second Lieutenant William Henry Murray to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. Blackwood, promoted. Dated the 15th February 1913.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 413.—Major Thomas Hunter, M.D., I.M.S., to be Medical Officer, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1914.

Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.

No. 414.—Second Lieutenant George Frederick Henry resigns his commission. Dated the 26th March 1914.

Clement Wansbrough Gwynne to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 29th March 1914.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No. 415.—John Duggan to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1914.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 416.—Captain Robert Arden Dalrymple Sewell, V.D., to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1914.

Lieutenant Arthur Brunel Chatwood resigns his commission. Dated the 1st April 1914.

1st Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 417.—William Frederick Gibbons to be Captain, *vice* A. C. Carr, promoted. Dated the 4th July 1913.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 418.—Soden William Biden to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1914.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 419.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :—

Coorg and Mysore Rifles.

Captain Percy Glover Tipping.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th April 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 15th and 21st April 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
27th Punjabis ...	Major George Dodd, C.I.E.	14th April 1914	Tank ...	...	Was Commandant, South Waziristan Militia, and Political Agent, Wano.
India Miscellaneous List.	Sub-Conductor Ernest Francis Carter.	15th April 1914	Simla ...	...	Was a clerk in the General Staff Branch, Army Headquarters.

Statement of Deposits on account of [illegible] *April 1914.*

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.	
William George Keppel Gough*.	Captain	15th Ludhiana Sikhs.	6th September 1913.	Testate.	5,193 8 1	23rd June 1914.

* *Widow.*—Mrs. Margaret Mary Gough.
Address—C/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London.
Children.—(1) George Hugh Bloomfield Gough.
(2) Daphne Gough.
(3) Anne Theodora Gough.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd April, 1914.

No. 81.—Mr. D. L. McPherson, District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Locomotive Superintendent in class I of that Establishment, *vice* Mr. A. E. Pearse, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, on combined leave and until further orders.

No. 82.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 81, dated 22nd April 1914, Mr. J. S. Goss, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that Establishment until further orders.

No. 83.—Mr. C. Brisco Owen, Executive Engineer, State Railways, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Railway Board by the Government of Bombay, is posted to the North Western Railway.

The 24th April, 1914.

No. 84.—It is hereby notified for general information that sanction has been accorded by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the construction by the Government of His Highness the Nizam, of a line of railway, on the metre gauge, from Secunderabad to Gadwal, a distance of 117 miles.

No. 85.—It is hereby notified for general information that sanction has been accorded by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the construction by the Mysore Durbar of a line of railway, on the metre gauge, from Mysore to Arsikere *viâ* Hassan, a distance of 106·5 miles.

No. 86.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 56, dated the 23rd March 1914, Mr. J. C. Gibson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that establishment with effect from the 25th March 1914 and until further orders.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 23rd April, 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 18th April 1914 is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	301	256
		Ahmedabad District	9*	6*
		Broach Port	...	...
		Broach District	...	...
		Kaira District	2	3
		Rewa Kantha Agency	1	1
		Bulsar Port	19	7
		Surat Town and Port	...	...
		Rander Port	11	8
		Surat District	57	42
		Surat Agency	9	5
		Bhiwndi Port	5	5
		Bandra Port	...	...
		Malad „	...	...
		Bassein „	...	...
		Thana „	7	6
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Kurla „	8	8
		Thana District	...	...
	Central	Ahmednagar District	1	1
		East Khandesh „	8	3
		Poona Town	6	1
		Poona District	20	15
		Satara District	5	4
	Southern	Panvel Port	1	1
		Revdanda Port	...	...
		Alibag Port	2	3
		Thal Port	...	...
		Kolaba District	38	29
		Vengurla Port	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	2	3
		Belgaum „	115*	[illegible]*
		Dharwar „	25	27
		Bijapur District	15	9
		Bijapur Agency	...	...
		Kanara District	...	...

* For two weeks.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	153	125
		Karachi District	...	...
		Sukkur "	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	131	69
		Cutch State	4	4
		Mandvi Port	38	29
		Kathiawar Agency	39	29
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	93	81
		Satara Agency	...	...
		Khairpur State	...	...
		TOTAL	1,135	849
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Madras City	...	...
		Anantapur District	...	...
		North Arcot District	17 (b)	11 (a)
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Bellary District	3	3
		Mangalore Town and Port	6	6
		Chittoor District	...	...
		South Canara District	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	5	3
		The Nilgiris "	...	...
		Salem "	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Negapatam Town	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	2 (b)	2 (b)
		Kumbakonam Town	...	...
		Tanjore District	...	...
		Malabar "	...	...
		Kurnool "	...	...
		Godavery "	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	34	26

(a) One imported. (b) Two imported.

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 11th April 1914 :—

Hyderabad Town *read* 13 cases 10 deaths *for nil.*
Hyderabad district *read* 3 cases *for nil.*
Thar and Parkar district *read* 18 cases 15 deaths *for nil.*

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum District	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Hooghly District	3	2
		Howrah Town	6	6
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	3	2
		Calcutta	29	27
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur District	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	41	37
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	80	80
		Patna District	345	293
		Gaya Town	21	21
		Gaya District	103	55
		Shahabad District	314	288
	Tirhut	Saran District	1,093	1,070
		Champaran District	38	32
		Muzaffarpur District	264	268
		Palamau District	...	1
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	837	311

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	193	176
	Bhagalpur	Purnea "	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur Town	53	45
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur District	69	76
	Bhagalpur	Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	2,028	2,716
United Provinces	Meerut	Saharanpur City	1	1
United Provinces	Meerut	Saharanpur District	141	114
United Provinces	Meerut	Muzaffarnagar District	96	85
United Provinces	Meerut	Meerut City	1	1
United Provinces	Meerut	Meerut District	842	305
United Provinces	Meerut	Bulandshahr District	264	243
United Provinces	Agra	Aligarh District	11	8
United Provinces	Agra	Muttra City	...	...
United Provinces	Agra	Muttra District	143	120
United Provinces	Agra	Mainpuri "	25	13
United Provinces	Agra	Etah "	11	10
United Provinces	Rohilkhand	Bareilly District	...	...
United Provinces	Rohilkhand	Bijnor "	35	23
United Provinces	Rohilkhand	Budaun "	...	...
United Provinces	Rohilkhand	Moradabad "	81	64
United Provinces	Rohilkhand	Shahjahanpur City	...	...
United Provinces	Rohilkhand	Shahjahanpur District	40	35
United Provinces	Rohilkhand	Pilibhit District	89	82
United Provinces	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	5	5
United Provinces	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District	13	11
United Provinces	Allahabad	Etawah "	25	18
United Provinces	Allahabad	Cawnpore City	33	33
United Provinces	Allahabad	Cawnpore District	35	25
United Provinces	Allahabad	Fatehpur "	29	19
United Provinces	Allahabad	Allahabad City	1	1
United Provinces	Allahabad	Allahabad District	164	162
United Provinces	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
United Provinces	Jhansi	Jalaun "	22	17
United Provinces	Jhansi	Banda City	...	...
United Provinces	Jhansi	Banda District	...	...
United Provinces	Benares	Benares City	...	...
United Provinces	Benares	Benares District	25	18
United Provinces	Benares	Mirzapur City	32	24
United Provinces	Benares	Mirzapur District	...	...
United Provinces	Benares	Jaunpur "	138	144
United Provinces	Benares	Ghazipur "	668	629
United Provinces	Benares	Ballia "	801	806

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	925	589
		Basti "	60	15
		Azamgarh "	412	129
	Kumaun	Naini Tal "	1	1
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	15	15
		Lucknow District	41	41
		Unao "	291	279
		Rae Bareli "	135	135
		Sitapur "	52	46
		Hardoi "	21	20
		Kheri "	14	11
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	10	10
		Fyzabad District	31	38
		Gonda "	11	12
		Bahraich "	40	30
		Sultanpur District	57	48
		Partabgarh "	26	26
		Bara Banki "	182	179
		TOTAL	5,678	4,070
PUNJAB	Ambala	Hissar District	62	80
		Gurgaon "	204	187
		Rohtak "	150	150
		Karnal "	215	217
		Ambala "	115	116
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	128	119
		Jullundur City	17	2
		Jullundur District	290	155
		Ludhiana "	561	264
		Ferozepore "	76	80

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Lahore City	...	...
		Lahore District	14	4
		Amritsar City	16	10
		Amritsar District	124	124
		Gurdaspur „	257	170
		Sialkot „	458	451
		Gujranwala „	1,214	1,095
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	180	48
		Gujrat District	99	93
		Jhelum „	39	45
		Rawalpindi „	11	9
	Multan	Lyallpur District	285	187
		Jhang „	63	32
		Multan „	...	...
		Muzaffargarh District	1	...
		Jind State	106	81
		Nabha State	9	5
		Patiala City	1	1
		Patiala State	842	832
		Kapurthala State	75	25
		Malerkotla State	67	32
		Kalsia State	5	3
		TOTAL	5,664	4,491
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	65	61
		Insein District	3	3
		Hanthawaddy District	2	2
		Tharrawaddy District	1	1
		Pegu District	36	36
		Prome „	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	12	12
		Bassein District	12	10
		Henzada „	6	6
		Myaungmya „	9	9
		Maubin „	24	18
		Pyapon District	5	5
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	2	2
		Thaton „	9	9
		Toungoo „	11	11
		Moulmein Town	12	12
	Magwe	Magwe District	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	5	5
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Maymyo Town	...	...
		Bhamo District	1	1
		Katha „	4	2
		Ruby Mines District	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Sagaing	Shwebo District	6	6
		Sagaing District	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	6	6
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	...	...
		Meiktila "	...	...
		Yamethin "	2	2
		Myingyan "	2	2
		TOTAL	235	221
ASSAM	Cachar ...	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur ...	Bhandara District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	8	6
		Bangalore City	...	...
		Bangalore District	3	3
		Mysore City	6	3
		Mysore District	6	4
		Hassan "	...	...
		Kadur "	2	...
		Kolar "	7	7
		Kolar Gold Fields	2	2
		Tumkur District	1	1
		Shimoga "	...	...
		Chitaldroog "	...	...
		TOTAL	35	26
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	11	8
		Bidar "	...	...
		Parbhani "	...	...
		Hyderabad City and suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad "	..	...
		TOTAL	11 (a)	8 (a)

(a) From the 6th to the 12th April 1914.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Central India	...	Bhopal State	34	21
		Total	34 (a)	21 (a)
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	...	Chitor	...	...
		Udaipur City	...	...
		Jodhpur City	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	2	1
		Jaipur City	...	...
		Jaipur State	31	31
		Dholpur City	...	...
		Tonk State	...	...
		Tonk Pargana Nimbahera	...	...
		Partabgarh Town	...	...
		Partabgarh State	...	...
		Kishangarh "	...	...
		Beawar	...	...
		Karauli City	...	...
		Abu Road	...	...
		Bharatpur City	...	...
		Bharatpur State	19	9
		Alwar "	23	23
		Ajmer Town	...	...
		Shahpura "	...	...
		Sirohi State	...	...
		Dungarpur	...	...
		Total	75	63
N.-W. F. Province	...	Peshawar District	5	3
		Dera Ismail Khan City	1	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		Total	6	3
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	30	11
		Total	30	11
		GRAND TOTAL	15,901	13,451

(a) For the week ending 11th April 1914.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Nos. 298-319

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 21st April, 1914.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the East India Contracts Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., Cap. 59) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be substituted for item 5 of Part E of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, nos. 713-734 (Judicial), dated the 2nd June 1913, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council:—

E.—In the case of the Public Works Department (subject to any limits fixed in Departmental orders):—

* * * * *

5. Leases for grazing cattle on canal banks or roadsides; for fishing in canals; for the cultivation of land under the Irrigation Department; leases of water for irrigation and other purposes, and leases of water-power; and instruments relating to the sale of grass, trees or other produce on roadsides or in plantations.	By Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, Superintendents of Works, Divisional Officers in the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, and in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa by Sub-divisional Officers of the Irrigation Branch.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bihar and Orissa and to other local Governments and Administrations* and the several Departments† of the Government of India for information and guidance [‡with reference to their letter no. $\frac{4792\text{-G.}}{\text{II M—13}}$, dated the 16th March 1914], (and for communication to the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan); and that it may be also published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

* Madras. Bombay. Bengal. United Provinces. Punjab. Burma. Central Provinces. Assam. Coorg. North-West Frontier Province. Delhi.

† Foreign. Army. Revenue and Agriculture. Public Works. Commerce and Industry. Railway. Legislative. Finance. Education.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 23rd April 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Weather was slightly unsettled in northwest India during the greater part of the week, and light falls of rain occurred in north Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and the north Punjab. Rainfall was also reported from Burma, northeast India, the Central Provinces and the Peninsula, in most cases associated with thunderstorms.

2. *Burma.*—There were a few thunderstorms in Upper Burma, but no rainfall of importance occurred in Lower Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall was nearly general in Orissa on the 16th, in Assam and on the Bengal coast on the 17th, in Assam on the 18th, and in east Bengal on the 20th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Chakrata and several places in the Central Provinces had light falls of rain.

Northwest India.—Rain fell locally in north Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and the north Punjab.

The Peninsula.—Falls of rain occurred at Sholapur, Belgaum, and Gulbarga, and also at a few stations in the south of the Peninsula and on the north Madras coast.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall were as follows:—

April	16th.	Sibsagar 1·69″.
„	17th.	Gopalpur 1·45″.
„	18th.	Myitkyina 1·38″.
„	19th.	Gauhati 1·18″ and Silchar 0·96″.
„	20th.	Chittagong 0·90″ and Barisal 1·96″.
„	21st.	Jessore 2·98″ and Gulbarga 0·38″.
„	22nd.	Silchar 1·64″, Shillong and Calcutta each 0·88″ and Trivandrum 1·98″.

4. The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent or more in excess in Bengal, Baluchistan, the Central Provinces West and the Madras Coast North; and was within 20 per cent of the normal in Assam. The absence of rainfall is a normal feature at this time of year in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India, but in all the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent or more in defect.

The seasonal rainfall up to date differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in Assam, Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab East and North, Rajputana East, Berar, the Central Provinces East, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North. It is 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Burma, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, Central India West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar; and is 20 per cent or more in excess over the rest of the country.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 23rd April 1914.			Rainfall data from 28th November 1913 to 23rd April 1914.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. This week.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·6	—0·6	4·2	12·2	— 8·0	— 66	— 64
Lower Burma	0	0·5	—0·5	2·5	3·2	— 0·7	— 22	— 7
Upper Burma	0·1	0·3	—0·2	1·4	2·0	— 0·6	— 30	— 24
Assam	2·3	2·0	+0·3	13·1	12·9	+ 0·2	+ 2	— 1
Bengal	1·2	0·9	+0·3	7·9	4·9	+ 3·0	+ 61	+ 67
Orissa	0·3	0·4	—0·1	3·4	4·0	— 0·6	— 15	— 14
Chota Nagpur	0	0·3	—0·3	3·0	4·4	— 1·4	— 32	— 27
Bihar	0	0·2	—0·2	3·7	2·3	+ 1·4	+ 61	+ 76
United Provinces, East . . .	0	0·1	—0·1	2·3	2·4	— 0·1	— 4	[illegible]
United Provinces, West . . .	0	0·1	—0·1	3·7	3·5	+ 0·2	+ 6	+ 9
Punjab, East and North . . .	0	0·1	—0·1	5·8	5·4	+ 0·4	+ 7	+ 9
Punjab, Southwest	0	0·1	—0·1	4·8	2·8	+ 2·0	+ 71	+ 78
Kashmir	0·1	0·7	—0·6	10·6	14·2	— 3·6	— 25	— 22
N.-W. Frontier Province . . .	0·1	0·2	—0·1	7·3	5·2	+ 2·1	+ 40	+ 44
Baluchistan	0·3	0·2	+0·1	8·0	6·2	+ 1·8	+ 29	+ 28
Sind	0	0	0	1·9	1·1	+ 0·8	+ 73	+ 73
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	2·1	1·0	+ 1·1	+110	+110
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	1·2	1·3	— 0·1	— 8	— 8
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·2	0·1	+ 0·1	+100	+100
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·3	0·6	— 0·3	— 50	— 50
Central India, East	0	0	0	3·4	2·5	+ 0·9	+ 36	+ 36
Berar	0	0·1	— 0·1	1·6	1·7	— 0·1	— 6	0
Central Provinces, West . . .	0·4	0·1	+0·3	3·7	2·2	+ 1·5	+ 68	+ 57
Central Provinces, East . . .	0·1	0·3	—0·2	3·9	3·3	+ 0·6	+ 18	+ 27
Konkan	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·4	— 0·4	—100	—100
Bombay Deccan	0·1	0·2	—0·1	0·2	1·1	— 0·9	— 82	— 89
Hyderabad, North	0	0·2	—0·2	0·2	1·5	— 1·3	— 87	— 85
Hyderabad, South	0·2	0·3	—0·1	0·9	1·7	— 0·8	— 47	— 50
Mysore	0·1	0·6	—0·5	1·5	2·4	— 0·9	— 37	— 22
Malabar	0·5	1·1	—0·6	2·9	6·2	— 3·3	— 53	— 53
Madras, Southeast	0	0·5	—0·5	11·7	8·9	+ 2·8	+ 31	+ 39
Madras Deccan	0	0·3	—0·3	1·6	1·8	— 0·2	— 11	+ 7
Madras Coast, North	0·4	0·3	+0·1	3·4	3·5	— 0·1	— 3	— 6

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 23rd April 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 18th April 1914.

Burma.—Rain fell in several districts. Agricultural operations for summer rice and harvesting of spring crops are progressing. Standing crops are healthy. The price of unhusked rice has risen slightly at Rangoon.

Assam.—Moderate rain has fallen in all districts. A hailstorm caused slight damage to crops in the Surma Valley and the Naga Hills. Pruning of tea still continues and plucking has commenced. Prospects are good. Ploughing and sowing of early and winter rice and jute and planting of sugarcane are in progress. Prospects are favourable. The average price of common rice has fallen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from nine districts.

Bengal.—During the week general rain fell throughout the Province. It has proved beneficial to the agricultural operations and has done much good to standing crops. Sowings of autumn rice and jute are in rapid progress. Harvesting of summer rice is proceeding and that of other spring crops is nearing completion. Cattle disease is reported from eight districts. The average price of common rice for the Province has risen slightly as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light to moderate rainfall was fairly general over the Province. Harvesting of spring crops still continues in some districts of Bihar. Pressing of sugarcane is nearly finished. Preparation of lands for autumn crops and planting of the sugarcane crop are in progress. Standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has risen slightly as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient except in parts of Cuttack and Ranchi. Cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

United Provinces.—Light rain has fallen in most parts of the Provinces causing slight damage to the mango crop in the south-eastern districts and in the Benares State. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops, irrigation and weeding of extra crops, hoeing of sugarcane and opium weighments are in progress. Preparation of land for autumn crops continues in places. Cattle disease is increasing. Scarcity of fodder continues but the recent rain has greatly improved the situation. Government hay is being taken freely for agricultural cattle which are in fairly good condition. Prices are generally stationary with a slight downward tendency.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Light rain has fallen throughout the distressed area except in Muttra and Agra. Relief works are in progress in Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda, civil works in Etawah and in the Haburah settlement in Moradabad, test works in Moradabad, Budaun, Shahjahanpur and Jhansi, aided works in Moradabad, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda and unaided private works in Moradabad, Agra, Budaun, Fatehpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda. Poorhouses are open in Etawah, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda but the poorhouse at Kalpi in Jalaun has been closed from the 18th instant as it did not attract large numbers. Gratuitous relief is being distributed throughout the distressed area. The number of persons on relief on the last day of the week were:—Public Works, Jalaun 19,261, Hamirpur 5,204 and Banda 23,998; civil works, Etawah 6,170; aided works, Jalaun 565, Hamirpur 4,796 and Banda 1,290; total on works 61,284. Dependants, Etawah 1,345, Jalaun 8,994, Hamirpur 3,613 and Banda 14,129; total 28,081. On gratuitous relief, Etawah 2,892, Jalaun 13,485, Hamirpur 13,612 and Banda 22,696; total 52,685. In poor houses, Etawah 57, Jalaun 2, Hamirpur 6 and Banda 18; total 83. Grand total 1,42,133. The number of persons on test works on the last day of the week were:—Moradabad 201, Budaun 38, Shahjahanpur 75 and Jhansi 368. On civil works the numbers were:—Moradabad 92 and on aided works Moradabad 449, Budaun 2,733, Shahjahanpur 1,697, Fatehpur 148, Allahabad 4,816 and Jhansi 2,232; total on works 12,849. On gratuitous relief, Moradabad 2,759, Bareilly 705, Muttra 1,400, Agra 1,731, Budaun 1,221, Shahjahanpur 934, Fatehpur 2,348, Allahabad 1,978 and Jhansi 13,568; total 26,644. Grand total 39,493. *Takavi* is being issued for wells. People are resorting freely to works except the high castes. The public health is generally good. No increase in mortality is reported. Crime shows an increase in two districts and is normal elsewhere. Considerable numbers of people are reported to have emigrated from Gwalior to Etawah for employment on works there. Little wandering or emaciation is noticed. Cattle are reported to be deteriorating in famine districts and disease and mortality among them are increasing. Clothing continues to be distributed to the poor and needy and cash doles are being given to indigent and respectable people and to *parda nashin*

women from charitable funds. Fodder is scarce throughout the distressed area but the recent rain has considerably improved the situation. Water is deficient in Bundelkhand. The price basis is from nine and a half to thirteen seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Light to moderate rain fell in most districts. Spring crops are being harvested and the yield is normal except on unirrigated areas in the south-east where it is poor. Standing crops are average to good except in the south-east where unirrigated crops are poor to bad. Sowings of extra spring crops and cotton, sugarcane and fodder continue and are normal. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder is sufficient except in the south-east where cattle are suffering for want of it. Prices generally range between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain fell during the week throughout the Province. The weather is moderate and at times cloudy. The condition of standing crops is average. Sowings of extra spring crops, rice, cotton and sugarcane are in progress. Crops have been seriously damaged by hail in certain villages in Dera Ismail Khan. The gram crops in certain villages in the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district are reported to be slightly affected by wind. Havesting of *sarshaf*, barley and gram has commenced in Peshawar and Bannu. Cattle are in good condition. The fodder and water supply is sufficient. The Paharpur canal is running. Prices of food grains are high and generally stationary but are rising in the Bannu tahsil. The price of gram is falling in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 9 to 13 and maize from 12 to 22 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is promising. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The rainfall was generally sufficient. Standing crops are in good condition and prospects are fair. There is no cattle disease. The price of autumn crops is rising in Baramula and is normal elsewhere. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The weather was generally hot and clear but occasionally cloudy in parts of eastern Rajputana where slight showers have occurred. Harvesting has been completed in some places and the estimated outturn is on the whole below normal in Ajmer-Merwara and in central and eastern Rajputana. Fodder and water scarcity is reported from parts of central Rajputana. Fodder is also scarce in Ajmer-Merwara, the eastern States and in parts of Haraoti. The condition of cattle is generally fair. Prices are high and stationary. The numbers on gratuitous relief were :—Ajmer 11 and Merwara 90.

Central India.—The rainfall was 1 inch in the Gohad pergana of Gwalior, partial in Baghelkhand and slight in the Charkhari and Chhatarpur States of Bundhelkhand where the fall was ½ inch. No rain fell elsewhere. The rainfall is insufficient in the northern parts of Gwalior, Bundelkhand and in the Rampura, Bhanpura and Alampur perganas of Indore. Scarcity of drinking water is felt in the Garoth, Sunel, Rampura and Bhanpura perganas of Indore. Reaping of spring crops has been completed in Gwalior and Indore and is in progress elsewhere. Preparation of land for autumn crops is in progress in Malwa and the southern States. Standing crops are bad in the northern parts of Gwalior, in Bundelkhand and in the Alampur pergana of Indore, indifferent in Baghelkhand and good elsewhere. Crops have been damaged in the Alampur pergana of Indore and in parts of Bundelkhand. Cattle disease prevails in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and the southern States. The fodder supply is bad in the northern parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand and in the Alampur pergana of Indore. Prices are rising in Bhopal, Baghelkhand and parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand, fluctuating in parts of Indore, and steady elsewhere. The numbers on test works were :—Panna 1,211, Baoni 86, Chhatarpur 253, Sarila 275, Dharwai, 324, Bijna 253, Tori Fatehpur 34, Jigni 304, [illegible]asi 79, Bihat 332, Beri 108. Naigawan Rebai 40, Bilheri 247, Bijawar 639, Samthar 688, Charkhari 537, Ajaigarh 117, Banka Pahari 44 and Alipura of Bundelkhand 22.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Distress is increasing in the Alampur pergana of Indore. People are freely resorting to relief works. There is no emaciation or wandering. People on relief works are in good condition. Relief is adequate. The public health is good. Suspensions of land revenue have been granted. Fodder is being imported from the Petlawad pergana of Indore. Prices :—Wheat 8¼, gram 8¾ and *jowar* 10 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief were :—Works 1,082, gratuitous 390, total 1,472.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been hot and occasionally cloudy but the nights and mornings are still cool. Five districts received light showers of rain. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops are approaching completion. Preparation of land for the next autumn crops is in full swing. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Prices show a tendency to rise. Gram in Mandla and Nimar rose by 2 and 3 seers per rupee respectively.

Feudatory States :—Eleven states had light to moderate rain. Ploughing and embanking of fields continue. Wheat and gram fell by 4 seers in Jashpur.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Distress is not acute. The relief area has been slightly extended in the Jubbulpore district. Employment is adequate. Agricultural operations and collection of *mohwa* still continue. There is no further shortage of water and fodder. The public health is generally good. Variations in prices were slight. The numbers on relief were:—Works, *nil*, gratuitous 5,632 including 589 village watchmen.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in Sind. Standing spring crops are good but have been damaged by floods in one-fourth of Sukkur, by frost, insects, unfavourable winds and rain in the Upper Sind Frontier, by hailstorms and floods in one-fourth of Nawabshah and by rats in one-half of Kaira. Harvesting of spring crops is nearing completion. Cotton picking is progressing in Gujarat, Dharwar, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Preparations for autumn crops generally continue. The fodder supply is inadequate in Sholapur and in one-third of Poona and Satara. Grass and *kadbi* are being imported. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur and is in good condition except in Sholapur. Drinking water is deficient in Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Irrigation water is deficient in the Deccan and the Karnatak. Prices are generally steady. Grain stocks are sufficient. The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 18th April were:—Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur 3,590.

Hyderabad.—Heavy rain accompanied with hail fell in parts of the Nalgonda, Warangal, Adilabad and Karimnagar districts. No rain fell in the Aurángabad, Gulbarga, Raichur, Usmanabad and Bidar districts. Slight rain fell elsewhere. The average for the Dominions was thirty-two cents. The late rice crop is generally fair to good and is being harvested but has been somewhat damaged by rain. Fodder scarcity prevails in twelve, water scarcity in thirty-five and cattle disease in ten talukas. The price of food grains is high and stationary. The highest price in districts is nine and a quarter seers in Raichur and Mahbubnagar and the lowest eighteen seers in Nander, Usmanabad and Bidar.

Mysore.—Slight rain fell in all districts except Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug. The price of food grains is steady and markets are well supplied. Ploughing and sowing operations are in progress. Prospects of the season are fair. Rain is badly wanted in Tumkur, Hassan and Kadur. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—No rain fell during the week. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was fair to good in Salem and the Circars, except Guntur, and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are generally fair to good but are withering in parts of one district and require rain in parts of two districts. Harvesting of paddy, dry crops and sugarcane is proceeding in parts with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowing of paddy has been completed in many districts. Sowing of dry crops and planting of sugarcane are proceeding normally in parts. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of most districts. Pasture is scanty in many districts but fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts in which famine has been declared.

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week (revised).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
United Provinces	57,139	78,064	1,35,203	61,284	80,849	1,42,133	+6,930
Native States.							
Central India	1,095	397	1,492	1,082	390	1,472	—20
Total .	58,234	78,461	136,695	62,366	81,239	1,43,605	+6,910

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 11th April 1914.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST.	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					BOMBAY.					
	Districts.									
1	Sholapur ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,509
2	Satara ...									
3	Bijapur ...									
	Total Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,569
					UNITED PROVINCES.					
1	Muttra ...	820	425,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,281
2	Agra ...	341	125,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,886
3	Bareilly ...	1,579	1,094,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	611
4	Etawah ...	612	231,038	5,307	864	2,839	3,703	9,070	...	...
5	Budaun ...	2,010	1,053,328	...	...	...	...	...	1,332	1,258
6	Moradabad	1,498	958,270	...	...	...	...	...	2,558	2,854
7	Shahjahanpur	500	250,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,166	699
8	Allahabad...	1,188	354,415	...	...	...	...	...	4,882	...
9	Jhansi ...	3,634	680,688	...	...	...	...	...	2,581	13,307
10	Jalaun ...	1,549	404,775	17,744	7,780	13,154	20,934	38,678	...	...
11	Hamirpur...	2,292	465,223	8,210	3,418	12,937	16,391	24,601	...	...
12	Banda ...	3,200	657,000	25,818	14,070	22,966	37,086	62,854	...	...
13	Fatehpur...	1,642	676,939	...	...	...	...	...	355	2,817
	Total United Provinces.	20,860	7,377,900	57,139	26,132	51,932	78,064	135,203	12,874	28,563
					AJMER-MERWARA.					
1	Ajmer ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	17
2	Merwara ...	(Ditto.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	88
	Total Ajmer-Merwara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF. Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST. Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					CENTRAL PROVINCES.					
1	Jubbulpore	1,344	193,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,777
2	Damoh ...	1,046	135,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,116
3	Mandla* ...	2,536	222,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	248
	Total Central Provinces.	4,926	550,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,141
					CENTRAL INDIA.					
1	Alampur Pergana.	43·5	15,759	1,095	..	397	397	1,492	...	...
2	Panna ...	(Not	known) ...	...	...	...	...	...	695	...
3	Baoni ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	57	...
4	Sarila ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
5	Dhurwai ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	324	...
6	Tori Fatehpur.	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	238	...
7	Bihat ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	328	...
8	Jigni ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	306	...
9	Bilheri ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	239	...
10	Beri ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	948	...
11	Bijawar ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	524	...
12	Chhatarpur	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	83	...
13	Bijna ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	252	...
14	Lugasi ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	46	...
15	Naigawan-Rebai.	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	47	...
16	Samthar ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	496	...
17	Charkhari...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	490	...
	Total Central India.	43·5	15,759	1,095	...	397	397	1,492	5,273	...

* Figures are for the week ending 28th March.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Gauge	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week. During official year 1912-13.	Mean Mileage worked. 1913.	Mean Mileage worked. 1914.	Total earnings for the first 11 days of April 1913.	Total earnings for the first 11 days of April 1914.	Earnings per mile open for 11 days of April 1913.	Earnings per mile open for 11 days of April 1914.	Total earnings from 1st April to 11th April 1913.	Total earnings from 1st April to 11th April 1914.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	State and Guaranteed Railways.												
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	319	2,531	2,669	13,03,896	13,82,000	515	518	13,03,896	13,82,000	78,104	...	
5' 6" gauge.	Bezwada Extension	356	21	21	12,953	21,000	617	1,000	12,953	21,000	8,047	...	
5' 6" gauge.	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	666	946	999	12,21,482	13,10,000	1,291	1,311	12,21,482	13,10,000	88,518	...	
5' 6" gauge.	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	430	1,578	1,576	9,22,190	9,25,000	584	587	9,22,190	9,25,000	2,810	...	
5' 6" gauge.	East Indian	793	2,184	2,550	33,81,771	34,21,000	1,369	1,342	33,81,771	34,21,000	39,229	...	
5' 6" gauge.	Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	626	2,471	2,537	26,67,078	29,03,000	1,079	1,144	26,67,078	29,03,000	2,35,922	...	
5' 6" gauge.	Agra-Delhi Chord	339	1[illegible]	125	57,827	60,300	459	479	57,827	60,300	2,473	...	
5' 6" gauge.	Baran-Kotah	86	[illegible]	40	4,638	5,000	116	125	4,638	5,000	362	...	
5' 6" gauge.	Bhopal-Itarsi	586	57	57	58,290	42,700	1,023	749	58,290	42,700	...	15,590	
5' 6" gauge.	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	259	2,585	2,585	12,69,303	12,97,000	491	502	12,69,303	12,97,000	27,697	...	
5' 6" gauge.	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	446	3,806	4,012	25,83,121	23,50,000	679	586	25,83,121	23,50,000	...	2,33,121	
5' 6" gauge.	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	295	1,600	1,600	7,37,020	6,57,000	461	411	7,37,020	6,57,000	...	80,020	
5' 6" gauge.	Cawnpore-Banda (*a*)	..	...	33	...	2,700	...	82	..	2,700	2,700	...	(*a*) Opened from 21st April 1913.
5' 6" gauge.	Hardwar-Dehra	267	32	32	16,392	14,700	512	459	16,392	14,700	...	1,692	
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	158	805	812	1,75,532	1,99,000	218	245	1,75,532	1,99,000	23,468	...	
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	328	1,828	1,828	8,38,080	9,35,000	458	511	8,38,080	9,35,000	96,920	...	
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Burma	280	1,545	1,552	8,07,714	9,36,000	523	603	8,07,714	9,36,000	1,28,286	...	
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	209	124	124	51,275	27,200	414	219	51,275	27,200	...	24,075	
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Lucknow-Bareilly	153	298	304	78,918	70,300	265	231	78,918	70,300	...	8,618	
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields, 5' 6")	172	411	411	1,14,961	1,39,000	280	338	1,14,961	1,39,000	24,039	...	
3' 3⅜" gauge.	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	379	1,396	1,454	8,69,590	8,73,000	623	600	8,69,590	8,73,000	3,410	...	
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Travancore Branch	147	108	108	22,981	23,400	213	217	22,981	23,400	419	...	
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Tirhoot	242	792	791	3,38,163	3,56,000	427	450	3,38,163	3,56,000	17,837	...	
2' 0" gauge.	Jorhat (Provincial)	78	32	32	3,990	3,500	125	109	3,990	3,500	...	490	
	TOTAL	[illegible]	25,616	26,253	1,75,37,165	1,79,53,800	685	684	1,75,37,165	1,79,53,800	4,16,635	...	

All other Railways.											
5' 6" gauge. Amritsar-Patti	192	56	56	22,329	22,000	390	393	22,329	22,000	...	329
Bhopal-Ujjain	179	114	114	30,125	36,000	264	316	30,125	36,000	5,875	...
Bina-Goona-Baran	71	148	148	22,117	25,000	150	169	22,117	25,000	2,883	...
Delhi-Umbala-Kalka	332	192	192	1,15,684	1,16,000	603	604	1,15,684	1,16,000	316	...
Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	104	16	16	5,435	4,000	340	250	5,435	4,000	...	1,435
Jullundur Doab	...	33	103	4,495	10,000	136	97	4,495	10,000	5,505	...
Khanpur-Chachran	25	22	22	1,601	2,000	73	91	1,601	2,000	399	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	182	79	79	27,799	25,000	352	316	27,799	25,000	...	2,799
Nagda-Ujjain	169	34	34	10,384	10,000	305	294	10,384	10,000	...	384
Nizam's Guaranteed State	341	334	334	2,02,133	2,11,000	605	632	2,02,133	2,11,000	8,867	...
Petlad-Cambay	172	34	34	10,758	10,400	316	306	10,758	10,400	...	358
Rajpura-Bhatinda	348	108	108	62,946	40,000	583	370	62,946	40,000	...	22,946
Southern Punjab	230	425	425	1,63,251	1,37,000	384	322	1,63,251	1,37,000	...	26,251
Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	142	155	155	48,460	40,000	313	258	48,460	40,000	...	8,460
Sutlej Valley	47	208	208	21,438	20,000	103	96	21,438	20,000	...	1,438
Tapti Valley	176	155	155	53,493	51,600	345	333	53,493	51,600	...	1,893
Tarkessur	333	22	22	21,724	17,000	987	773	21,724	17,000	...	4,724
3' 3⅜" gauge. Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	4,235	3,800	125	112	4,235	3,800	...	435
Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmakhed Extension)	76	89	89	15,829	15,100	178	170	15,829	15,100	...	729
Bengal and North-Western	182	1,200	1,239	3,64,700	3,58,000	304	289	3,64,700	3,58,000	...	6,700
Bengal-Dooars	181	153	153	30,160	28,000	197	183	30,160	28,000	...	2,160
Bezwada-Masulipatam	124	52	52	11,767	12,800	226	246	11,767	12,800	1,033	...
Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	150	194	227	46,753	49,600	241	219	46,753	49,600	2,847	...
Cooch Behar	163	33	33	9,037	9,600	274	291	9,037	9,600	563	...
Dibru-Sadiya	299	86	86	44,000	44,200	512	514	44,000	44,200	200	...
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi)	78	184	184	34,782	31,800	189	173	34,782	31,800	...	2,982
Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	121	211	230	43,716	46,500	207	211	43,716	46,500	2,784	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	192	442	442	1,47,817	1,90,000	334	430	1,47,817	1,90,000	42,183	...
Jaipur	87	73	73	9,196	9,300	126	127	9,196	9,300	104	...
Jamnagar	50	54	54	9,985	10,000	185	185	9,985	10,000	15	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	107	995	1,057	1,94,013	1,14,000	195	108	1,94,013	1,14,000	...	80,013
Junagad	93	113	113	17,979	25,100	159	222	17,979	25,100	7,121	...
Kolhapur	210	29	29	12,816	13,300	442	459	12,816	13,300	484	...
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	40	100	100	6,829	6,200	68	62	6,829	6,200	...	629
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	148	93	93	21,934	17,700	236	190	21,934	17,700	...	4,234
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	132	55	55	9,207	17,900	167	325	9,207	17,900	8,693	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon	143	268	268	65,396	58,400	244	218	65,396	58,400	...	6,996
Sangli	146	5	5	1,343	1,600	269	320	1,343	1,600	257	...
Shoranur-Cochin	187	65	65	23,340	23,700	359	365	23,340	23,700	360	...
Tanjore District Board	175	103	103	33,731	34,200	327	332	33,731	34,200	469	...
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	95	67	67	9,757	9,300	146	139	9,757	9,300	...	457
2' 6" gauge. Barsi	96	116	116	47,931	95,800	413	826	47,931	95,800	47,869	...
Champaner-Shivrajpur	92	20	20	4,631	3,300	231	165	4,631	3,300	...	1,331
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	89	118	142	28,149	25,700	239	181	28,149	25,700	...	2,449
Godhra-Lunavada (b)	...	...	24	...	1,500	...	63	...	1,500	1,500	...
Kosamba-Zankhvav	...	25	26	1,089	900	42	35	1,089	900	...	189
Murtajapur-Ellichpur (c)	...	...	48	...	8,000	...	167	...	8,000	8,000	...
Nadiad-Kapadvanj	...	28	28	3,597	4,100	128	146	3,597	4,100	503	...
Rajpipla	62	37	37	5,544	5,500	150	149	5,544	5,500	...	44
2' 0" gauge. Darjeeling-Himalayan	430	51	51	37,658	38,000	738	745	37,658	38,000	342	...
Pipar-Bilara	...	25	25	755	700	30	28	755	700	...	55
TOTAL	163	7,254	7,563	21,21,848	20,90,600	293	276	21,21,848	20,90,600	...	31,248
GRAND TOTAL	360	32,870	33,816	1,96,59,013	2,00,44,400	598	593	1,96,59,013	2,00,44,400	3,85,387	...

(b) Opened from 5th December 1913.

(c) Opened from 1st December 1913.

Simla, the 23rd April 1914.

C. F. ANDERSON, *Major, R.E.*,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.

Registered No. C-696.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th March 1914.

On and after the 4th April and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. After the 28th March all notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India."

Rates of Subscription.	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V and VI, or Supplement	0	4	0

A special price will be fixed for specially heavy issues of the *Gazette* or any particular Part.

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India.*

II A

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. B. R. C. 173—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first ten months of 1913-1914 as compared with the corresponding period of 1912-1913.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to January.					Whole year.		April to January.			
Accounts, 1912-1913.	Revised, 1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1912-1913.	Revised, 1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	34 23.11.000	34,28.01,000	20,83.80,000	21,00 93,000	17,13,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	7.68 69.000	2 45.74,000	6 82.67,000	1.90 70,000	...	4,91,97,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	5.00 16.000	5,12 95,000	4,01 30,000	4,17 14,000	15,84,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	7 60.37 000	7,85,63 000	6,15 30,000	6,39,55,000	24,25,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	12 41.69.000	13 33,51,000	9.95,13 000	10,80 13.000	85,00,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	10.79,58.000	11,05.26,000	8.60.62 000	9,10,00,000	49,38,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,32 97.000	8.17,51.000	6.32.06,000	6,46.43 000	14,37,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	86,06 57,000	82 28,61 000	62.70 88 000	59,84.88.000	..	2,86,00,000
467.500	313,700	412.400	296.300	...	116,100	Interest	1,50,92.000	1,59.73,000	87.07 000	97,76,000	10,69 000	...
6 200	4,800	6,200	4,800	...	1,400	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	5.87,65,000	5,96,81.000	4,25.95 000	4,51,18 000	15,23,000	...
1.600	1,600	1,100	900	...	200	Receipts by Civil Department	2,00 00,000	2,08 87.000	1 52,64 000	1,64.31,000	11.67,000	...
107,100	103,700	54 900	83.800	28,900	...	Miscellaneous	98 71,000	95.85,000	48,25 000	52,18 000	4,23,000	...
57,800	77.000	57,700	76,900	19,200	...	Railways	55,05 86.000	55,72,70,000	45,34 79.000	46 03,95 000	69,16, 00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4.39 95 000	4,42,57,000	3,20.31,000	3 27.33 000	7,02,000	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	Other Public Works	53 32,000	41,98,000	34 09,000	31.85,000	...	2,24,000
337,100	359,100	255,200	258,600	3,400	...	Military Receipts	1,57 58 000	1,53,11 000	1.13,09 000	1.12,03.000	...	46,000
977,300	859,900	787,500	721,300	...	66 200	TOTAL REVENUE	1,57.91 56,000	1.55 00.03 000	1.19,97 07.000	1,18 26 37 000	...	1,70,70,000
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways.	...	30,00,000	...	30,00,000	30,00,000	...
.	2,734.400	...	1,774,900	1,774,900	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	48.000	2,83,000	2,35,000	...
...	2,734 400	.	1,774,900	1,774,900	...	TOTAL	...	30,00,000	48 000	32,83,000	32,35,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
1,022,400	...	1,023,400	...	...	1 023,400	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,87,28,000	2,85.42 000	2,87,29,000	2,85,21,000	...	2,08,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	2,52 92 000	3,38,24,000	1,40,03,000	1,99,19.000	59,16,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	6.29.75,000	73,58,000	94,77,000	1,06.78,000	72,01,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and advances by Imperial Government	41,60,000	35 22.000	36,84,000	31,25 000	...	5,59,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,67,04 000	1,52,00.000	1,75,88.000	1,11,92,000	...	63,96,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans to Local Boards	1.03.000	1.07.000	66,000	69.000	3,000	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	14,05.68,000	11,24,61,000	10,97,31,000	8,66,01,000	...	2,31,30,000
25,759,700	28,600,000	21,135,000	23,379,600	2,244,600	..	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
26.782.100	28.600.000	22,158.400	23,379.600	1,221,200	...	TOTAL	29,85,30,000	20,10,14,000	18,32,78.000	16.61.05,000	...	1,71,73,000
27.759.400	32.194.300	22,915,900	25,875,800	2,959 900	...	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,87,76.86 000	1.75,40,17,000	1,38.30.33.000	1,35,20,25,000	...	3,10,08,000
19 463,700	9.789 600	19,463,700	9,789 600	...	9.674.100	Opening Balance	18,41,95.000	28 93.97,000	18 41 95.000	28 93 97.000	10,52 02,000	...
47,223,100	41,983,900	42,409 600	35,665,400	...	6,744,200	GRAND TOTAL	2,06,18,81,000	2.04,34,14,000	1,56,72,28,000	1,64,14.22 000	7,41,94,000	...

ENGLAND. Whole year. Accounts, 1912-1913.	ENGLAND. Whole year. Revised 1913-1914.	ENGLAND. April to January. 1912-1913.	ENGLAND. April to January. 1913-1914.	ENGLAND. April to January. Increase.	ENGLAND. April to January. Decrease.	DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA. Whole year. Accounts, 1912-1913.	INDIA. Whole year. Revised 1913-1914.	INDIA. April to January. 1912-1913.	INDIA. April to January. 1913-1914.	INDIA. April to January. Increase.	INDIA. April to January. Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
93,800	115 600	78.900	96,200	17,300	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	12.83.18,000	13,85,83.000	9,57,50,000	10,62,78,000	75,28,000	...
2,296,500	2,066,900	2,295.000	2,087,200	...	207.800	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	5,62,15.000	5,84.70,000	4,34.38 000	4,40,66.000	6,28,000	...
244,900	289.000	181.400	232.300	50,900	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4.54,49.000	4,70,91.000	3,46,35,000	3 57,47,000	11,12,000	...
439,700	471,600	389.000	409.500	20.500	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	24,37.36.000	26 31,58,000	19.08,37.000	20,23,22,000	1,14,85,000	...
2,609,100	2,670.100	2,306 900	2,360,200	53,300	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,47.57,000	4,09.50 000	2,97,47,000	3,23,42,000	25,95,000	...
21,400	18,500	8.000	16,200	8,200	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,46,80,000	1,47,23,000	70.38,000	68,62,000	...	1,76,000
8,979,900	9,000.600	8,801.500	8,688,500	...	113.000	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	29,85,65,000	31,49.61,000	23 53,15.000	24,37,87,000	84,72,000	...
126,600	120,000	126,000	119,100	...	6,900	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	3,02,63.000	3.36,42,000	2,13,73,000	2,26,45.000	12,72.000	...
90,700	109.900	79.900	79,300	...	600	Other Public Works	8,95,97.000	10.38,33.000	6,05,07,000	6,88.30.000	83,23,000	...
5,372,000	5,551,400	4,134.700	4,292.800	158.100	...	Military Services	23,37.16,000	23,77,17,000	18,87,04.000	19,13,48.000	26.44 000	...
20,279,600	20,433,600	18.401.300	18,381.300	.	20,000	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	1,17.52 96.000	1.24,31,23,000	91,03.44,000	95,42,27,000	4,38,83,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	6.77,11,000	20,36,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from provincial balances	...	—1,10,62,000	...	...	...	...
20,279,600	20,433,600	18,401,300	18,381,300	...	20,000	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	1,24.30,07,000	1,23,40,97,000	91,03,44,000	95,42,27,000	4,38,83,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
2,470,900	3,074,300	1,626,100	2,625,900	999,800	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	11.60,55,000	12,76,01.000	7,79.96.000	10,10.38.000	2,30,42,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Charge involved in redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
481,600	...	119,800	...	...	119,800	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	14.44.000	10,30,000	...	..	...	...
6,800	55 500	...	14,600	14.600	...	Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	16,21,000	67,43.000	5.32.000	41,77,000	36 45.000	..
2,959,300	3,129,800	1,745,900	2,610.500	894,600	...	TOTAL	11,91,16,000	13,53.74 000	7,85 28.000	10,52,15,000	2.66,87.000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	1,781,200	...	1,781,200	1,781,200	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	..
4,500,000	...	4,500,000	...	...	4.500,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
195,400	1,065,200	92,600	48,300	...	44,300	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	20,46.000	27,09,000	8,17,000	16,77,000	8,60 000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,99,95,000	2,51,86.000	2 30,73 000	1.98.33,000	...	32,40,000
9,499,200	8,117,100	8,687.900	6,987.100	...	1,700,800	Remittances (net)	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	38,97.53 000	42,73,58,000	30,93,03.000	35,35.63,000	4,42,60,000	..
...	..	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	—14,33.000	—19,17,000	—22.22.000	—16,12,000	...	—6,10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	..	...	...
14,194,600	10,963.500	13.280 500	8,816,600	...	4,463.900	TOTAL	41.03,61,000	45,33,36,000	33,09,71,000	37.34,61.000	4.24,90.000	...
37,433,500	34 526.900	33.427,700	29.838.400	...	3,589.300	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1.77,24,84,000	1,82 28,07.000	1,31,98.43,000	1,43,29 03,000	11.30,60 000	...
9,789,600	7,457.000	8.981.900	5,827,000	...	3,154 900	Closing Balance	28,93.97,000	22.06,07,000	24,73 .85,000	20.85,19 000	...	3,88,66,000
47,223,100	41,983 900	42,409,609	35,665,400	...	6.744,200	GRAND TOTAL	2.06,18 81,000	2,04,34,14,000	1,56,72,28,000	1,64.14,22.000	7,41,94,000	...

Delhi, 17th April 1914.

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Comptroller General.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 25th April 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

April 14.

1586. H. Finick. *Apparatus or means for the prevention of sea-sickness.*

1587. T. W. Ridley. *Improvements relating to concrete piles.*

1588. Société Anonyme Pour L'Exploitation Des Procédés Westinghouse Leblanc. *Improvements in ejectors.*

1589. J. Adams. *Improvements in and relating to rotary cylinder internal combustion engines.*

1590. Allgemeine Gesellschaft für chemische Industrie m. b. H. *A process for the treatment of lubricating oils and distillates from which such oils are formed.*

1591. S. Turner (Jr.) and H. R. Turner. *Improvements in driving or conveyer belts.*

1592. Mrs. C. A. Harrison. *Improvements in or relating to incandescent electric lamps.*

1593. W. J. Hoynes. *An explosive compound and a process for making the same.*

1594. Wheeling Steel Casting Co. *Core barrel for ingot molds.*

1595. Wheeling Steel Casting Co. *Apparatus for making ingot molds.*

1596. C. R. D. Achary. *Improvements in venetian shutters.*

1597. C. Veal. *A folding chair.*

1598. W. E. Muntz. *Improvements in the treatment of waste silk or other fibres to facilitate spinning.*

April 15.

1599. G. E. Mallott, C. Johnson and J. W. Moorby. *Improvements in loom reed locking motions.*

1600. A. M. Bell. *Improvements in traversers for railway rolling stock.*

April 16.

1601. H. Dreyfus. *Process for the manufacture of products and objects of every nature containing cellulosic esters as well as the manufacture of cellulosic esters.*

1602. Boolaki Dass & Sons. *Ready Indian curry.*

1603. Hampdens, Ld. *Improvements in or relating to machines for making ice.*

April 18.

1604. E. Burke. *Improvements in paraffine candles and processes of manufacturing the same.*

1605. D. Datta. *Thieves and raiders alarm.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1192. F. X. Kraumann. *An improved process and apparatus for chemically utilising the husks of rice.*

1235. G. J. Bayle, Viscount Chetwynd. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of steel.*

1442. A. H. Corbet. *Improvements in or relating to tents.*
1546. A. Rogers. *Improved gas meter.*
1549. P. L. Roy Choudhury. *An Indian musical time indicator.*
1550. W. Paul. *Improvements in totalisators.*
1552. J. W. Manley and W. J. L. Sandy. *Improved means for detecting inflammable gases, especially adapted for use in mines.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

861. S. T. Krishnamacharya. *Improved adjustable table with attachments.*
901. J. S. Banajee. *Antiseptic paper.*
930. Societe Des Telegraphes Multiplex (Systeme E. Mercadier, H. Magunna). *Improved arrangements for converting continuous currents of electricity into isochronous undulating currents.*
1049. G. A. Julius. *Improvements in machines for issuing tickets and for computing and indicating the totals of issues thereof.*
1402. C. R. Marshall. *Improved illuminated rifle sight for night shooting.*
1426. C. W. Boeck-Berger. *Improved fastening for use with ropes, cords or the like.*
1440. A. S. Pereira. *Improvements in gas generators for aerated water machines.*
1443. Kopke Clarifier Co., Ld. *Method of and apparatus for clarifying sugar solutions and recovering sucrose.*
1452. Schmidt'sche Heissdampf-Gesellschaft m. b. H. *Improvements in and relating to the valves of reciprocating engines.*
1456. E. Nightingale and E. Nightingale. *Warp beam weighting or warp beam tension mechanism for looms.*
1461. Pure Coal Briquettes, Ld. Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of coal briquettes.
1468. W. M. Brothers. *Improvements in the manufacture of plaster of Paris.*
1469. N. W. L. Brown. *An improved press box.*
1470. H. Riddle and E. Volcsky. *Improvements in and relating to rail joints.*
1473. Société Anonyme Pour L'Exploitation des Procédés Westinghouse-Leblanc. *Improvements in or relating to steam or gas turbines.*
1475. A. C. Davis. *Improvements in or relating to ice making apparatus.*
1477. H. E. Gresham. *Improvements relating to ejectors for vacuum brake apparatus.*
1483. E. Schuler and G. Schuler. Military telephones.

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

682. Lowe.
755. Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ld.
1037. American Machine & Foundry Co.
1137. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld.
1203. Simms.
1249. Degenhardt.
1257. Holt Manufacturing Co.
1260. Moore & Powell.
1328. Deane & Fraser.
1340. Richards.
1341. G. Kent, Ld.
1342. Brewitt.
1343. Lumiere.
1344. Davenport.
1345. Streiff.
1346. Sutcliffe.
1349. Allix.
1354. de Bas.
1355. Watson.
1357. Campbell.
1358. Ester & Co., Ld.

PATENTS SEALED.

502. Western Electric Co., Ld.
503. Western Electric Co., Ld.
762. Angus.
763. Angus.
764. Angus.
1223. Player.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

235 of 1901. Roy. (To 15 April 1915.)
343 of 1902. Lodge & ors. (To 27 May 1915.)
439 of 1902. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. (To 27 May 1915.)
1 of 1903. Kitson. (To 29 April 1915.)
537 of 1904. Holden & anr. (To 28 July 1915)
7 of 1905. Moore. (To 23 June 1915.)
309 of 1905. Cross. (To 27 September 1915.)
537 of 1905. de Ferranti. (To 8 June 1915.)
458 of 1906. J. H. Rivett & Sons. (To 17 April 1915.)
517 of 1906. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. (To 8 May 1915.)
160 of 1907. Bunning. (To 1 May 1915.)
237 of 1907. Fessenden. (To 22 June 1915.)
312 of 1907. Mein. (To 14 August 1915.)
322 of 1907. Ward. (To 3 March 1915.)
476 of 1907. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. (To 6 May 1915.)
478 of 1907. Bellini & anr. (To 6 May 1915.)
124 of 1908. Zaretzky. (To 24 April 1915.)
213 of 1908. Stuart. (To 2 July 1915.)
370 of 1908. McMullen. (To 3 June 1915.)
457 of 1908. Freymuth. (To 19 April 1915.)
141 of 1909. Barton. (To 24 April 1915.)
514 of 1909. Teal. (To 28 April 1915.)
558 of 1909. Calichiopulo. (To 29 July 1915.)
6 of 1910. Reid. (To 25 June 1915.)
39 of 1910. Oates. (To 25 April 1915.)
195 of 1910. Fessenden. (To 30 May 1915.)
217 of 1910. McCarthy. (To 2 June 1915.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1903.

292, (Deakin).

1905.

200, (Oatway & May). 281, (Bergmann).

1909.

252, (Hawkins). 393, (Anne of Lowenstein Wertheim). 470, (Sharp & Quelch). 528, (Coxe). 568, (Jog). 645, (Couch Rice Milling and Manufacturing Co.).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

April 13th to 18th, 1914.

Class 1. No. 1346. T. L. Sharma & Co., Naurangabad, Akrabad Road, Aligarh, U. P. March 27.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price R	Price a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual subscription with postage		3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journal, 1912		1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta:—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price ₨6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale:—

(1) Collection for	1902-03,	price ₨ 3	a copy.
(2) " "	1903-04	" " 3	"
(3) " "	1904-05	" " 3	"
(4) " "	1908-09	" " 3	"
(5) " "	1909-10	" " 3-8	"
(6) " "	1910-11	" " 3-8	"
(7) " "	1911-12	" " 2-8	"
(8) " "	1912-13	" " 2-8	"

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Interpretership and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit, and No. (8) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price ₨3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price ₨2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price ₨7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian; price ₨4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price ₨6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price ₨5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price ₨5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price ₨2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price ₨5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers:—

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . . . Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . Government Observatory, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Jawala Prasad, II. . . . . . . B. I. Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sudar Bazar, Ambala.
5. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal — Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya — 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. — 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza — 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan — 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali — 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan — 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid — 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed — 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid — 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad — 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah — R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DACCA.

1. Abdul Ghani — C/o Abdus Shakoor, Kotwal, The Black Watch, Camp, Dacca.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. Abdur Rahim — Regimental Munshi, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal — C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain — Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa — Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains — Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup — C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal — R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava — Dangar Street, Suddor Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim — Near the Police Post, Husainganje, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan — Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan — C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux — Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh — Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal — 2nd Bn., King's Regiment, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla — St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1.	M. Muhammad Din	Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2.	M. Ghulam Jilani	R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1.	M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1.	M. Bodh Raj	Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2.	M. Ahmed Din	81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3.	M. Abdur Rahim	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4.	M. Abdul Karim	Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	M. Ghulam Rasul	Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fazl-i-Haq	Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

SUBATHU.

1.	M. Gulzar Lal	South Lancashire Regiment, Subathu.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

CALCUTTA.

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripukor 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CORONATION DURBAR AND OF THE VISIT OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS TO INDIA, 1911-12.

To meet the repeated demands of the public, the Government of India have decided to publish a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911.

This book will be compiled from the official records, and will contain lists of all persons taking part in the celebrations and ceremonies. There will also be numerous illustrations, portraits, maps, plans, etc.

It will be published in two editions, a popular one in a cloth binding at a cost not exceeding Rs. 7-8, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, which will contain a list of the subscribers, at a cost of about Rs. 250.

A translation of the popular edition will be made in Urdu and possibly in other languages also, if the demand is sufficient.

It is expected that the work will be ready for publication shortly ; names are still being registered for the various editions, and application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

EXAMINATION QUALIFYING FOR ADMISSION TO THE SUBORDINATE ACCOUNTS BRANCH FOR 4TH GRADE, P. W. D.

The examination is conducted by the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

The examination in 1914 will be held on June 1st and 2nd at the following centres :—

Centres.	*Registering Officer.*
(1) The Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. (There is no other centre at Calcutta.)	For candidates registered by the Accountant-General Bengal.
	For candidates registered by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.
	The Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.
	The Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway.
	The Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal Nagpur Railway.
	For candidates outside Government service over 25 years of age registered by the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
(2) Office of the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.	For candidates registered by the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa.
(3) The Office of the Comptroller, Shillong . .	For candidates registered by him.
(4) The Office of the Accountant-General, Rangoon .	Ditto.
(5) The Office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Chittagong.	Ditto.
(6) The Office of the Accountant-General, Railways, Simla.	Ditto.
(7) The Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Lower Ganges Bridge, Paksey.	Ditto.

Intending candidates in Government service must apply for registration to one of the Government officials on the above list.

Intending candidates over 25 years of age not in Government service must apply for registration to the Principal.

Applications **on the prescribed form** must reach the office of the registering officer not later than May 1st, 1914. They must be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10 and the following certificates in original, or true copies of them certified by an officer of the Engineer or Account Branch. These certificates will not be returned.

(i) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)

(ii) Certificate of age, baptismal or of birth (not required, if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(iii) Certificate that the application is the candidate's own handwriting.

Copies of Rules may be had on application from the undersigned.

B. HEATON,
Principal.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
Sibpur, the 23rd March 1914.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise, it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½-grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and *residual alkaloid* or *amorphous cinchona alkaloid* which contains about 10 per cent. of *pure amorphous alkaloid* are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These are sold strictly cash and in advance.* On *no account drugs are sent per V. P. Post.* These are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipur.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1912 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 „

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	R
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.

Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Residual alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb., and 1-lb. tins.

Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Posts. A scale of Postage is given below.

[For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 annas; 1 lb. 6 annas ; 2 lbs. 10 annas ; 3 lbs. 12 annas ; 4 lbs. 1 Re. ; 5 lbs. Re. 1 annas 4 ; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 annas 6.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia, *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry, Veteran Company	Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Reith McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

A. W. DALDY, *Captain*,
Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
9TH (SECUNDERABAD) DIVISION, BOLARUM;
1ST APRIL 1914.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH APRIL 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.											
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.		Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	1	...	15	6	22		...	...	...	...	..	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	6	24		...	...	...	...	...	...

Silver tendered for British Dollar Coinage but not brought to account.
Silver tendered for subsidiary coinage for the Straits Settlements Government but not brought to account.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 21st April 1914.

H. J. WALLIS, CAPTAIN, I.A.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th April 1914.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st March 1914	30,51.400	1,14,59,700	5,95,52,900	1,66,03,400	82,63,100	18,93,300	9,77,72,400	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	10,08,74,333
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred, to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th April 1914	...	1,500	1,23,000	40,100	...	36,200	2,00,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,800
	30,51,400	1,14,61,200	5,96,75,900	1,66,43,500	82,63,100	19,29,500	9,79,73,200	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	10,10,75,133
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	25,000	36,900	61,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,900
Balance on 15th April 1914	30,51,400	1,14,61,200	5,96,75,900	1,66,43,500	82,38,100	18,92,600	9,79,11,300	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	10,10,13,233

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Feb. 1914 Enfaced from India 12,298 lakhs. re-transferred from London 12,611 lakhs.
„ 16th Feb. 1914 „ 28th Feb. „ ditto 1 lakh ditto 21 „
„ 1st Mar. „ „ 15th Mar. „ ditto 1 lakh ditto 6 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto 3 lakhs ditto 4 „
„ 1st April „ „ 15th April „ ditto 2 „ ditto 1 lakh.

12,305 lakhs 12,643 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 18th April 1914.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 17th April 1914.

No. 2596-*C. & I.*—With reference to Notification No. 1209-C. & I., dated the 19th February 1914, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act V. of 1912, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules.

Definitions. I.—In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "The Act" means "the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912";

(*b*) "Society" means a Provident Insurance Society to which the Act applies;

(*c*) "Provident Insurance business" means any class of business to which the Act applies;

(*d*) "Dividing society business" means provident insurance business under which the amount payable on the policy money becoming due is not fixed but depends either partly or wholly on the results of division of any portion of the premium income or funds amongst the policies which have become due for payment in proportion to the premiums received under each class in any specified period;

(*e*) "Bond investment business" means the issue of bonds or policies by which the society in return for premiums or subscriptions payable at periodical intervals of one year or less, contract to pay the legal holder of the bond or policy a sum at a future date either with or without the other specified benefits such as the right to share in the profits of the society or to an advance for certain specified objects, and not being Life Assurance business;

(*f*) "Ordinary Life Assurance business" means life assurance business transacted on similar lines to those adopted by ordinary life assurance companies, namely, by granting annuities on human life, or by assuring a fixed sum payable at death, on survivance or on the happening of any contingency dependent on human life in return for a premium which is fixed at the outset for each age at entry. This shall not exclude the case of sums assured and premiums which vary as the result of bonus ascertained by an actuarial valuation conducted in the manner provided for in Schedule IV of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.

Name. II.—(1) No society subject to this Act, other than a society registered under the Indian Companies Act before the date of these rules, may register hereafter with a name in which the words "life assurance" or "life insurance" occur, or having a name either the same as that of any existing society or other company or so nearly resembling it as to be likely to lead to confusion.

(2) The name of every society, which is required by section 12 of the Act to be displayed in a conspicuous position in legible letters on the outside of the office of the society, shall be displayed in English and in Urdu.

III.—In addition to the rules required by clauses (*a*) to (*e*) of section 5 of the Act, every society shall, if already registered, within three months from the date of this notification, and, if not registered before registration, make rules prescribing the matters specified hereunder:—

(*a*) The manner of appointment, qualification, and powers of the directors and of the manager or secretary and of other officers of the society and the conditions under which they may be removed together with the method of voting at the meetings of the managing body and the number constituting a quorum.

(*b*) The conditions to be complied with by persons applying for admission and the payment to be made for admission.

(*c*) The rights (if any) of policy-holders (1) to vote at a general meeting of the society, (2) to appoint persons to represent them on the managing body and (3) to appoint an auditor.

(*d*) The rates of premiums and contributions and the period for which and the times at which they are payable.

(*e*) The penalty for delay in paying premiums and contributions.

(*f*) The maximum amount payable to a subscriber or policy-holder.

(*g*) The amount to which a policy-holder or his representative becomes entitled on the maturity of a policy.

(*h*) The circumstances in which a bonus shall be payable to policy-holders.

(*i*) The nature of the evidence required to prove birth, marriage, death or other event on the occurrence of which the insured amount is payable.

(*j*) The circumstances in which policies may be forfeited and renewed and premiums and contributions already paid may be refunded.

(*k*) The maximum number of policies other than life assurance policies which a single person may hold.

(*l*) The mode in which the value of the interest of a deceased shareholder, subscriber or policy-holder shall be ascertained and the nomination of a person to whom such interest may be paid or transferred.

(*m*) The mode of investment of the funds of the society.

(*n*) The allowances payable to agents or canvassers.

(*o*) General meetings of the shareholders, subscribers and policy-holders the procedure to be observed at and the powers to be exercised by such meetings.

(*p*) The procedure to be adopted for the amendment of the rules.

(*q*) The appointment and remuneration of auditors.

(*r*) The proportion of income to be set apart for the payment of benefits on each class of policies.

(*s*) When the business of Provident Insurance is combined with business the proportion of the income to be set apart for such business and for insurance.

(*t*) The raising of additional capital.

(*u*) The procedure to be followed in the event of voluntary winding up of the society if it be not registered under the Indian Companies Act.

Such rules shall be deemed to be an amendment of the registered rules of the society and a copy of them shall be sent under section 8 (1) to the Registrar within four months of the making and publication of these rules.

IV.—The conditions governing it shall be fully set forth in every policy issued after the lapse of a month from the date of registration of the rules prescribing such conditions.

V.—The register of members prescribed by section 10 of the Act shall be maintained in Form A appended to these rules.

VI.—The revenue account and balance sheet referred to in section 13 of the Act shall be prepared in Forms B and C appended to these rules, respectively, and the certificate of verification shall be signed by the chairman and two directors of the society, the auditor, the secretary or manager, and if a society has a managing director, by the managing director.

Register of Life Assurance Policies.

VII.—A register of all ordinary life assurance policies issued by a society at any time whether or not they are now in force shall be maintained by the society in Form E or as near thereto as circumstances will permit.

Register of other policies.

VIII.—A register or registers of all policies, other than those of ordinary life assurance now in force, and of those issued hereafter, shall be maintained by the society in Form E or as near thereto as circumstances will permit.

IX.—The record of insurance effected on lives other than lives of the persons insuring referred to in section 15 of the Act, shall be maintained in Form D appended to these rules. The copy delivered to the Registrar shall be signed by the chairman and two directors of the society, the secretary or manager, and if the society has a managing director, by the managing director.

X.—The following fees shall be payable to the Registrar in cash for matters transacted under the Act:—

	Rs.
(1) Registration of a society (section 6)	50

NOTE.—A society which has already been registered under the Indian Companies Act on payment of the prescribed fee is exempt from payment of any fee for registration under this Act.

	Rs.
(2) Registration of amendment of a rule (section 8)	5

Provided that no more than a single fee of Rs. 5 shall be leviable for the amendment of more than one rule when such amendment is intimated to the Registrar in the same communication.

XI.—A notice or other document shall not be deemed to have been duly published under the Act unless it has been published in the *Government of India Gazette* and in one English and in one vernacular newspaper published in Delhi to be named in each case by the Registrar.

XII.—The accounts and statements prescribed by the Act shall be laid before the annual general meeting within six months of the expiration of each financial year of the society.

Qualification of Actuaries under the Act.

XIII.—Any person who, as an actuary, investigates the financial condition of a society or signs valuation returns of a society shall be either—

(1) A Fellow or Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, London, or a Fellow or Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland ; or

(2) Where application is made by a company to the Local Government, and where in the opinion of the Local Government special circumstances exist, such other person having actuarial knowledge as the Local Government may authorise to be employed to perform the duties of an actuary.

XIV.—After the accounts have been duly audited, a copy thereof and of the statements detailed in rule VI shall be sent to every shareholder, subscriber and policy-holder entitled to vote at a general meeting, so that at least seven days should intervene between the day on which they are sent and the last day on which notice of any resolution to be brought before the general meeting will be accepted. During the period from the date when such accounts and statements have to be sent to members until the time of their adoption in general meeting, they shall be deposited at the Head Office, and copies thereof at the principal branch or agency office in each of the provinces in which the society transacts business, for the inspection of any member or policy-holder of the society.

Additional particulars in case of societies to which Act applies.

XV.—Every auditor auditing under the Act the accounts of a society shall state the following additional particulars in his report :—

(*a*) whether or not he has personally verified the whole of the investments with the securities and other vouchers and is satisfied as to their correctness;

(*b*) any other matters that he considers should be brought to the notice of the members or policy-holders of the society.

XVI.—The procedure to be adopted by a liquidator appointed by the Registrar under section 19 shall be as under :—

(*a*) He shall immediately take charge of all the property, moveable and immoveable and of all the documents and records belonging to the society.

(*b*) He shall within seven days from his appointment, send notice by post to all persons who appear to him to be creditors of the society that a meeting of the creditors of the society will be held on a date, not being less than 14 nor more than 21 days after his appointment, and at a place and hour to be specified in the notice, and shall also advertise notice of the meeting once in the *Gazette of India* and once at least in some newspaper published in Delhi.

(*c*) He may, with the sanction of the Registrar, employ such legal assistance as may be necessary in the institution or defence of any legal proceedings and such establishment as may be required.

(*d*) He shall submit to the Registrar a report of the progress in liquidation at such intervals as the Registrar may direct.

Fees for procuring copies of or inspecting documents.

XVII.—Documents required under the Act to be submitted to the Registrar shall be open to inspection on payment of a fee of one rupee ; and any person may procure a copy of any such document or a part thereof on payment of a fee of six annas for every hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

FORM A.

Form of register of members to be kept pursuant to Section 10 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.

Folio in register ledger.	Serial number.	Date of admission.	Name.	Father's name.	Occupation and address.	Date on which he ceased to be a member and the reasons therefor.

FORM B.

Form of revenue account referred to in Section 13 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.

	Rs.		Rs.
Amount of funds at the beginning of the year		Dividends payable on 19 .	
Entrance fees		For the year ending 19 .	
Premiums		Claims outstanding under policies that have matured—	
Contributions		At death	
Interest and dividends on investments . .		At maturity	
Less income-tax thereon		Claims paid—	
Other receipts to be specified . . .		At death	
		At maturity	
		Surrenders	
		Annuities	
		Bonuses in cash	
		Bonuses in reduction of premiums .	
		Expenses of management—	
		Salaries to establishment	
		Agents' and canvassers' allowances .	
		Travelling allowances	
		Commission to agents . . .	
		Director's fees	
		Auditor's fees	
		Medical fees	
		Rents, rates and taxes	
		Law charges	
		Advertisements	
		Printing and stationery . . .	
		Postage and telegrams . . .	
		Other expenses of management (accounts to be specified).	
		Other payments (to be specified) . .	
		Amount of funds at the end of the year .	

Verified with the books, accounts and vouchers and found correct.

____
} *Directors.*
____

____
Auditor.

____
Secretary or Manager.

FORM C.

Form of balance sheet referred to in Section 13 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.

Liabilities.	Rs.	Assets.	Rs.	Outstanding policies under each of the classes of contingency against which insurance is allowed.
Liabilities in respect of outstanding policies.		Investments (to be specified) .		Class of contingency. (a) Death. (b) Marriage. (c) Birth.
Outstanding liabilities in respect of policies that have matured.		House properties deposits (to be specified).		
Shareholders' capital, if any, paid up.		Other properties (to be specified).		
Other sums owing by the society .		Loans made on—		
		Mortgages . .		
		Personal security bonds .		
		Other security (to be specified) .		
		Agent's balances . . .		
		Outstanding premiums and contributions.		
		Interest accrued but not payable		
		Bills receivable . .		
		Cash in hand on current account .		
		Other assets (to be specified) .		
Total .		Total .		

Verified with books, accounts and vouchers and found correct.

__________ } *Directors.*
____

__________, *Auditor.*

__________, *Secretary or Manager.*

NOTE. 1.—Loans made to a director, the secretary or the manager should be separately shown.

2. The balance sheet must show how the values of stock exchange securities are arrived at.

3. Companies having investments with any uncalled liability shall state separately the full amount thereof.

FORM D.

Record of insurances effected on life other than the life of the person insuring.

Number of policy.	Date of admission.	Name of person insuring, with father's name, occupation and address.	Name of the person on whose life the insurance is effected, his age, father's name, occupation and address.	Detail of relationship between the persons mentioned in columns 3 and 4.	Rate of premium.	Class of insurance.	DATE OF WITHDRAWAL BY			
							Surrender.	Forfeiture.	Death.	Maturity.

FORM E.

Policy number.	Date of admission.	Life assured's name, occupation, address, also father's name, etc., if life assured be a minor: if the life assured be female, either the husband's or the father's name, etc., must be stated.	Name, occupation and address of policy-holder when other than life assured.	Relationship between life assured and policy-holder.	Age at entry of life assured.	SUM ASSURED.			Contingency on which minimum sum assured is payable.	Contingency on which maximum amount definitely promised is payable.	PREMIUM.			Date of withdrawal.	Cause of withdrawal. (Death, survivance, expiry of term, surrender, or forfeiture.)	Amount paid on withdrawal.
						Minimum amount.	Maximum amount definitely promised.	Maximum amount which will not be exceeded but which may never be paid.			Amount of each.	When payable.	Number of years payable.			

The 18th April 1914.

No. 2622-*C. & I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the grant of certificate sentitling the holders thereof to act as Auditors of companies.

RULES.

1. The members of any institution or association declared by the Governor General in Council under section 144 (1) of Act VII of 1913 as entitled to be appointed to act as Auditors of companies throughout British India are exempted from obtaining a certificate under these rules.

2. Certificates granted under section 144 (2) of Act VII of 1913 shall be of two kinds: (*a*) restricted, (*b*) unrestricted. The holder of a restricted certificate will be entitled to act as an Auditor of companies within the Province of Delhi only for the period entered in the certificate.

The holder of an unrestricted certificate will be entitled to act as an Auditor of companies throughout British India for the period entered in the certificate.

3. All persons who have obtained an unrestricted certificate from any other Local Government in British India entitling them to act as Auditors under these rules in British India, may act as Auditors of companies in the Province of Delhi for the period entered in their certificate and are exempted from taking out a further certificate in this Province under these rules.

4. Members of bodies of accountants, other than those mentioned in rule 1, and persons who have five years practical experience of audit work may apply to the Chief Commissioner for a certificate to act as Auditors of public companies. If, after due investigation of their claims, the Chief Commissioner considers them to possess the necessary qualifications, he shall grant them a certificate of either kind for a period not exceeding two years and terminating with the close of a financial year to act as Auditors of public companies under section 144 of Act VII of 1913, provided that it shall be open to the Chief Commissioner in exceptional cases to grant permanent certificates of either kind.

5. All applications for certificates under rule 4 shall bear a stamp of the value of Rs. 0-8.

6. It shall be open to the Chief Commissioner at any time and for such cause as he may consider to be sufficient, to cancel any certificate granted by him under these rules.

FORM OF UNRESTRICTED CERTIFICATE.

Under the provision of section 144 (2) of Act VII of 1913,
resident of   is hereby entitled to act as an Auditor of companies under the said Act for the period beginning from   and ending on
The Local Government has not exercised in respect of this certificate the authority granted to it under section 144 (2) of the Act to limit to the Province of Delhi the right of the holder to audit companies' accounts. This right may therefore be exercised throughout British India. The holder is also entitled—

(*i*) In view of the provisions of rule 11 A (2) of the rules issued by the Governor General in Council under section 39 (2) (*a*) of Act VI of 1912, to audit the accounts of Life Assurance Companies throughout British India; and

(*ii*) In view of the provision of rule 1 of the rules issued by the Local Government under section 24 (2) (*e*) of Act V of 1912, to audit the accounts of Provident Insurance Societies within the Province of Delhi; and

(*iii*) To audit the accounts of Provident Insurance Societies in other Provinces, subject to any restrictions imposed by the Local Governments concerned by rule under section 24 (2) (*e*) of Act V of 1912.

Date.

Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

FORM OF RESTRICTED CERTIFICATE.

For use in Delhi Province only.

Under the provision of section 144 (2) of Act VII of 1913
resident of   is hereby entitled to act as an Auditor of companies under the said Act within the local limits of the Province of Delhi only for the period beginning from   and ending on   .

Date

Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Note.—In view of the provision of rule 1 of the rules published by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi under section 24 (2) (*e*) of Act V of 1912, the holder of this certificate is also entitled to audit the accounts of Provident Insurance Societies within the limits of Delhi Province only for the period entered in this certificate.

No. 2624-C. & I.—With reference to Notification No. 2596, dated 17th April 1914, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24 (1) and (2) (e) of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, V of 1912, the Chief Commissioner proposes to make the following rules prescribing the qualifications of persons who shall be competent to act as Auditors of Provident Insurance Societies in the Province of Delhi.

Any suggestions or criticisms received on or before the 30th May 1914, will be duly considered.

RULES.

1. Any person qualified under the rules notified by the Chief Commissioner under the provisions of Section 144 (2) of Act VII of 1913, to act as an Auditor of companies in the Province of Delhi shall be entitled to act as an Auditor of Provident Insurance Societies within the local limits of Delhi Province for such period as his qualification to act as Auditor of companies remains in force under the above quoted rules.

2. A person shall cease to be qualified to act as an Auditor of Provident Insurance Societies within the local limits of Delhi Province, if his certificate is cancelled under rule 6 of the rules notified by the Chief Commissioner under Section 144 (2) of Act VII of 1913, or if he becomes a director, member, officer or agent of a Provident Insurance Society within the local limits of Delhi Province.

No. 2655-*Education*—The following bye-laws framed by the Municipal Committee of Delhi under the provisions of Section 188 (*t*) of Act III of 1911 (Punjab Municipal Act), to facilitate the collection of wheel tax, within the Municipal limits of Delhi, are approved by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Delhi Province, and are hereby published for general information.

The bye-laws will come into force six weeks after the date of publication of the notification.

Bye-Laws Under Section 188 (*t*) to Facilitate the Collection of Wheel Tax.

1. Any person residing within the limits of the Delhi Municipality who has in his possession for use any of the vehicles mentioned in Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 1180-Education, dated 18th February 1914, shall be liable to pay wheel tax on the same, according to the schedule of rates given in the aforesaid Notification, which schedule is reprinted below :—

1. On every vehicle including carts and thelas which do not ply for hire but are kept and used for private purposes within Municipal limits :—

(*i*) Chhakras, carts and thelas drawn by animals which have :—

	Rate per wheel per mensem.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*
(*a*) No tyre less than 3½ inch in width	0	4	0
(*b*) Any tyre less than 3½ inch but not less than 2 inch in width .	0	6	0
(*c*) Any tyre less than 2 inch in width	1	0	0

If any wheel is less than 2 ft. 6 inch in diameter, an additional rate of annas six per cart shall be imposed.

(*ii*) Carts drawn by men :—

(*a*) All tyres 3½ inch and more in width	0	2	0
(*b*) All tyres less than 3½ inch and not less than 2 inch in width .	0	3	0
(*c*) Any tyre less than 2 inch in width . . .	0	4	0

Plus anna one per cart per mensem for wheels less than 2 ft. 6 inch in diameter.

(*iii*) On all other vehicles the rate shall be annas 4 per wheel per mensem. Licensed hackney carriages, thelas and carts licensed to ply for hire, carriages standing for sale at regular dealers' premises and all thelas and carts which do not ply for hire but are used for *boná fide* agricultural purposes only are exempt from this tax.

2. Two-wheeled country carts drawn by men and two-wheeled country carts or four-wheeled thelas drawn by one or more animals will be assigned numbers by the Secretary, Municipal Committee. These numbers shall be painted on the vehicles in red on a white ground and owners of such vehicles shall produce them at the Town Hall for the purpose of having the numbers assigned to them so painted and a fee of 4 annas will be charged for painting.

3. The Secretary, Municipal Committee, shall as far as possible cause to be served upon every person newly taking up his residence within the Municipality and upon such other persons as are liable presumably to pay wheel tax a notice calling upon them to furnish the information specified in Form A, and to return the form duly signed to the Municipal Office with the required declaration within 15 days of the receipt of the same.

4. Any person committing a breach of bye-law 2, or failing to give a reply within 15 days as required in bye-law 3, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach, to a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Duty of furnishing true information regarding liability to Municipal taxation.

73 (1) Every person shall on the demand of an officer duly authorised by the Committee in this behalf furnish such information as may be necessary in order to ascertain whether such person is liable to pay any Municipal tax; and every hotel or lodging-house keeper or Secretary of a residential club shall also on demand made as aforesaid furnish a list of all persons residing in such hotel, lodging-house or club.

(2). If any person so called upon to furnish such information omits to do so or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

FORM No. A.

FROM

THE SECRETARY,
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE,
DELHI.

To

Dated

Sir,

Under the provisions of Section 73 of the Municipal Act III of 1911, I am directed to request you kindly to fill in the Statement, on reverse, of vehicles belonging to you and to return it duly filled in before the instant.

I have, etc.,

For Secretary, Municipal Committee, Delhi.

STATEMENT SHOWING VEHICLES

Belonging to ____________________

Address ____________________

____

____

Two wheeled.	Four wheeled.	No. of Thelas.							Date since when in possession.	Remarks.
		No. of wheels.		Size of tyre in width.						
		Drawn by animal.	Hand Carts.	Tyres less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in width.	Tyres less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. but not less than 2 inches in width.	No tyre less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width.	Size of diameter of wheels.			

I hereby declare that the above statement is correct.

Signature ____________________

Dated ____________________

No. 2658-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the month of March 1914, is published for information :—

Births registered during the month of March 1914.

Names of Towns and Rural Circles of the District.	Christians.			Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Other Classes.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Delhi	3	2	5	167	171	338	173	159	332	...	...	...	343	332	675
Notified Area . .		...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	5	7
TOTAL OF TOWNS .	3	2	5	169	176	345	173	159	332	...	...	...	345	337	682
Rural Circles—															
P. S. Alipur . .	...	1	1	47	55	102	16	12	28	...	...	...	63	68	131
Nangloi . . .	1	...	1	35	44	79	3	2	5	...	...	...	39	46	85
Najafgarh . . .	..	...	...	62	77	139	7	9	16	...	...	...	69	86	155
Subzimundi . .	...	...	...	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
Paharganj . . .	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli . . .	...	...	...	39	35	74	8	13	21	...	...	...	47	48	95
Raisina . . .	...	...	...	13	13	26	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	13	27
TOTAL OF RURAL CIRCLES .	1	1	2	201	227	428	35	36	71	...	...	...	237	264	501
TOTAL OF TOWNS .	3	2	5	169	176	345	173	159	332	...	...	...	345	337	682
TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT .	4	3	7	370	403	773	208	195	403	...	...	...	582	601	1,183

C. Statement showing deaths registered according to classes and from different causes in the towns and rural circles of the Delhi Province during the month of March 1914.

1	2	3	4	5	6		7						8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17			18		19		20	
	Classes.				Causes of Death.																																	
							Small-pox.														Injuries.																	
Names of Towns and Rural Circles.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Cholera.		Under one year.		1—10.		10 and over 10.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Respiratory.		Suicide.		Wounding.		Accident.		Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.		All other causes.		Total deaths from all causes.			Measles and chicken-pox.		Snake-bite.		Hydrophobia.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Towns.																																						
Delhi	1	269	397	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	201	11	7	91	79	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	22	357	310	667	13	11	...	...	...	...
Notified Area	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns	1	269	409	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	227	205	11	7	93	80	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	22	366	313	679	13	11	...	...	...	...
Rural Circles.																																						
Alipur	...	11	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	29	38	...	...	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	47	50	97	3	3	...	...	...	...
Nangloi	...	3	56	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	21	18	1	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	28	31	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Najafgarh	...	5	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	23	...	...	13	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	46	53	99	1	1	...	...	...	...
Subsimundi	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	...	23	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	31	...	...	26	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	67	47	114	3	...	...	...	...	...
Raisina	...	8	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	27	11	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Rural Circles	...	46	370	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	2	2	138	110	1	...	61	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	220	196	416	7	4	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns	1	269	409	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	227	202	11	7	93	80	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	22	366	313	679	13	11	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns and Rural Circles	1	315	779	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	365	312	12	7	154	149	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	33	586	509	1,095	20	15	...	...	...	...
Total of both Sexes	1,095				...		2		3		4		4		677		19		303		1		...		...		...		82		1,095		1,095	20	15	...	..	...	...
							9																															

Deaths registered according to age during the month of March 1914.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15	16	17	18
Names of Towns and Rural Circles.	AGES OF DEATH.																				Total of all ages.		Total of all ages, including born dead.		Born dead.		Classes of born dead.			
	Under one year.		1—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—30		30—40		40—50		50—60		Total of upwards.											
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.
TOWNS.																														
Delhi	111	100	49	24	8	11	5	5	7	18	31	38	36	30	38	25	25	14	47	45	357	310	370	316	13	6	1	8	10	...
Notified Area	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns	112	100	49	24	8	11	6	6	7	19	32	39	38	30	42	25	25	14	47	45	366	313	379	319	13	6	1	8	10	...
RURAL CIRCLES.																														
Alipur	13	13	3	5	4	2	...	2	1	1	7	5	3	8	4	9	3	3	9	2	47	50	47	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nangloi	6	11	2	2	...	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	4	...	4	4	3	6	4	2	28	31	28	32	...	1	...	...	1	...
Najafgarh	11	19	7	7	2	4	5	...	1	...	4	2	4	2	5	6	2	2	5	11	46	53	46	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subsimundi	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	5	4	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	16	14	7	2	9	...	10	...	...	3	5	2	4	5	4	8	3	2	9	11	67	47	67	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raisina	5	3	5	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	5	..	2	...	...	2	5	1	27	11	27	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Rural Circles	53	61	25	17	17	9	21	3	3	5	18	15	20	15	19	28	11	15	33	28	220	196	220	197	...	1	...	..	1	...
Total of Towns	112	100	49	24	8	11	6	6	7	19	32	39	38	30	42	25	25	14	47	45	366	313	379	319	13	6	1	8	10	...
Total of Towns and Rural Circles	165	161	74	41	25	20	27	9	10	24	50	54	58	45	61	53	36	29	80	73	586	509	599	516	13	7	1	8	11	...
TOTAL OF BOTH SEXES	326		115		45		36		34		104		103		114		65		153		1,095		1,115		20		9		11	

The 18th April 1914.

No. 2660-*Home.*—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 11th April 1914 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	83	78	161	88	76	164	...	...	...	115	3	32	...	14	5	25	16	41	37·5	38·2
	Notified Area	3,673	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	41·6	13·8
	Total .	...	85	79	164	89	76	165	.	...	...	116	3	32	...	14	5	25	16	41	...	...

The 20th April 1914.

No. 2664-*Home.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 30 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, as amended, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer upon Sayad Muhammad Baqar, B.A., the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, under Act IX of 1887, for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed Rs. 100, such powers to be exercised within the limits of the Delhi Province, excluding the area within Municipal limits.

The 22nd April 1914.

No. 2739-*C. & I.*—With reference to rule 6 of the rules and orders under the Punjab Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act (Act II of 1902) published in Punjab Government Notification No. 536, dated 18th July 1910, it is hereby notified that the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules to regulate the examination for certificates of first class and second class engineers published in Punjab Government Notification No. 118, dated 18th February 1911 :—

For entries (*a*) (*b*) and (*d*) in rule 1 of those rules, the following shall be substituted :—

(*a*) a paper on Mathematics of seven questions for two hours,

(*b*) a paper on boilers and Prime-movers of seven questions for two hours,

(*d*) a paper on drawing of five questions for two hours.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

Bangalore, the 17th April 1914.

No. 27.—Lieutenant Arnold Baker is granted leave for six months out of India with effect from the 11th May 1914.

The 18th April 1914.

No. 28.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), as in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore hereby declares that Monday the 22nd June 1914 will be a public holiday on account of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India.

The 20th April 1914.

No. 29.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore that land is required for a public purpose, namely, to be given in exchange for some Inam lands acquired for town extension.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act 1 of 1894, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and, under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of the Civil and Military Station is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

Where situated.	Name of owner.	Description of land.	Area.	Boundaries. North.	East.	South.	West.	REMARKS.
Kayamgutta Doddigunta Village, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Dhanasundarammal, daughter of V. Sheshachala Moodr. and wife of Rajaram Moodr., Revenue Inspector, Wallajahbad.	Ryotwari Lands—S. No. 128. Dry.	Ac. Guntas 6 3	S. No. 125.	S. No. 127.	S. Nos. 145 and 146.	Nalla and cart track.	
		Ryotwari Lands—S. No. 145. Dry though classed as garden.	2 16	S. No. 128.	S. No. 146.	S. No. 144.	Nalla and cart track.	
		Ryotwari Lands—S. No. 146. Dry.	4 18	S. No. 128.	S. No. 147.	S. No. 15 and Nalla.	S. No. 145.	

Where situated.	Name of owner.	Description of land.	Area	Boundaries.				REMARKS.
				North.	East.	South.	West.	
Kayamgutta Doddigunta Village, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	G. Narayana Row.	Ryotwari Lands—Part of S. No. 125. Dry.	Ac. Guntas 0 29	Banaswadi Road.	Part of S. No. 125.	S. No. 128.	Nalla and cart track.	

COORG AND MYSORE RIFLES.

LEAVE.

Bangalore, the 21st April 1914.

No. 30.—Captain William Crawford, V.D., is granted leave out of India for 9 months with effect from the 7th April 1914.

P. B. WARBURTON,
First Assistant Resident.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 16th April 1914.

No. 1248.—The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed tests in Pashto by the Higher Standard at an examination held at Quetta on the 6th and 7th April 1914:—

1. Mr. J. Misick, Superintendent of Police, on special duty under the Government of India.
2. Lieutenant P. Gaisford, 31st Panjabis.
3. Lieutenant G. de la P. Beresford, 10th Lancers.
4. Major A. W. H. Lee, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
5. Major St. D. Green, R.A.M.C.
6. Captain G. P. MacClellan, R.G.A.
7. A/Schoolmaster A. Hennessy, 2nd Bn., Somerset L. I.
8. Captain H. G. Reeves, R.G.A.
9. Assistant Surgeon P. E. Nery, I.S.M.D.
10. A/Schoolmistress Cumming, 2nd Bn., R.I.F.
11. Assistant Surgeon C. F. Lincoln, I.S.M.D.
12. Captain H. C. Finnis, Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.
13. Lieutenant C. A. Wood, I.M.S.
14. Lieutenant A. G. Glenday, R.E.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 15th April 1914.

No. 517—1274.—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased, under section 2 (4) of the Ajmer Alienation of Land Regulation, 1914, to appoint the Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara to discharge the functions of a Collector under the said Regulation in the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

The 18th April 1914.

No. 549—790.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act (IX of 1887), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Munshi Madan Gopal, Judicial Clerk of his office, to be Registrar, Small Cause Court at Ajmer, and to confer upon him, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of that Court, the jurisdiction of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed twenty rupees, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Registrar.

No. 553—*A*.-42.—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction the following amendment in the schedule of octroi rates leviable within the limits of the Ajmer Municipality which was published in his Notification No. 10—A.-42, dated the 25th January 1906, and modified by his Notifications No. 10—A.-42, dated the 8th January 1909, and No. 1086—A.-42, dated the 11th September 1912:—

For item No. 13 substitute the following:—

Oilman's stores, tinned meat of all kinds and other provisions, groceries and confectionery Rs. 3 2 0 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The 20th April 1914.

No. 559—46.—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to substitute the following rule for rule 1 of the Rules for the registration of vital statistics in municipal areas in Ajmer-Merwara published in his Notification No. 125, dated the 14th February 1894.:—

When a birth, marriage or death shall occur in any household, the headman of the household shall report the occurrence or cause a report to be made through any adult member of the family or servant at the Head Octroi Office in the case of birth or marriage, and at the nearest Octroi Post in the case of death.

The report shall be made within 24 hours in the case of a death and within a week in the case of a birth or marriage.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,

First Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of February 1914 and of the form in which they were held:—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	530,268	...
Short loans to approved borrowers on security	6,584,810	315,190
	7,115,078	315,190
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts	7,430,268	

M. F. GAUNTLETT,

Comptroller General.

DELHI;

Dated the 17th April 1914.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for February 1914 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1913-14.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1913-14.			Receipts in February 1914.	RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1913 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1914		
	Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.		Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	...	22,13,000	22,13,000	1,94,922	...	20,20,137	20,20,137
II.—Opium	...	50,000	50,000	3,766	...	42,424	42,424
IV.—Stamps	...	5,73,000	5,73,000	58,098	...	5,89,041	5,89,041
V.—Excise	...	3,50,000	3,50,000	16,689	...	3,00,938	3,00,938
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	3,000	3,000	...	...	2,777	2,777
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	6,000	1,42,000	1,48,000	10,643	3,162	1,35,490	1,38,652
IX.—Forest	...	2,11,000	2,11,000	4,826	...	1,90,025	1,90,025
X.—Registration	...	42,000	42,000	4,227	...	38,963	38,963
XI.—Tribute from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	21,000	...	21,000	2,019	27,139	...	27,139
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	1,11,000	1,11,000	7,580	...	1,25,965	1,25,965
XVIB.— Ditto —Jails	...	25,000	25,000	1,054	...	28,021	28,021
XVII.—Police	...	23,000	23,000	2,062	...	23,564	23,564
XIX.—Education	...	...	...	1,793	...	11,173	11,173
XX.—Medical	...	...	...	76	...	129	129
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	6,000	6,000	136	...	772	772
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	...	18,000	18,000	2,368	...	14,324	14,324
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	17,000	17,000	1,672	...	17,430	17,430
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,06,000	1,06,000	9,355	...	1,03,683	1,03,688
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	3,75,000	3,75,000	7,50,000	1,14,499	3,41,608	3,41,607	6,83,215
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	1,42,000	1,42,000	9,735	...	1,22,463	1,22,463
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	4,02,000	44,07,000	48,09,000	4,45,520	3,71,909	41,08,928	44,80,835
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	67,33,395	...	...	6,93,90,088
TOTAL	...	...	...	71,78,915	...	...	7,38,70,923
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	(b) 22,91,421	...	...	(a) 14,73,080
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	94,70,336	...	...	7,53,44,003

(a) On 1st April 1913. (b) On 1st February 1914.

W. ALDER,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
The 21st April 1914.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for February 1914 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1913-14.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1913-14.			Disbursement in February 1914.	Disbursement from 1st April 1912 to 28th February 1914.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	12,000	12,000	24,000	3,314	9,109	9,109	18,218
2.—Assignments and Compensations	9,000	9,000	18,000	5,018	10,649	10,649	21,298
3.—Land Revenue	4,06,000	2,68,000	6,74,000	43,968	3,30,468	2,43,010	5,73,478
4.—Stamps	12,000	11,000	23,000	1,442	7,934	7,935	15,869
7.—Excise	9,000	10,000	19,000	1,096	5,373	5,372	10,745
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	61	373	373	746
11.—Forest	63,000	63,000	1,26,000	8,445	43,641	43,642	87,283
12.—Registration	6,000	5,000	11,000	1,032	5,072	5,071	10,143
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	2,38,000	1,09,000	3,47,000	24,112	1,92,375	83,749	2,76,124
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,35,000	1,98,000	6,33,000	51,930	3,71,461	1,84,215	5,55,676
19B.— Ditto —Jails	80,000	81,000	1,61,000	14,529	96,014	96,014	1,92,028
20.—Police	8,72,000	8,71,000	17,43,000	1,30,933	7,75,119	7,75,119	15,50,238
22.—Education	1,76,000	1,75,000	3,51,000	1,17,825	2,28,562	2,28,562	4,57,124
23.—Ecclesiastical	43,000	...	43,000	3,620	38,955	...	38,956
24.—Medical	1,73,000	1,59,000	3,32,000	18,392	1,60,559	1,45,950	3,06,509
25.—Political	17,02,000	15,47,000	32,49,000	2,31,432	14,47,005	13,42,827	27,89,832
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	46,000	46,000	92,000	7,063	34,291	34,291	68,582
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	62,000	...	62,000	3,798	57,735	...	57,735
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,19,000	1,19,000	2,38,000	11,693	78,744	78,744	1,57,488
30.—Stationery and Printing	54,000	55,000	1,09,000	5,849	38,346	38,346	76,692
32.—Miscellaneous	12,000	11,000	23,000	2,761	19,334	19,334	38,668
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	6,72,000	2,13,000	8,85,000	20,765	1,14,950	1,14,951	2,29,901
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	30,000	31,000	61,000	7,655	11,437	11,438	22,875
45.—Civil Works	16,27,000	16,21,000	32,48,000	2,77,211	10,38,414	10,38,414	20,76,828
Total Expenditure	68,59,000	56,14,000	1,24,73,000	9,93,944	51,15,920	45,17,115	96,33,035
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	63,25,509	...	...	6,35,60,085
Total	...	...	...	73,19,453	...	...	7,31,93,120
Balance on 28th February 1914	...	...	...	21,50,883	...	...	21,50,883
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	94,70,336	...	...	7,53,44,003

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
The 21st April 1914.

W. ALDER,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Catalogue of books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter which ended on the 31st March 1914.

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of era where other than Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Registration No. and date of registration of copyright.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	HINDI.				
1	**ANATH RAKSHAK**—अनाथ रक्षक in Hindi by **Ram Bharose**, of Ajmer, Dayanand Orphanage, a religious monthly paper, issued on 20th December 1913. Royal Octavo. 24 pages. Volume XII, Ank I. **Price Re. 1 a year.**	Harish Chandra at the Vedic Press, Ajmer.	500	1	
2	**RAJISTHAN RATNAKAR**—राजस्थान रत्नाकर in Hindi by **B. Ramnarayen**, of Udaipur, History of the Gahil princes of Rajputana, issued on 15th December 1913. 310 pages. Royal Octavo. First edition. **Price Rs. 2.**	Ditto .	1,000	2	
3	**ANATH RAKSHAK**—अनाथ रक्षक in Hindi by **Ram Bharose**, of Dayanand Orphanage, Ajmer, a religious monthly paper, issued on 20th February 1914. Royal Octavo. 48 pages. Volume XII, Anks 2 and 3. **Price Re. 1 a year.**	Ditto .	500	4	
4	**JANGIRA SAMACHAR**—जाङ्गिड़ा समाचार in Hindi by **Jaikishn Das**, Photographer, Chauri Bazar, Delhi, a social monthly paper issued on 2nd February 1914. Royal Octavo. 18 pages. Volume VI, Ank XI. **Price Re. 1-8 a year.**	Ditto .	250	5	
5	**VARSHIK REPORT, ARYA SAMAJ, ALWAR, RAJASTHAN**—वार्षिक रिपोर्ट, आर्य समाज, अलवर, राजस्थान in Hindi by **L. Durga Prasad Gupta**, Secretary, Arya Samaj, Alwar. Report on the working of the Arya Samaj, Alwar. Royal Octavo. First edition. 12 pages. Issued on 12th February 1914. **Price Free.**	Ditto .	500	6	
6	**MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE MAHABIR GINNING FACTORY, LTD., HARMARA**—मोमोरेण्डम और आर्टिकल्स आफ एसोसियेसन आफ दी महाबीर जिनिङ्ग फेक्टरी लिमिटेड हारमाड़ा by **Pandit Chuni Lal**, Managing Director, Harmara, issued on 26th February 1914. Pages 24. Foolscap. First edition. **Issued Free.**	Ditto .	200	7	

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter which ended on the 31st March 1914—*concluded.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of era where other than Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration Number.	Proprietor of copy-right, his name and residence, Registration No. and date of registration of copy right.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	HINDI—*concld.*				
7	**SHREE BIKANER JUBILEE PINJRAPOL KI NIYOMABOLI, श्री बिकानेर जुबिली पिञ्जरापोल की नियमावली** in Hindi by **Krishn Gopal Sadani** Secretary, Jubilee Pinjrapol, Bikaner. Rules and Regulations of the Pinjrapol, Bikaner, issued on 15th February 1914. 16 pages, Demy Octavo. First edition. **Issued free.**	Harish Chandra at the Vedic Press, Ajmer.	1,000	8	
8	**ALOO. आलू** in Hindi by **Lala Ramprasad**, Magistrate, Barbazar, District Ujjain, on potato growing, issued on 5th February 1914. 32 pages. Demy Octavo. First edition. **Price 1 anna.**	Ditto . .	1,000	9	
9	**AGARWAL PATHSHALA AJMER KI REPORT अग्रवाल पाठशालाकी रिपोर्ट** in Hindi by **M. Shri Lal, B.A.**, Secretary, Agarwal Pathshala, Ajmer. Report on the Agarwal school, Ajmer, issued on 22nd February 1914, 40 pages, Royal Octavo. First edition. **Issued free.**	Ditto . .	1,000	10	
10	**SEWAN VIDHI सेवन विधि** in Hindi by **Vaidya Ram Dayal Sharma** of Ajmer. Mode of administrating some of the medicines of the Ayurvedokta Aushadhalaya and Chikitshalaya, Ajmer, issued on the 3rd February 1914. 32 pages. Foolscap Octavo. Second edition. **Issued free.**	Ditto . .	3,000	11	
11	**DESHI RAJJON MEN HINDI AUR US KE PRACHAR KA UPAY हिन्दी राज्यों में हिन्दी और उसके प्रचारका उपाय** in Hindi by **P. Krishn Shankar Tripathi, B.A.**, Bikaner. Method of spreading Hindi in Native States, issued on 10th February 1914. 16 pages. Royal Octavo. First edition. **Issued free.**	Ditto . .	1,000	12	
	ENGLISH.				
12	**CONVENT OF ST. MARY OF THE ANGELS**, by Mother Superior Roman Catholic, Ajmer. Rules and Regulations of the Convent High School, Ajmer. Issued on 5th February 1914. 12 pages. Demy Octavo. First edition. **Issued free.**	Ditto . .	100	3	

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
District Magistrate, Ajmer.

Ajmer, dated 17th April 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions. Day.	Month.	Year.	Date of the adjudication. Day.	Month.	Year.
223—1914	Vishnu Raghoba Kushe	Hindu	2nd Carpenter Street	Lately having grocery shop at No. 19, Khoja Street, Nal Bazar, and now unemployed.	31st	March	1914	1st	April	1914
225—1914	Bhugwandas Nagji Saugir	"	Hamman Lane	Servant to Damji Kesurdas, a dry fruit merchant.	1st	April	"	2nd	"	"
227—1914	Mangesh *alias* Shamrao Bhowanishankar Dhume.	"	Cart No. 125, near Lotus Soap Factory, Mahim.	Clerk in the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company.	2nd	"	"	"	"	"
228—1914	Salaroo Karmally Momin and Mahomed Oosman Salaroo Momin.	Mahomedan	Surti Molla	Lately weavers and now first Debtor unemployed and the second Debtor labourer in the service of Nikamudin Hafiz.	"	"	"	"	"	"
229—1914	Louis Thomas	Portuguese	2nd Marine Lines	Fitter in the Victoria Docks	"	"	"	"	"	"
230—1914	Edward Strip	Anglo-Indian	Vesowa Street, Byculla	Lately guard in the G. I. P. Railway and now unemployed.	3rd	"	"	3rd	"	"
231—1914	Mahomed Abdula Memon	Mahomedan	Nal Bazar (Bhikar Gulli)	Lately dealer in spices and now unemployed	"	"	"	"	"	"
233—1914	Clifford George Denton	European	E. D. Sassoon's Building, Parel Road.	Chargeman in Richardson and Crudas	6th	"	"	6th	"	"
234—1914	Joachim Paul Pais	Eurasian	28, Kalicut Street, Frere Road.	Salesman in Sutor & Co.	7th	"	"	7th	"	"
235—1914	Antonio Simao De Andrade	Portuguese	No. 372, Upper Mahim	Clerk in Comptoir National De Paris	"	"	"	"	"	"

236—1914	Gabriel Louis Fernandes	East Indian	No. 59, Dadar	Fitter in the G. I. P. Railway	8th	"	"	8th	"	"
237—1914	Vishnu Mahadeo Virkar	Hindu	Sonean Building, Girgaum	Lately carrying on business as timber merchant in partnership with Keshav Parashram Joshi under the name and firm of Mohadeo Vithal & Co. and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
238—1914	Shripati Janu Bhawan	Hindu	Sat Rasta	Lately dealer in potatoes and onions and now unemployed.	9th	"	"	9th	"	"
239—1914	Jamshedji Hormusji Mashaliwala.	Parsi	Grant Road	Watch, etc., repairer	"	"	"	"	"	"
240—1914	Narayen Bhikaji Warekar	Hindu	Golepitha	Unemployed	"	"	"	"	"	"
241—1914	Abdul Latif Ebrahim Memon	Mahomedan	Grant Road	Formerly servant in the employ of Gani Essa and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
242—1914	Gokuldas Liladhar Thucker	Hindu	No. 60, Samuel Street	Lately clerk in the Central Bank of India, Limited, and now unemployed.	15th	"	"	15th	"	"
243—1914	Dominic Francis Miranda	East Indian	No. 592-A, Dadar	Clerk in the General Post Office	"	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' Petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT;
Fort, Bombay, this 16th day of April 1914.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 51 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 7th April 1914.

In the matter of C. Kyan Foke, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by C. Kyan Foke, Clerk, Messrs. Norman Clarke Dunlop & Co., residing at No. 87, Yegyaw Quarter, Rangoon, on the 7th day of April 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said C. Kyan Foke.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF MUNSHI RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 24 OF 1914.

The 14th April 1914.

In the matter of insolvency of Hari Ram, son of Pahalwan Singh, caste Ahir of Meerut, now at Sabzimandi Malkaganj, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by said Hari Ram to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 9th May 1914.

SUIT No. 25 OF 1914.

The 16th April 1914.

In the matter of insolvency of Shamshuddin, son of Qasim Jan, caste Shaikh of Delhi, Chatta Shaikh Manghi near Jama Masjid, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by said Shamshuddin to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 7th May 1914.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 14 OF 1913.

The 3rd April 1914.

In the matter of Baldeo Das, son of Shimbhu Nath Vaish of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 20th November 1913, on behalf of the debtor Baldeo Das and on reading the said application and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 14 OF 1913.

The 14th April 1914.

In the matter of Baldeo Das, son of Shimbhu Nath Vaish of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Baldeo Das was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 3rd April 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary :

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of this Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 15 OF 1914.

The 14th April 1914.

In the matter of Sheikh Karim Bux, son of Chowdhri Hazi, Caste Sheikh of Delhi,, Ganj Mir Khan, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 13th February 1914, on behalf of Sheikh Karim Bux, the debtor himself, and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 15 OF 1914.

The 18th April 1914.

In the matter of Sheikh Karim Bux, son of Chowdhri Hazi, Caste Sheikh of Delhi, Ganj Mir Khan, Debtor.

Whereas Karim Bux was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 14th April 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary :

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Ram Kishan Das, Clerk of this Court, is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 46 OF 1913.

The 14th April 1914.

In the matter of Shimbhu Nath, son of Harna Mal, proprietor of Jia Ram Harna Mal of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 13th August 1913, on behalf of the debtor himself and on reading the said petition and in the absence of the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 46 OF 1913.

The 15th April 1914.

In the matter of Shimbhu Nath, son of Harna Mal, proprietor of Jia Ram Harna Mal of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Shimbhu Nath was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 14th April 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary :

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent, and Clerk of this Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM NO. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 12 OF 1914.

Dated this 16th day of April 1914.

In the matter of Pirbhu Dial, son of Lachhman Dás, Caste Vaish Aggarwal of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 12th February 1914, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and in the absence of the creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 12 OF 1914.

Dated the 20th April 1914.

In the matter of Pirbhu Dial, son of Lachhman Dás, Caste Vaish Aggarwal of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Pirbhu Dial was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 16th April 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of this Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 2 OF 1913.

Bangalore, the 9th April 1914.

Muni Venkatappa *alias* Appajappa, fowls merchant, residing in Civil and Military Station, Bangalore . . . . *Petitioner*,

Fakirappa and others . . . . *Counter-petitioners*.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that Muni Venkatappa *alias* Appajappa, residing at Bangalore, applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent on 15th January 1913 and he was adjudged an insolvent accordingly by this Court on 27th November 1913.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 8 OF 1913.

Mohidin Khan, Sale Commission Agent . . . . *Petitioner*.

V. Kuppiah Chetty and others . . . . *Counter-petitioners*.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that Mohidin Khan, residing at Old Police Line C. Street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent on 13th February 1913, and he was adjudged an insolvent accordingly by this Court on 6th January 1914.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No 40 OF 1913.

Abdulla Saib, native doctor, son of Abdul Careem . . . . . *Petitioner*

S. P. Mason and others . . . . *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that Abdulla Saib, residing at Shoolay, Bangalore, applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent on 16th October 1913, and he was adjudged an insolvent accordingly by this Court on 4th March 1914.

N. NARASINHA MUDLR,
Chief Clerk.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 14 OF 1914.

Mana Azizulla Saib, petty shop keeper, residing in Old Market, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore . . . . *Petitioner*

Ismail Sait and others . . . . *Creditors.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 5th June 1914 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

N. S. TIRUMALAI AIYANGAR,
District Judge.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st April 1914.

No. 716.—Major E. T. Rich, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 3 months and 15 days under exception to Article 251 and Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd May 1914 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 24th April 1914.

No. 717.—Captain J. D. Campbell, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th April 1914 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

S. G. BURRARD, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, MAP PUBLICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th April 1914.

No. 13.—Mr. A. B. Hunter, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 3 days with effect from 25th May 1914 under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

W. M. COLDSTREAM, Major, R.E.,
Supdt., Map Publication.

SURVEY OF INDIA—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 20th April 1914.

No. 14.—Mr. Munshi Lal, B.A., Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 1 month under Articles 216 and 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 24th April 1914 or a subsequent date that his services can be spared.

F. W. PIRRIE, Lieut.-Colonel, I. A.,
Offg. Superintendent, Southern Circle.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st April 1914.

LIABILITIES.

Liabilities	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,03,69,816	7	10			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,58,88,812	2	10	2,62,58,628	10	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				19,18,76,818	9	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.				13,62,061	14	11
Sundries				23,76,161	7	1
RUPEES				26,09,73,670	10	4

ASSETS.

Assets	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				1,79,63,195	0	0
Other authorized Investments				1,01,73,918	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				4,61,91,170	1	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				5,56,00,572	1	1
Bills discounted and purchased				2,79,19,938	10	5
Balances with other Banks				11,88,152	13	10
Bullion				......		
Dead Stock				24,64,719	3	6
Stamps				15,980	6	9
Sundries				3,82,514	2	6
				16,18,99,155	7	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*5,78,02,101	15	4			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†4,12,72,413	3	2	9,90,74,515	2	6
RUPEES				26,09,73,670	10	4

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs.; value Rs.	4,49,640	0	0
† Do. do. do. „	6,87,607	8	0
Rs.	11,37,247	8	0

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 23rd April 1914.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 44·65.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th April 1914.

No. 43.—First Class Assistant Surgeon W. Bamford, I.S.M.D., is appointed Superintendent of the Military Pupil Class, Medical College, Calcutta, with effect from the 19th January 1914,

No. 44.—Third Class Assistant Surgeon A. H. T. Claudius, I.S.M.D., is granted privilege leave for one month and one day combined with leave on medical certificate for five months and six days, with effect from the 12th December 1912.

This office notification No. 112, dated the 18th July 1913, is hereby cancelled.

The 16th April 1914.

No. 45.—No. 1423 Sub-Assistant Surgeon V. Swaminathan, I.S.M.D., Madras, is granted under the terms of paragraph 269, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, 6 days leave on full pay, combined with leave on medical certificate for 3 months and 24 days with effect from the 27th November 1913.

The 21st April 1914.

No. 46.—The services of 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon W. W. Turner, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for Railway employment, with effect from the 12th March 1914.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgn.-Genl.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Pusa, Bihar, the 17th April 1914.

No. 5266.—Babu Jatindra Nath Mukerji, B.A., B.Sc., Second Assistant to the Imperial Agricultural Chemist, is appointed provisionally to the post of First Assistant, with effect from the 9th February 1914, *vice* Mr. Jatindra Nath Sen appointed to the post of Supernumerary Agricultural Chemist in the Imperial Department of Agriculture.

B. COVENTRY,
Agricultural Adviser
to the Government of India.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 18th April 1914.

No. 544-*E*.—54.—Mr. H. D. Mehandru, is appointed a Temporary Engineer and posted on special duty to the office of the Chief Engineer, Delhi Province, with effect from the 1st April 1914, for employment under the Sanitary Engineer, Delhi.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT SECRETARIAT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 18th April 1914.

No. 549-*E*.—The services of Mr. Benarsi Lal Garr, Temporary Engineer, attached to the 6th Project Division, Second Circle, Delhi, terminated with effect from the afternoon of the 31st March 1914.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 15th April 1914.

No. 30.—Messrs. Ram Sing and R. P. Verma, Assistant Engineers, passed the professional examination prescribed in State Railway Construction Code, paragraphs 639 to 641, on the 17th February 1914.

The 17th April 1914.

No. 31.—Mr. W. J. Littlewood, Officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, is granted, under Article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough (preparatory to retirement) for 3 months and 23 days from the 16th April 1914 to 7th August 1914.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th April 1914.

No. 21.—Mr. E. C. Whelan, Assistant Engineer, is granted, under paragraph 654 of the State Railway Construction Code, language leave for three months with effect from the 14th April 1914 or from such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 16th April 1914.

No. 23.—Mr. S. D. Ker, Assistant Engineer, passed the Professional Examination, precribed in paragraphs 639 to 643, Chapter VII of the State Railway Construction Code, on the 30th March 1914.

No. 24.—Mr. D. H. Hammonds, Assistant Engineer, passed the Professional Examination, prescribed in paragraphs 639 to 643, Chapter VII of the State Railway Construction Code, on the 30th March 1914.

The 18th April 1914.

No. 25.—Mr. L. O. McCurrich, Assistant Engineer, is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 311 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for two months and nine days and furlough on medical certificate for the remaining period with effect from the 14th April 1914, in continuation of the language leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 18, dated 21st March 1914.

No. 26.—Mr. L. O. McCurrich, Assistant Engineer, having availed himself of six months' combined leave with effect from the forenoon of 14th April 1914, the unexpired portion of the three months' language leave granted to him, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th March 1914, in this office Notification No. 18, dated 21st March 1914, is hereby cancelled.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th April 1914.

No. 58s.-*Ap*.—Babu Amulya Nath Roy, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, is appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, pay Rs 400—500, with effect from the 7th April 1914 and until further orders, *vice* Mr. C. G. Hamilton, on combined leave.

No. 62s.-*Ap*.—Mr. C. H. A. Stuart, Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, pay Rs. 1,000—40—1,200, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st May 1914, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders :—

Mr. C. D. Rae, Deputy Postmaster, Calcutta, pay Rs. 500—600, to act as Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta ;

Mr. J. C. O'Loughlin, 1st Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, pay Rs. 300—400, to act as Deputy Postmaster, Calcutta ;

Mr. F. J. Loughlin, 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, pay Rs. 300—400, to act as 1st Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, on his own pay ;

Mr. H. J. Nicholas, 4th Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, pay Rs. 200—300, to act as 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta.

No. 66s.-*Ap*.—Mr. F. F. Shout, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, and officiating Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, pay Rs. 400—500, is appointed to act as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India in the grade of Rs. 800 with effect from the 7th April 1914 and until further orders, *vice* Mr. A. B. Thompson appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, and Inspector-General, R.M.S. and Sorting, Northern Circle.

Simla, the 21st April 1914.

No. 84s.-Ap.—Mr. Ramchandra Govind Dashotar, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 24th April 1914, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. P. Morley, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Central Circle, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Ramchandra Govind Dashotar, or until further orders.

No. 88s.-Ap.—Lala Sri Ram, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmtster-General, Punjab and North-West Frontier, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 20th April 1914, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lala Nikka Ram, Supernumerary Inspector, attached to the office of the Postmaster General, Punjab and North-West Frontier, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Sri Ram, or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd April 1914.

No. 1916-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 8th April 1914 to 21st April 1914.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Aliganj	United Provinces	10th April 1914	Opened.
Atrai	Bengal	3rd " "	"
Mangalore Kankanady	Madras Presidency	26th March 1914	"
Nandail	Bengal	16th April 1914	"
Ranchore Lines	Sind	9th March 1914	"
Tahirpur	Bengal	3rd April 1914	"
	Railway Telegraph Office.		
Marwar-Lohawat	Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway	18th March 1914	Opened.

The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :—
"Ramkola, Saran" instead of "Ramkola."

H. CHARLES,
for Deputy Director General of Telegraph Traffic

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 24th April 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd April 1914.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										REMARKS.
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		TOTAL.	
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta . .	1,63,33 255	26,21,25,880	27,84,59,135	8,71,41,369	1,27,78,688	...	9,15,00,000	...	...	...	(a) 9,99,99,946	(b) 4,00,00,000	33,14,20,003	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 (b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571
Cawnpore .	...	3,37,55,820	3,37,55,820	3,49,47,691	71,37,870	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4,20 85,561	
Lahore . .	...	4,02,36,530	4,02,36,530	2,11,37,425	79,04,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,90,41,585	
Bombay . .	2,03,68,150	11,66,06,340	13,69,74,490	1,10,18,030	16,59,46,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,69,64,455	
Karachi . .	...	1,76,46,770	1,76,46,770	25,43,000	24,34,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,77,065	
Madras . .	1,06,30,175	7,45,61,195	8,51,91,370	2,00,41,710	47,02,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,47,44,000	
Rangoon . .	...	6,05,59,290	6 05,5[illegible],290	3,33,31,836	83,92,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,17,23,856	
	4,73,31,580	60,55,21,825	65,28,53,405	21,01,61,061	20,92,95,518	...	9,15,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	65,09,56,525	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			18,96,880	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another . .									*Nil.*	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			65 09,56,525	TOTAL RESERVE R									65,09,56,525	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd April 1914.
The Silver held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 22nd April 1914 to 6·00 lakhs in coined rupees.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, No. 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.
Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Limited, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann } Leipzig.
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin W. N., Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India), Limited, Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75-1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Combridge & Co., Madras.
Messrs. P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-I-Am Press, Lahore and Calcutta.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Lahore, Punjab.
Babu S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.
Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
Mr. T. K. Seetharam Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road, Allahabad.*
Messrs. D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.*
Mr. Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra Allahabad.*
Manager, Nowal Kishore Press, Lucknow.*

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. II of 1913, dated 31st December 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Taked, 8a. 3p. (1a.)
Act I of 1914. Civil Procedure Code Amendment. In Urdu and Hindi. Pies 3 (1a.) each.
Act II of 1914. Destructive Insects and Pests. Urdu. Pies 3 (1a.)
Act V of 1914. Negotiable Instruments Amendment. Urdu. Pies 3 (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments Government of India, No. 27, Corrected to 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. 11a. or 1s. (3a.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Archæological Survey of India Annual Report 1911-12. Part I. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (4a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, Corrected to 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th January 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (2*a.*)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

The Bengal Treasury Manual, 3rd Edition, 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (5*a.*)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for April 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3*s.* 6*d.* (6*a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Return Statements of Accounts and Abstracts of Actuarial Reports in respect of Life Assurance Companies doing business in British India. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 3-4 or 4*s.* 11*d.* (8*a.*)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of February 1914. No. 11 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and six months ending September 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912. No. 2 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. 1 of 1913, dated 30th June 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, vol. VI (Index of Cases) Edition 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 6 or 9*s.* (10*a.*)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1912. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India by B. D. Bose, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. Royal 8vo. Cloth Rs. 3 or 4*s.* 6*d* (4*a*)

Table showing the Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1913. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Classification and Uses of Finger Prints (Fourth Edition) by Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2 or 2*s.* (3*a*)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, October to December 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a*)

Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments Government of India, No. 26, corrected to 1st October 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 11*a.* or 1*s.* (3*a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Scientific Memoirs New Series, No. 60. Studies on the Mouth Parts and Sucking Apparatus of the Blood Sucking Diptera, No. 4. The Comparative Anatomy of the Proboscis in the Blood Sucking Muscidæ. Super Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 1-2 or 1*s.* 9*d.* (5*a.*)

Indian Educational Policy, 1913. (Being a Resolution issued by the Governor General in Council on the 21st February 1913. Demy 8vo. Cloth. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (2*a.*)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part I, Report by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 5 or 7*s.* 6*d.* (9*a.*)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part II, Tables by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4 or 6*s.* (9*a.*)

Progress of Education in India, 1907—1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. I, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap Board Rs. 4 or 6*s* (10*a.*)

Progress of Education in India, 1907-1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. II, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3*s.* (8*a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Indian Forest Records, Vol. V, Part III, Report on the investigation of Savannah Grasses as Material for production of Paper Pulp. By W. Raitt, F.C.S. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (2*a.*)

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in India and Burma on 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

The Indian Forest Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, Economy Series.—On the Economic Value of Shorea Robusta (Sal) by R. S. Pearson, F.L.S. Super-Royal 4to. Board. Re. 1-12 or 3*s.* (5*a.*)

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, corrected to 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Proceedings of the Seventh Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies with Appendix. Foolscap Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (4*a.*)

Note on Turpentines of Pinus Khasya, P. Merkusii and P. excelsa, Forest Bulletin No. 24, 1913, by Puran Singh, F.C.S. Super-Royal. Paper cover. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a*)

Note on the Preparation of Indian Forest Flora and Descriptive Lists, Forest Bulletin No. 23 1913, by R. S. Hole, Esq. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover 4*a* or 5*d.* (2*a*)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re 1-4 or 2*s.* (2*a.*)

Annual Return of Statistics relating to Forest Administration in British India, 1911-12. Foolscap. Paper cover 8*a* 6*p.* or 9*d* (1*a.* 6*p*)

Manual of Drawing and Surveying (designed especially for the use of Students of the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh), by F. A. Brining and D. N. Avasia. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3 12 or 5*s.* 9*d.* (5*a*)

Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun. Calender. February 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (2*a*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Notes on Aerial Ropeways, by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E. September 1912. Punjab P. W. D. Paper No. 67. Foolscap Limp. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

Annual Report of Architectural Work in India for the year 1912-13. (P. W. D.) Technical Paper No. 28.) Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*a*)

Notes on Grain Elevators (by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E., Executive Engineer) January 1914. (Punjab P. W. D. Paper No. 68. 13 pages, 7 plates.) Foolscap. Limp Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly List of the Foreign Department, No. 28, corrected up to the 1st October 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 or 3*s.* 9*d.* (4*a.*)

Report on the Working of the Dispensaries, Jail, Hospitals, on Vaccination and on the Vital Statistics in the Central India Agency for 1912. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (3*a.*)

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1912-13. Foolscap Board. Rs. 2 or 3*s.* (4*a.*)

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4-4 or 6*s.* 6*d.* (5*a.*)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1912-13, Foolscap. Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

The Quarterly List of the Foreign and Political Department, No. 29, corrected up to the 1st January 1914. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 or 3*s.* 9*d.* (4*a.*)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th August and 25th September 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (2*a.*) each.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th November, 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a* or 5*d.* (2*a.*)

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India Receipts and Disbursements of Home and India Accounts from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1912. Published 1914. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1912. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Resolution No. 7552-7581—121, dated the 15th September 1913.—Rules for the grant by Local Governments of Licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases in British India. Foolscap. Stitched. 1a. (1a.)

Report on the Operations of the Currency Department, the Movement of Funds and on the Resource Operations of the Government of India, for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 6d. (2a.)

Annual Report on the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of July 1912. No. 4 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of September and October 1913. Nos. 6 and 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Statistics on Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in September 1913. No. 6 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Statistics of British India, Part IVa, Finance and Revenue (Sixth issue) for 1911-12 and preceding years. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population, etc. (Sixth issue), for 1911-12. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the Month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in October 1913 and in the Seven months April to October 1913, compared with the corresponding period of 1911 and 1912. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Variations in Indian Price Levels from 1861 to 1912 expressed in Index numbers. Foolscap. Board. 12a or 1s. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Tariff Schedules for 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 6a. or 7d. (1a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by rail and river in India in the quarter ending June 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912, No. 1 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12, Vol. I, 28th issue. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (9a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of October 1913. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. (2a.)

Prices and Wages in India. 30th issue, 1913. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3 or 3s. (9a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the Month of December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of British India for 1911-12 and preceding years. Part IV (b), Finance and Revenue, Sixth issue. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the eight months April to November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12. Vol. II—Native States. Twenty-eighth issue, 1914. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1912-13 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-12 or 2s. 9d. (4a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the nine months April to December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1913-14. Vols. I and II. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3. or 4s. 6d. (15a.) each.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for October 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, in Urdu, Parts I to III Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 14a. or 1s. 3d. (2.)

Training Manual Signalling, 1907. (Jismen May 1911 tak Tamam Tarmimen Shamil hain. Hindustan ko Khas Zamini Samet). Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 1d. (2a.)

Telegraph Manual (War) (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

List of Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden, as existing on the 30th June 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Hand Book for 6·3 inch R. M. L. Howitzer for movable Armament and Armament of Works, 1913. Royal 8vo. Limp. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (2a.)

Mobilization Regulation (including Concentration and Embarkation), 1911. [Reprinted and Corrected up to July Appendix to India Army Orders, 1913.] Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

War Establishments, India (Provisional), 1913 Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Field Service Manual, British Infantry (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, British Cavalry (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Infantry and Pioneers, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Silladar Cavalry, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Non-Silladar Cavalry, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, Urdu. Parts IV and V and Appendix. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 13a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Hindi, Part I. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (2a.)

Army Tables. Medical, 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. As. 12 or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

Field Service Manual, Head Quarters Units (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Mobilization Store Tables for the Field Army, a Battalion of Indian Infantry and Pioneers, Foolscap. Paper cover. 2a. or 3d. (1a).

Classified List of the Military Works Services and Public Works Department Military Subordinates and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Military Works Services. Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo, Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Engineers, Field Company (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Posts and Telegraphs, India, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Volume I (Urdu) Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 3-4 or 4s. 11d. (1a. 6p.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Vol. II (Urdu). Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 4-4 or 6s 5d. (2a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Gurmukhi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs 7-3 or 10s. 10d (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Part I, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Re 1-8 or 2s 3d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Part II, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 10a. or 1s. (1a. 6p.)

Field Service Manual, Field Artillery Brigade. (India). Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

First Report on the Working of the State Railways, Coal Department, 1913, by R. W. Church, B.Sc., F.G.S. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of all Railways, corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper. cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Report on the Working of District Boards in the N.-W. F. Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10 *a.* 6*p.* or 10½*d.* (2*a.*)

Report on the Season and Crops of the N.-W. F. Province for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10*a.* or 10*d.* (2*a.*)

Report on the First Wage Census of the N.-W. F. Province taken in December 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 3*a.* or 3*d.* (2*a.*)

Records of Fort St. George - Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2-2 or 3*s.* 3*d.* (5*a.*)

North-West Frontier Province Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 4*d.* (2*a.*)

Report on the Working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-2 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Summary of Remarks on the Kharif Crop of the North-West Frontier Province for 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 4*d.* (1*a.*)

Progress Report on Arboriculture in the N.-W. F. Province for Triennial Period 1910-11 to 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 12*a.* or 1*s.* (1*a.*)

North-West Frontier Province Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch Administration Report, Statistics Departments and Accounts for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-8 or 2*s.* (4*d.*)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos 9-11 at Rs. 2.

Journal, Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-10 at Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana, by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji, Saraswati, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 6. Some current Pushtu Folk Stories by F. H. Malyon, 21st Punjabis, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 7. The Chank Bangle Industry by James Hornell at Rs. 2.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.

Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.

Tantravartica. Fasc. 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Re. 1-4.

Tattacintamony Didhity Vivrity, Vol. 3. Fasc. I, by Kamikha Nath Tarkabagis at As. 10.

Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc. 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Re. 1-4.

Tirtha Cintamoni. Fasc. 4, by Kamal Krishna Smrititirtha at As. 10.

Maasir-i-Rahini. Fasc. 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hosain at Rs. 2.

Bisvahitam. By Bisvambhar Jyotisarnava at As. 10.

Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 3. Part 2, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Munta Khab-ul Tawarikh, Part 3. Fasc. 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1.

Kiranavali. Fasc. 3, by M. M. Shib Nath Sarvabhauma at As. 10.

Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 1, by Jagannath Misra at As. 10.

Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 10, by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Re. 1.

Samaraicca Kaha. Fasc. 5, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Ramavatara Sarma at As. 10.

Smriti Prokas. Fasc. 1, by M. M. Sadasiva Misra at As. 10.

Amar Tika Kamadhenuh, by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palaeontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

Registered No. C-696.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the matter of the Indian Speci Bank, Limited.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR CREDITORS.

The creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 16th day of Ma 1914 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and th names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to J. Sanders Slater, Esq., of Bombay, th Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., at the registered office of th said Company at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, and, if so required by notice in writing fro the Official Liquidator, are in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their sai debts or claims, as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they shall be exclude from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.

The 15th day of June 1914, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon at the said registere office of the Company at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, is appointed for hearing and adjudi cating upon the said debts and claims.

Dated this 7th day of March 1914.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Prothonotary, High Court.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes No. B046643 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55 an No. B036856 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rupees five hundred, each originall standing in the name of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, and last endorsed to Allymaho med Karmally, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person havin been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupo have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application i about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautione against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—ALLYMAHOMED KARMALLY
Residence—Queen's Road, Near Charni Road Station
Datto Ebrahim's Mansion, Bombay

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED.

(As the case may be.)

The Upper half of the Government Promissory Note No. 093938 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1854-55 and the Lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 017791 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1879 for Rs. 500 each, both originally standing in the name of the Allahabad Bank, Limited, and the former last endorsed to Gopal Lal and the latter last endorsed to B. Nand Lal and B. Har Kishan Lal, minors, heirs of the late B. Gopal Lal under the guardianship of B. Manohar Lal, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—MANOHAR LAL,
Guardian of Babus NANDLAL and HAR KISHEN LAL.
Residence—Fyzabad.

Registered No. C-696.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 17. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1914.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

The following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule IV (excepting molasses and all other kinds of sugar), *firstly*, the total imports into India in the month of March, 1914, and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses; and, *secondly*, a running total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th September) and the average net value per cwt. so far established. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1915:—

Description of sugar.	Imported during the month of March 1914. Quantity.	Imported during the month of March 1914. Average net value per cwt.	Imported since 1st October 1913. Quantity.	Imported since 1st October 1913. Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	R a.	Cwt.	R a.
Sugar, crystallised, beet	283,190	8 12	1,017,941	8 12
" and soft, refined in China	682	12 8	18,570	11 0
" " " from Java, 23 Dutch Standard and above.	79,135	9 4	3,873,227	9 0
" " " from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch Standard.	69,100	8 8	2,369,903	8 0
" " " from Java, 15 Dutch Standard and under.	...	...	5,[illegible]99	7 4
" " " from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over.	437,983	8 12	2,059,464	8 12

A. H. LEY,
Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CALCUTTA:
The 21st April 1914

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

No. 3178.

Simla, the 28th April, 1914.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of a pamphlet in Gurmukhi entitled "Zulm, Zulm Gore Shahi Zulm" (Tyranny, Tyranny, Tyranny of the White rule).

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

12GI

REGISTERED No. L 848.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 18.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
Part I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	911—940
Part II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	1025—1078
Part III.—Advertisements and notices by Private Individuals and Corporations .	37—38
Supplement No. 18—	
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 30th April 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period .	1063—1064
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 25th April 1914	1065—1068
Statement showing the number of persons on relief works, etc., for the week ending 18th April 1914 . . .	1069—1070
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 25th April 1914 . .	1071—1078
The Report of the Union of South Africa Indian Enquiry Commission . .	1079—1121
Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways . .	1122—1123

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd May, 1914.

No. 23.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D., M.I.C.E., of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No. 24.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., C. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, C. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (2) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Sir Henry Parsall Burt, K.C.I.E., V.D., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, *vice* Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D., M.I.C.E., resigned.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 1st May, 1914.

No. 460.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, Cap. 18), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. F. Napier, Barrister-at-Law, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Madras, and Diwan Bahadur C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri, a District and Sessions Judge in the Madras Presidency, to be Temporary Additional Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, with effect from the dates on which they take their seats in the said Court on its re-opening after the ensuing summer vacation until the commencement of the recess of 1915.

POLICE.

The 1st May, 1914.

No 339.—The services of Mr. N. L. K. Wilson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date of his relinquishing charge of his duties in Delhi.

PORT BLAIR.

The 27th April, 1914.

No. 128.—Captain R. E. Flowerdew, Indian Medical Service, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to be Superintendent of the cellular and female jails, and Civil Surgeon, Port Blair, with effect from the 19th March 1914, until further orders.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th April, 1914.

No. 801-*Est.-A.*—Captain C. E. Bruce, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, and is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Nowshera Sub-division in addition, with effect from the 5th April, 1914.

The 28th April, 1914.

No. 825-*Est.-A.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. MacLeod, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for four months and study leave for three months, with effect from

the 5th February, 1914, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, and the Regulations prescribed in the notification by the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 867 Medical Department, dated the 6th September, 1912.

No. 826-*Est.-A.*—Captain A. R. S. Alexander, Indian Medical Service, Medical Officer, 28th Cavalry, held charge of the current duties of the office of Civil Surgeon, Quetta, in addition to his own duties, for the period from the 5th February, 1914.

No. 827-*Est.-A.*—Major W. M. Anderson, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is posted as Civil Surgeon, Quetta, with effect from the 8th March, 1914.

The 27th April, 1914.

No. 841-*Est.-A.*—Mr. H. N. Bolton, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for two months combined with furlough in continuation for four months and two days, under Articles 260, 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th April, 1914.

No. 842-*Est.-A.*—Mr. J. L. Maffey, of the Political Department, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, with effect from the 9th April, 1914.

No. 843-*Est.-A.*—Captain R. A. Yule, of the Political Department, is posted, on return from leave, as Assistant Commissioner, Hazara, with effect from the 9th April, 1914.

No. 673-*I. B.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 25, sub-section (1) of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I.B., dated the 22nd March 1913, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Secunderabad Cantonment Code, 1913, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3623-I.B., dated the 17th November 1913, namely :—

For the words "Executive Engineer" occurring in Section 3 (1) (*c*), the words "Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer" shall be substituted, and for the words "without a suitable lamp placed on the right side thereof" occurring in Section 142, the words "without a suitable lighted lamp fixed to each side thereof" shall be substituted.

The 30th April, 1914.

No. 851-*Est. A.*—The undermentioned officer has been selected as a probationer for the Political Department of the Government of India and is placed under the orders of the Government of the United Provinces for training, with effect from the 10th April 1914 :—

Lieutenant J. W. Thomson Glover, 35th Sikhs.

No. 694-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 262-I.B., dated the 10th February 1913, which applied certain enactments to the railway lands in Rajputana and Central India.

In the first schedule the following entry shall be inserted after entry 29, namely :—

29-A. The Indian Airships Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911).	(1) Section (1) sub-section (3), and Section 4, sub-section (2) shall be omitted. (2) In Section 6, after the words "any rule made" the words "or notification issued" shall be inserted.

No. 890-*G*.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. K. Walker as Acting Consul for Belgium at Madras.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FUNDS, SERVICE AND OTHER.

No. 426-*F.E.*

Simla, the 27th April 1914.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

His Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the introduction of new " with return " rates of monthly premia payable by subscribers to the widows' and daughters' branches of the Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund. The new rates are given in the Tables appended to this Resolution and allow of a refund of 30 per cent. of the premia paid by the subscriber in the event of the latter's nominee predeceasing him. These Tables supersede Tables A and C published with Resolution No. 3873-F. E., dated the 29th June 1911, and have been introduced with effect from the 30th November 1913.

2. As intimated in the circular letters Nos. B.M.S.F.-190, dated the 23rd October / 4th November 1913, and B.M.S.F.-264, dated the 15th December 1913, addressed by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, to each subscriber, all existing subscribers have been allowed the option of continuing their subscriptions at the old rates or of electing the new ones. Subscribers electing the new rates will continue to receive the Government subvention, sanctioned in paragraph 3 of the Resolution of 29th June 1911, calculated on the old rates.

3. In consequence of the introduction of the new Tables, rule 25 of the Rules regulating the Fund, has been amended as follows :—

" 25. The payments for securing annuities shall be regulated according to the "rates laid down in Tables A, B and C, *which provide in the case of subscriptions* "*for widows and daughters for the refund of 30 per cent. of the premia paid by* "*the subscribers in case of the nominee predeceasing the subscriber, provided that* "*the policy has been in force for 5 years on the date of the nominee's death.*

"These rates of subscription shall be liable to revision for new entrants if the "results of any quinquennial valuation shew revision to be necessary.

"NOTE 1.—In the case of the previous death of the nominee a medical certificate in proof of death must be produced when claim for refund under this rule is preferred.

"NOTE 2.—This refund is not admissible to subscribers who on introduction of the 'with return' Tables elected for the old 'without return' rates."

ORDERED that this Resolution, with the Tables, be forwarded to the Departments of the Government of India; to all Local Governments and Administrations; to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; to the Controller of Currency; to the Mint and Assay Masters, Calcutta and Bombay; to all Accountants General and Comptrollers; to all Examiners and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts; to the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services; to the Audit Officer, Delhi Province; and to the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Viceroy.

ORDERED also, that the Resolution* be published in the "Gazette of India".

*With statement.

BENGAL AND MADRAS SERVICE

STATE

MONTHLY PREMIUM payable during the joint lives of husband and wife to until her death or remarriage, with return to the husband, should

Age of wife ...	15.		16.		17.		18.		19.		20	
Age of husband :—	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.
18 ...	18	14	18	12	18	9	18	7	18	4	18	1
19 ...	19	10	19	8	19	5	19	3	19	0	18	13
20 ...	20	7	20	4	20	2	19	15	19	13	19	10
21 ...	21	4	21	2	20	15	20	12	20	10	20	7
22 ...	22	2	22	0	21	13	21	10	21	8	21	5
23 ...	23	1	22	14	22	12	22	9	22	6	22	3
24 ...	24	0	23	14	23	11	23	8	23	5	23	2
25 ...	25	0	24	14	24	11	24	8	24	5	24	2
26 ...	26	1	25	14	25	11	25	9	25	6	25	3
27 ...	27	3	27	0	26	13	26	10	26	7	26	4
28 ..	28	5	28	2	27	15	27	12	27	9	27	6
29 ...	29	8	29	5	29	2	28	15	28	12	28	9
30 ...	30	12	30	9	30	6	30	3	30	0	29	13
31 ...	32	0	31	14	31	11	31	8	31	5	31	2
32 ...	33	6	33	3	33	1	32	14	32	10	32	7
33 ...	34	12	34	10	34	7	34	4	34	1	33	14
34 ...	36	3	36	1	35	14	35	11	35	8	35	5
35 ...	37	12	37	9	37	7	37	4	37	1	36	14
36 ...	39	5	39	3	39	0	38	13	38	11	38	8
37 ...	41	0	40	13	40	11	40	8	40	5	40	3
38 ..	42	11	42	9	42	7	42	4	42	2	41	15
39 ...	44	8	44	6	44	4	44	1	43	15	43	12
40 ...	46	7	46	4	46	2	46	0	45	13	45	11
41 ...	48	6	48	4	48	2	48	0	47	13	47	11
42 ...	50	7	50	5	50	3	50	1	49	15	49	12
43 ...	52	9	52	8	52	5	52	4	52	2	52	0
44 ...	54	13	54	12	54	10	54	8	54	7	54	5
45 ...	57	3	57	1	57	0	56	15	56	13	56	12
46 ...	59	10	59	9	59	7	59	7	59	6	59	4
47 ...	62	4	62	3	62	2	62	0	62	0	61	14
48 ...	64	15	64	14	64	14	64	13	64	12	64	11
49 ...	67	12	67	12	67	12	67	11	67	11	67	10
50 ...	70	11	70	12	70	12	70	12	70	12	70	11
51 ...	...		73	14	73	15	74	0	74	0	74	0
52 ...	...		...		77	4	77	6	77	7	77	7
53 ...	...		...		...		80	15	81	0	81	1
54 ...	...		...		...		...		84	14	84	15
55 ...	...		...		...		...		...		89	1
56 ...	...		...		...		...		...		...	
57 ...	...		...		...		...		...		...	
58 ...	...		...		...		...		...		...	
59 ...	...		...		...		...		...		...	
60 ...	...		...		...		...		...		...	
61 ...	...		...		...		...		...		...	
62 ...	...		...		...		...		...		...	
63 ...												
64 ...												
65 ...												
66 ...												
67 ...												
68 ...												
69 ...												
70 ..												

FAMILY PENSION FUND.

MENT A.

secure Rs. 100 per mensem to the wife after the husband's death, payable the wife predecease him, of 30 per cent. of all premiums paid.

21.		22.		23.		24.		25.		26.		27.	
RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.
17	15	17	12	17	9	17	6	17	3	17	0	16	12
18	10	18	8	18	5	18	1	17	14	17	11	17	8
19	7	19	4	19	1	18	13	18	10	18	7	18	4
20	4	20	1	19	14	19	10	19	7	19	3	19	0
21	2	20	15	20	11	20	8	20	4	20	0	19	12
22	0	21	13	21	10	21	6	21	2	20	14	20	10
23	0	22	12	22	9	22	5	22	1	21	13	21	8
24	0	23	12	23	8	23	5	23	1	22	12	22	7
25	0	24	12	24	9	24	5	24	1	23	12	23	7
26	1	25	14	25	10	25	6	25	2	24	13	24	8
27	3	27	0	26	12	26	8	26	4	25	15	25	10
28	6	28	2	27	15	27	10	27	6	27	2	26	12
29	10	29	6	29	2	28	14	28	9	28	5	28	0
30	14	30	11	30	7	30	2	29	14	29	8	29	4
32	4	32	0	31	12	31	8	31	3	30	14	30	8
33	10	33	6	33	2	32	14	32	9	32	4	31	14
35	2	34	14	34	10	34	5	34	0	33	11	33	5
36	10	36	7	36	3	35	14	35	9	35	3	34	14
38	4	38	0	37	12	37	8	37	2	36	13	36	7
39	15	39	11	39	7	39	2	38	13	38	7	38	1
41	11	41	8	41	3	40	15	40	9	40	3	39	13
43	9	43	5	43	1	42	12	42	7	42	1	41	10
45	8	45	4	45	0	44	11	44	5	44	0	43	9
47	8	47	4	47	0	46	11	46	6	46	0	45	9
49	10	49	6	49	2	48	13	48	8	48	2	47	11
51	13	51	10	51	5	51	1	50	11	50	5	49	14
54	2	53	15	53	11	53	6	53	1	52	10	52	3
56	9	56	6	56	2	55	13	55	8	55	2	54	10
59	2	58	15	58	11	58	6	58	1	57	11	57	4
61	12	61	10	61	6	61	2	60	12	60	6	59	15
64	9	64	6	64	4	63	15	63	10	63	4	62	13
67	9	67	6	67	3	67	0	66	10	66	4	65	13
70	11	70	9	70	6	70	2	69	13	69	7	69	0
73	14	73	13	73	11	73	7	73	2	72	12	72	5
77	7	77	4	77	3	77	0	76	11	76	5	75	14
81	1	81	0	80	14	80	11	80	7	80	1	79	10
84	15	84	15	84	13	84	11	84	6	84	1	83	10
89	1	89	1	89	0	88	14	88	11	88	5	87	14
93	8	93	8	93	8	93	5	93	3	92	14	92	7
...		98	3	98	4	98	2	97	15	97	12	97	5
...		...		103	4	103	4	103	1	102	13	102	8
...		...		...		108	11	108	9	108	5	108	0
...		...		...		...		114	7	114	4	113	14
...		...		...		...		...		120	9	120	4
...		...		...		...		...		...		127	3

BENGAL AND MADRAS SERVICE

STATE

MONTHLY PREMIUM payable during the joint lives of husband and wife to until her death or remarriage, with return to the husband, should the

Age of wife ...	28.		29.		30.		31.		32.		33.	
Age of husband :—	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.
18 ...	16	9	16	5	16	2	15	14	15	10	15	6
19 ...	17	4	17	0	16	12	16	9	16	5	16	0
20 ...	18	0	17	12	17	8	17	4	17	0	16	11
21 ...	18	12	18	8	18	4	18	0	17	11	17	7
22 ...	19	9	19	4	19	0	18	12	18	7	18	3
23 ...	20	6	20	2	19	13	19	9	19	4	18	15
24 ...	21	4	21	0	20	11	20	6	20	1	19	12
25 ...	22	3	21	15	21	10	21	5	20	15	20	10
26 ...	23	3	22	14	22	9	22	4	21	14	21	8
27 ...	24	3	23	14	23	9	23	4	22	14	22	8
28 ...	25	5	24	15	24	9	24	4	23	14	23	8
29 ...	26	7	26	1	25	11	25	5	24	15	24	9
30 ...	27	10	27	4	26	14	26	7	26	1	25	10
31 ...	28	14	28	8	28	2	27	11	27	4	26	13
32 ...	30	3	29	13	29	6	29	0	28	9	28	1
33 ...	31	8	31	2	30	12	30	5	29	14	29	7
34 ...	32	15	32	9	32	2	31	11	31	4	30	12
35 ...	34	7	34	0	33	10	33	2	32	11	32	2
36 ...	[illegible]	1	35	9	35	2	34	11	34	3	33	11
37 ...	37	11	37	4	36	12	36	4	35	12	35	4
38 ...	39	6	38	15	38	7	37	15	37	7	36	14
39 ...	41	3	40	12	40	4	39	11	39	3	38	10
40 ...	43	2	42	10	42	2	41	9	41	0	40	7
41 ...	45	2	44	10	44	1	43	9	42	15	42	5
42 ...	47	3	46	11	46	3	45	9	45	0	44	5
43 ...	49	7	48	14	48	5	47	12	47	2	46	7
44 ...	51	12	51	3	50	10	50	0	49	6	48	11
45 ...	54	3	53	10	53	1	52	7	51	12	51	1
46 ...	56	12	56	3	55	9	54	15	54	4	53	8
47 ...	59	7	58	14	58	4	57	10	56	14	56	2
48 ...	62	4	61	11	61	2	60	7	59	11	58	11
49 ...	65	5	64	11	64	1	63	6	62	10	61	14
50 ...	68	7	67	14	67	4	66	8	65	12	64	15
51 ...	71	13	71	4	70	9	69	14	69	1	68	4
52 ...	75	6	74	12	74	[illegible]	73	6	72	9	71	11
53 ...	79	2	78	9	77	14	77	2	76	5	75	6
54 ...	83	2	82	8	81	14	81	1	80	4	79	5
55 ...	87	6	86	12	86	1	85	5	84	7	83	9
56 ...	91	15	91	5	90	10	89	13	88	15	88	0
57 ...	96	12	96	3	95	8	94	11	93	12	92	13
58 ...	101	15	101	5	100	10	99	14	98	15	97	14
59 ...	107	8	106	14	106	3	105	6	104	8	103	7
60 ...	113	7	112	14	112	3	111	6	110	7	109	6
61 ...	119	14	119	5	118	10	117	13	116	13	115	13
62 ...	126	12	126	4	125	9	124	12	123	12	122	11
63 ...	134	4	133	11	133	1	132	4	131	4	130	8
64 ...	...		141	13	141	1	140	5	139	6	138	3
65 ...	...		...		149	14	149	0	148	2	147	0
66 ...	...		...		...		158	10	157	9	156	8
67 ...	...		...		...		...		167	15	166	12
68 ...	...		...		...		...		...		177	15
69 ...	...		...		...		...		...		...	
70 ...	...		...		...		...		...		...	

FAMILY PENSION FUND.

MENT A.

secure Rs. 100 per mensem to the wife after the husband's death, payable wife predecease him, of 30 per cent. of all premiums paid—*continued.*

34.		35.		36.		37.		38.		39.		40.	
RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.
15	2												
15	12	15	8										
16	7	16	2	15	14								
17	2	16	13	16	9	16	4						
17	14	17	9	17	4	16	15	16	10				
18	10	18	5	18	0	17	11	17	6	17	0		
19	7	19	2	18	13	18	7	18	2	17	12	17	6
20	5	19	15	19	10	19	4	18	14	18	9	18	3
21	3	20	13	20	8	20	2	19	12	19	5	18	15
22	2	21	12	21	6	21	0	20	10	20	3	19	13
23	2	22	12	22	5	21	15	21	8	21	2	20	11
24	3	23	12	23	5	22	15	22	8	22	1	21	10
25	4	24	13	24	6	23	15	23	8	23	1	22	9
26	6	25	15	25	8	25	1	24	9	24	1	23	10
27	9	27	2	26	11	26	3	25	11	25	3	24	11
28	14	28	6	27	14	27	6	26	14	26	5	25	13
30	4	29	11	29	3	28	10	28	2	27	9	27	0
31	10	31	2	30	8	29	15	29	6	28	13	28	4
33	2	32	9	32	0	31	5	30	12	30	3	29	9
34	11	34	2	33	8	32	14	32	3	31	9	30	15
36	5	35	11	35	2	34	7	33	12	33	1	32	6
38	0	37	6	36	12	36	2	35	6	34	11	33	15
39	13	39	2	38	8	37	13	37	2	36	6	35	10
41	11	41	0	40	5	39	10	38	14	38	2	37	6
43	11	43	0	42	4	41	8	40	12	39	15	39	2
45	12	45	1	44	5	43	8	42	11	41	14	41	1
47	15	47	3	46	7	45	10	44	13	43	15	43	1
50	5	49	8	48	11	47	14	47	0	46	2	45	3
52	12	51	15	51	2	50	4	49	5	48	6	47	7
55	6	54	8	53	10	52	12	51	13	50	13	49	13
58	1	57	4	56	5	55	6	54	6	53	7	52	5
60	15	60	1	59	2	58	3	57	2	56	1	55	1
64	1	63	1	62	2	61	2	60	1	58	15	57	13
67	5	66	5	65	5	64	4	63	3	62	0	60	13
70	12	69	12	68	12	67	10	66	7	65	4	64	0
74	7	73	7	72	5	71	3	70	0	68	12	67	7
78	5	77	4	76	2	75	0	73	12	72	7	71	1
82	8	81	7	80	4	79	0	77	12	76	6	75	0
87	0	85	13	84	10	83	6	82	0	80	10	79	2
91	12	90	9	89	5	87	15	86	10	85	2	83	10
96	14	95	10	94	6	93	0	91	8	90	1	88	7
102	4	101	2	99	12	98	6	96	14	95	4	93	10
108	4	106	15	105	10	104	2	102	10	100	15	99	3
114	10	113	5	111	14	110	6	108	12	107	1	105	4
121	8	120	2	118	11	117	2	115	6	113	11	111	13
128	15	127	9	126	0	124	7	122	11	120	12	118	14
137	0	135	9	134	0	132	5	130	9	128	10	126	8
145	11	144	4	142	11	140	15	139	1	137	1	134	15
155	3	153	11	152	1	150	4	148	5	146	4	144	1
165	7	163	14	162	3	160	6	158	6	156	3	153	14
176	8	175	0	173	4	171	5	169	4	167	0	164	9
188	11	187	0	185	4	183	4	181	1	178	12	176	4
...		200	0	198	4	196	4	194	0	191	8	188	14

BENGAL AND MADRAS SERVICE

STATE

MONTHLY PREMIUM payable during the joint lives of husband and wife to
until her death or remarriage, with return to the husband, should the

Age of wife ...	41.		42.		43.		44.		45.		46.	
	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.
Age of husband :—												
18 ...												
19 ...												
20 ...												
21 ...												
22 ...												
23 ...												
24 ...												
25 ...	17	12										
26 ...	18	9	18	3								
27 ...	19	6	19	0	18	9						
28 ...	20	4	19	13	19	6	19	0				
29 ...	21	8	20	11	20	4	19	13	19	6		
30 ...	22	2	21	10	21	3	20	11	20	4	19	12
31 ...	23	2	22	10	22	2	21	10	21	2	20	10
32 ...	24	8	23	10	23	2	22	10	22	2	21	9
33 ...	25	4	24	12	24	3	23	10	23	2	22	9
34 ...	26	7	25	14	25	5	24	12	24	2	23	9
35 ...	27	10	27	1	26	8	25	14	25	4	24	10
36 ...	28	15	28	5	27	11	27	1	26	7	25	13
37 ...	30	4	29	10	29	0	28	5	27	11	27	0
38 ...	31	12	31	0	30	6	29	11	28	15	28	4
39 ...	33	4	32	8	31	12	31	1	30	5	29	9
40 ...	34	13	34	1	33	5	32	8	31	12	31	0
41 ...	36	9	35	11	34	14	34	1	33	4	32	8
42 ...	38	6	37	8	36	9	35	12	34	14	34	0
43 ...	40	3	39	6	38	7	37	8	36	9	35	11
44 ...	42	3	41	4	40	6	39	7	38	6	37	7
45 ...	44	4	43	5	42	6	41	6	40	6	39	4
46 ...	46	7	45	7	44	7	43	7	42	6	41	5
47 ...	48	12	47	12	46	11	45	9	44	8	43	7
48 ...	51	4	50	2	49	1	47	15	46	12	45	10
49 ...	53	14	52	12	51	9	50	6	49	3	47	15
50 ...	56	12	55	7	54	4	53	0	51	12	50	7
51 ...	59	10	58	7	57	1	55	12	54	7	53	2
52 ...	62	12	61	7	60	2	58	12	57	5	55	15
53 ...	66	2	64	12	63	5	61	14	60	7	58	15
54 ...	69	11	68	4	66	12	65	4	63	12	62	3
55 ...	73	8	72	0	70	8	68	14	67	5	65	11
56 ...	77	10	76	1	74	7	72	13	71	2	69	6
57 ...	82	1	80	7	78	11	77	0	75	3	73	6
58 ...	86	13	85	1	83	5	81	8	79	10	77	11
59 ...	91	14	90	2	88	4	86	5	84	6	82	6
60 ...	97	7	95	8	93	9	91	9	89	8	87	7
61 ...	103	6	101	7	99	6	97	4	95	1	92	14
62 ...	109	13	107	12	105	10	103	7	101	2	98	13
63 ...	116	14	114	11	112	7	110	2	107	12	105	4
64 ...	124	7	122	3	119	13	117	6	114	14	112	4
65 ...	132	10	130	5	127	14	125	5	122	10	119	14
66 ...	141	11	139	3	136	9	133	14	131	2	128	3
67 ...	151	7	148	14	146	2	143	4	140	5	137	4
68 ...	162	0	159	5	156	7	153	7	150	5	147	2
69 ...	173	9	170	11	167	11	164	8	161	3	157	13
70 ...	186	1	183	2	179	15	176	9	173	2	169	8

FAMILY PENSION FUND.

MENT A.

secure Rs. 100 per mensem to the wife after the husband's death, payable wife predecease him, of 30 per cent. of all premiums paid—*continued.*

47.		48.		49.		50.		51.		52.		53.	
RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.
20	2												
21	1	20	8										
22	0	21	7	20	15								
23	0	22	7	21	14	21	5						
24	1	23	7	22	14	22	4	21	11				
25	2	24	8	23	14	23	4	22	10	22	1		
26	5	25	10	25	0	24	6	23	11	23	0	22	6
27	9	26	14	26	2	25	7	24	12	24	1	23	6
28	14	28	2	27	6	26	10	25	15	25	3	24	8
30	3	29	7	28	11	27	15	27	2	26	6	25	10
31	10	30	13	30	1	29	4	28	7	27	10	26	13
33	3	32	5	31	7	30	10	29	12	28	15	28	2
34	12	33	14	33	0	32	1	31	3	30	5	29	7
36	8	35	8	34	9	33	10	32	11	31	12	30	14
38	4	37	5	36	4	35	6	34	5	33	5	32	6
40	3	39	2	38	2	37	0	36	0	34	15	33	15
42	5	41	1	40	0	38	14	37	12	36	11	35	10
44	8	43	5	42	0	40	13	39	11	38	9	37	6
46	12	45	9	44	5	42	15	41	11	40	8	39	4
49	3	47	14	46	10	45	5	43	13	42	9	41	5
51	12	50	7	49	1	47	11	46	5	44	12	43	7
54	8	53	1	51	11	50	4	48	13	47	5	45	11
57	7	55	15	54	7	52	15	51	7	49	15	48	5
60	10	59	0	57	7	55	13	54	4	52	11	51	1
64	0	62	5	60	10	58	15	57	4	55	10	53	15
67	10	65	14	64	2	62	5	60	9	58	12	57	0
71	9	69	11	67	13	65	15	64	1	62	3	60	5
75	12	73	13	71	13	69	13	67	14	65	14	63	14
80	5	78	4	76	3	74	1	71	15	69	14	67	12
85	4	83	1	80	14	78	10	76	7	74	3	71	15
90	10	88	5	85	15	83	10	81	4	78	14	76	8
96	7	94	0	91	8	89	0	86	8	84	0	81	8
102	12	100	3	97	9	94	15	92	4	89	9	86	15
109	10	106	14	104	2	101	5	98	8	95	11	92	13
117	1	114	3	111	4	108	5	105	5	102	5	99	5
125	4	122	3	119	1	115	15	112	12	109	9	106	5
134	1	130	14	127	9	124	4	120	14	117	7	114	0
143	12	140	6	136	14	133	4	129	11	126	1	122	7
154	5	150	11	147	0	143	3	139	5	135	7	131	9
165	12	161	15	158	0	153	15	149	14	145	12	141	9

BENGAL AND MADRAS SERVICE

STATE

MONTHLY PREMIUM payable during the joint lives of husband and wife to until her death or remarriage, with return to the husband, should the

Age of wife.	54.		55.		56.		57.		58.		59	
Age of husband :—	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.
38 ...	22	11										
39 ...	23	12	23	1								
40 ...	24	14	24	2	23	7						
41 ...	26	1	25	4	24	8	23	12				
42 ...	27	4	26	7	25	10	24	14	24	1		
43 ...	28	9	27	11	26	14	26	0	25	3	24	6
44 ...	29	15	29	0	28	2	27	4	26	6	25	9
45 ...	31	6	30	7	29	8	28	9	27	10	26	12
46 ...	32	15	31	15	30	15	29	15	29	0	28	1
47 ...	34	8	33	8	32	7	31	6	30	6	29	6
48 ...	36	4	35	2	34	1	32	15	31	14	30	13
49 ...	38	1	36	15	35	12	34	9	33	7	32	6
50 ...	40	0	38	12	37	9	36	5	35	2	34	0
51 ...	42	2	40	12	39	8	38	3	36	15	35	11
52 ...	44	5	42	15	41	9	40	3	38	14	37	9
53 ...	46	11	45	8	43	12	42	5	40	15	39	8
54 ...	49	7	47	11	46	2	44	10	43	2	41	10
55 ...	52	4	50	9	48	11	47	1	45	8	43	15
56 ...	55	4	53	8	51	11	49	12	48	1	46	6
57 ...	58	7	56	10	54	12	52	14	50	13	49	1
58 ...	61	14	59	15	58	0	56	2	54	2	51	15
59 ...	65	11	63	9	61	9	59	8	57	9	55	6
60 ...	69	12	67	9	65	6	63	4	61	2	59	0
61 ...	74	2	71	13	69	8	67	4	65	0	62	12
62 ...	79	0	76	8	74	0	71	9	69	4	66	14
63 ...	84	4	81	10	79	0	76	6	73	13	71	5
64 ...	90	0	87	3	84	6	81	10	78	14	76	3
65 ...	96	4	93	4	90	5	87	5	84	7	81	9
66 ...	103	2	99	15	96	12	93	10	90	8	87	7
67 ...	110	10	107	3	103	13	100	7	97	2	93	13
68 ...	118	12	115	2	111	8	107	14	104	5	100	13
69 ...	127	11	123	12	119	14	116	1	112	4	108	7
70 ...	137	6	133	4	129	1	124	15	120	14	116	13

Age of wife.	67.		68.		69.		70.			
Age of husband :—	RS.	AS.	RS	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.		
51 ...	26	10								
52 ...	27	15	26	14						
53 ...	29	5	28	3	27	1				
54 ...	30	13	29	10	28	7	27	4		
55 ...	32	7	31	2	29	15	28	11		
56 ...	34	3	52	13	31	8	30	3		
57 ...	36	1	34	10	33	3	31	13		
58 ...	38	2	36	9	35	1	33	9		
59 ...	40	6	38	11	37	1	35	8		
60 ...	42	12	41	0	39	5	37	10		
61 ...	45	7	43	7	41	11	39	15		
62 ...	48	6	46	5	44	2	42	7		
63 ...	51	8	49	6	47	4	45	8		
64 ...	55	0	52	11	50	7	48	4		
65 ...	58	13	56	6	53	15	51	9		
66 ...	63	0	60	6	57	12	55	4		
67 ...	68	14	64	12	61	15	59	4		
68 ...	74	12	70	14	66	9	63	10		
69 ...	80	8	77	6	72	15	68	8		
70 ...	86	12	83	6	80	1	74	14		

Note.—Ages next birthday are denoted in every case. No refund is to be of risk.

INDIA OFFICE,

2nd February 1912.

FAMILY PENSION FUND.

MENT A.

secure Rs. 100 per mensem to the wife after the husband's death, payable wife predecease him, of 30 per cent. of all premiums paid—*concluded.*

60.		61.		62.		63.		64.		65.		66.	
RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.
24	11												
25	14	25	0										
27	2	26	8	25	5								
28	7	27	8	26	8	25	9						
29	13	28	13	27	13	26	13	25	14				
31	4	30	8	29	2	28	2	27	2	26	2		
32	13	31	11	30	9	29	8	28	7	27	6	26	6
34	8	33	5	32	2	30	15	29	13	28	12	27	11
36	4	35	0	33	12	32	8	31	5	30	3	29	0
38	3	36	13	35	8	34	3	32	15	31	11	30	8
40	3	38	12	37	6	35	0	34	11	33	6	32	1
42	6	40	14	39	6	37	15	36	8	35	2	33	12
44	12	43	2	41	9	40	0	38	8	37	1	35	10
47	5	45	10	43	15	42	4	40	11	39	2	37	9
50	1	48	4	46	8	44	12	43	0	41	6	39	12
53	1	51	2	49	4	47	6	45	9	43	13	42	1
56	11	54	5	52	4	50	5	48	6	46	7	44	10
60	9	58	2	55	9	53	7	51	6	49	6	47	6
64	8	62	4	59	10	56	11	54	11	52	8	50	7
68	13	66	7	64	0	61	4	58	5	56	0	53	12
73	9	70	15	68	7	65	14	63	2	59	13	57	6
78	12	75	15	73	3	70	9	67	15	64	15	61	6
84	6	81	7	78	7	75	10	72	13	70	1	66	14
90	9	87	6	84	4	81	2	78	8	75	3	72	5
97	5	93	15	90	9	87	4	84	0	80	14	77	12
104	12	101	1	97	8	93	15	90	7	87	1	83	12
112	13	108	14	105	0	101	3	97	8	93	13	90	4

made in the event of the wife dying within five years of the commencement

WALTER BADOCK,

Director of Funds.

BENGAL AND MADRAS SERVICE

STATE

MONTHLY PREMIUM payable during the joint lives of father and daughter to until her death or marriage, with return to the father, should the

Age of daughter.	0.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5.	
Age of father :—	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.
18 ...	14	12										
19 ...	15	5	15	3								
20 ...	15	15	15	13	15	10						
21 ...	16	9	16	7	16	4	16	1				
22 ...	17	4	17	1	16	15	16	12	16	9		
23 ...	17	15	17	12	17	9	17	7	17	4	17	1
24 ...	18	11	18	8	18	5	18	2	17	15	17	12
25 ...	19	7	19	4	19	1	18	14	18	11	18	8
26 ...	20	4	20	1	19	14	19	11	19	7	19	4
27 ...	21	1	20	14	20	11	20	8	20	4	20	0
28 ...	21	15	21	12	21	8	21	5	21	2	20	14
29 ...	22	14	22	11	22	7	22	3	21	15	21	12
30 ...	23	13	23	10	23	6	23	2	22	14	22	10
31 ...	24	13	24	10	24	6	24	1	23	13	23	9
32 ...	25	11	25	10	25	6	25	2	24	13	24	9
33 ...	26	15	26	11	26	7	26	3	25	14	25	9
34 ...	28	1	27	13	27	9	27	4	26	15	26	10
35 ...	29	4	29	0	28	11	28	6	28	1	27	12
36 ...	30	8	30	4	29	15	29	9	29	4	28	15
37 ...	31	13	31	9	31	4	30	14	30	8	30	3
38 ...	33	3	32	15	32	9	32	3	31	13	31	7
39 ...	34	10	34	5	34	0	33	9	33	3	32	13
40 ...	36	2	35	13	35	7	35	1	34	10	34	4
41 ...	37	11	37	6	37	0	36	9	36	2	35	11
42 ...	39	6	39	1	38	10	38	3	37	11	37	4
43 ...	41	2	40	13	40	5	39	14	39	6	38	14
44 ...	43	0	42	10	42	2	41	10	41	2	40	10
45 ...	44	15	44	9	44	0	43	8	42	15	42	6
46 ...	47	0	46	9	46	1	45	7	44	14	44	5
47 ...	49	2	48	11	48	2	47	9	46	15	46	5
48 ...	51	7	50	15	50	6	49	12	49	1	48	7
49 ...	53	14	53	6	52	12	52	1	51	6	50	11
50 ...	56	7	55	15	55	4	54	9	53	12	53	1
51 ...	59	3	58	11	57	15	57	2	56	6	55	9
52 ...	62	2	61	9	60	13	59	15	59	1	58	4
53 ...	65	3	64	10	63	13	62	15	62	0	61	2
54 ...	68	8	67	14	67	1	66	2	65	2	64	2
55 ...	72	2	71	6	70	8	69	8	68	8	67	7
56 ...	75	15	75	3	74	4	73	2	72	0	70	15
57 ...	80	1	79	4	78	4	77	1	75	14	74	11
58 ...	84	7	83	12	82	9	81	5	80	0	78	12
59 ...	89	3	88	7	87	4	85	14	84	8	83	2
60 ...	94	5	93	8	92	4	90	14	89	6	87	14
61 ...	...		99	2	97	12	96	3	94	10	93	1
62 ...	...		...		103	10	102	0	100	5	98	10
63 ...	...		...		...		108	6	106	8	104	11
64 ...	...		...		...		...		113	5	111	5
65 ...	...		...		...		...		...		118	9
66 ...	...		...		...		...		...		...	
67 ...	...		...		...		...		...		...	
68 ...	...		...		...		...		...		...	
69 ...	...		...		...		...		...		...	
70 ...	...		...		...		...		...		...	

FAMILY PENSION FUND.

MENT C.

secure Rs. 80 per mensem to the daughter after the father's death, payable daughter predecease him, of 30 per cent. of all premiums paid.

6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.	
RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.
17	9														
18	5	18	2												
19	1	18	14	18	11										
19	13	19	10	19	7	19	4								
20	10	20	7	20	4	20	1	19	14						
21	8	21	5	21	1	20	14	20	12	20	9				
22	6	22	3	21	15	21	12	21	9	21	7	21	5		
23	5	23	1	22	14	22	11	22	8	22	5	22	3	22	2
24	5	24	1	23	13	23	10	23	7	23	4	23	2	23	1
25	5	25	1	24	13	24	10	24	6	24	4	24	2	24	0
26	6	26	2	25	14	25	10	25	7	25	4	25	2	25	0
27	8	27	3	26	15	26	11	26	8	26	5	26	3	26	1
28	10	28	6	28	1	27	13	27	10	27	7	27	4	27	2
29	14	29	9	29	4	29	0	28	12	28	9	28	7	28	5
31	2	30	13	30	8	30	4	30	0	29	12	29	10	29	8
32	7	32	2	31	13	31	8	31	4	31	1	30	14	30	12
33	14	33	8	33	2	32	14	32	9	32	6	32	3	32	1
35	5	34	15	34	9	34	4	34	0	33	12	33	9	33	6
36	13	36	7	36	1	35	12	35	7	35	3	34	15	34	13
38	7	38	0	37	10	37	4	36	15	36	11	36	7	36	5
40	2	39	11	39	4	38	14	38	9	38	4	38	0	37	14
41	14	41	7	41	0	40	9	40	4	39	15	39	11	39	8
43	12	43	4	42	13	42	6	42	0	41	11	41	7	41	3
45	12	45	8	44	11	44	4	43	13	43	8	43	4	43	0
47	13	47	4	46	11	46	4	45	13	45	7	45	2	44	15
50	0	49	6	48	13	48	5	47	14	47	7	47	2	46	15
52	6	51	11	51	1	50	8	50	0	49	10	49	4	49	0
54	13	54	2	53	7	52	14	52	5	51	14	51	8	51	4
57	7	56	11	56	0	55	5	54	12	54	4	53	14	53	9
60	4	59	7	58	11	58	0	57	6	56	13	56	6	56	1
63	4	62	6	61	9	60	13	60	2	59	9	59	1	58	11
66	6	65	8	64	10	63	13	63	1	62	7	61	15	61	9
69	14	68	13	67	14	67	0	66	4	65	9	64	15	64	9
73	9	72	7	71	7	70	7	69	9	68	14	68	4	67	12
77	8	76	5	75	3	74	3	73	4	72	6	71	12	71	3
81	13	80	8	79	5	78	3	77	2	76	4	75	8	74	15
86	7	85	1	83	12	82	8	81	6	80	6	79	9	78	15
91	7	90	0	88	9	87	3	86	0	84	14	84	0	83	4
97	0	95	5	93	13	92	5	90	15	89	12	88	12	87	15
102	15	101	3	99	7	97	14	96	6	95	1	93	15	93	0
109	6	107	8	105	10	103	14	102	4	100	13	99	9	98	8
116	7	114	6	112	6	110	8	108	11	107	1	105	11	104	8
124	3	121	15	119	12	117	11	115	12	113	15	112	6	111	1
...		130	2	127	12	125	8	123	6	121	6	119	10	118	3
...		...		136	9	134	1	131	11	129	9	127	9	125	15
...		...		...		143	7	140	14	138	7	136	4	134	8
...		...		...		...		150	13	148	2	145	12	148	8

BENGAL AND MADRAS SERVICE

STATE

MONTHLY PREMIUM payable during the joint lives of father and daughter to until her death or marriage, with return to the father, should the daughter

Age of daughter.	14.		15.		16.		17.		18.		19.	
Age of father :—	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.
32 ...	22	15										
33 ...	23	15	23	14								
34 ...	24	15	24	14	24	15						
35 ...	26	0	25	15	26	0	26	1				
36 ...	27	1	27	1	27	1	27	2	27	5		
37 ...	28	3	28	3	28	4	28	5	28	7	28	10
38 ...	29	6	29	6	29	7	29	8	29	11	29	14
39 ...	30	10	30	10	30	11	30	13	30	15	31	2
40 ...	31	15	31	15	32	0	32	2	32	4	32	8
41 ...	33	5	33	4	33	5	33	8	33	11	33	14
42 ...	34	12	34	11	34	12	34	15	35	2	35	6
43 ...	36	3	36	3	36	4	36	7	36	10	36	15
44 ...	37	12	37	12	37	13	38	0	38	4	38	8
45 ...	39	6	39	6	39	7	39	10	39	11	40	3
46 ...	41	2	41	1	41	3	41	6	41	10	42	0
47 ...	42	15	42	14	42	15	43	3	43	7	43	13
48 ...	44	13	44	12	44	14	45	1	45	6	45	12
49 ...	46	12	46	12	46	13	47	2	47	7	47	13
50 ...	48	14	48	13	48	15	49	3	49	9	50	0
51 ...	51	1	51	1	51	2	51	6	51	12	52	4
52 ...	53	6	53	6	53	8	53	12	54	2	54	11
53 ...	55	14	55	13	55	15	56	3	56	10	57	3
54 ...	58	8	58	7	58	9	58	13	59	4	59	14
55 ...	61	4	61	3	61	5	61	10	62	2	62	12
56 ...	64	5	64	3	64	4	64	9	65	1	65	12
57 ...	67	9	67	6	67	7	67	12	68	4	68	15
58 ...	70	15	70	12	70	13	71	2	71	11	72	7
59 ...	74	8	74	6	74	7	74	12	75	5	76	2
60 ...	78	7	78	4	78	5	78	10	79	4	80	1
61 ...	82	12	82	7	82	7	82	13	83	7	84	5
62 ...	87	5	87	0	87	0	87	5	88	0	88	15
63 ...	92	5	91	15	91	14	92	4	92	15	93	14
64 ...	97	12	97	5	97	3	97	8	98	4	99	4
65 ...	103	10	103	2	103	0	103	4	104	0	105	0
66 ...	110	1	109	7	109	4	109	8	110	4	111	4
67 ...	117	1	116	5	116	0	116	4	117	0	118	2
68 ...	124	11	123	13	123	7	123	10	124	6	125	9
69 ...	133	0	131	15	131	8	131	9	132	5	133	9
70 ...	142	0	140	13	140	3	140	4	141	0	142	4

Age of daughter	28.		29.		30.		31.		32.		33.	
Age of father :—	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.
46 ...	44	4										
47 ...	46	5	46	3								
48 ...	48	9	48	7	48	3						
49 ...	50	14	50	12	50	9	50	3				
50 ...	53	6	53	4	53	0	52	11	52	4		
51 ...	55	15	55	14	55	10	55	5	54	14	54	5
52 ...	58	11	58	10	58	7	58	2	57	11	57	2
53 ...	61	10	61	9	61	6	61	1	60	10	60	1
54 ...	64	12	64	12	64	8	64	3	63	12	63	3
55 ...	68	1	68	1	67	14	67	9	67	2	66	8
56 ...	71	9	71	9	71	7	71	2	70	11	70	1
57 ...	75	5	75	6	75	4	74	15	74	8	73	15
58 ...	79	5	79	7	79	5	79	1	78	10	78	0
59 ...	83	10	83	12	83	11	83	7	83	0	82	6
60 ...	88	5	88	7	88	6	88	3	87	12	87	2
61 ...	93	4	93	8	93	8	93	4	92	14	92	4
62 ...	98	10	98	15	98	15	98	12	98	6	97	12
63 ...	104	7	101	13	104	13	104	11	104	5	103	12
64 ...	110	11	111	1	111	4	111	2	110	12	110	3
65 ...	117	8	117	15	118	2	118	1	117	12	117	8
66 ...	124	13	125	7	125	10	125	10	125	5	124	12
67 ...	132	13	133	7	133	12	133	13	133	9	133	0
68 ...	141	7	142	3	142	9	142	11	142	7	141	15
69 ...	150	13	151	11	152	2	152	5	152	2	151	9
70 ...	161	0	162	0	162	8	162	12	162	10	162	2

FAMILY PENSION FUND.

MENT C.

secure Rs. 80 per mensem to the daughter after the father's death, payable predecease him, of 30 per cent. of all premiums paid—*continued.*

20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.
30 1							
31 6	31 10						
32 12	33 0	33 4					
34 3	34 7	34 12	35 0				
35 11	36 0	36 4	36 8	36 12			
37 4	37 9	37 14	38 2	38 6	38 9		
38 14	39 4	39 9	39 14	40 2	40 5	40 7	
40 16	41 0	41 6	41 11	42 0	42 3	42 5	42 5
42 6	42 13	43 4	43 10	43 14	44 2	44 4	44 5
44 4	44 12	45 3	45 9	45 15	46 3	46 5	46 6
46 4	46 12	47 4	47 11	48 0	48 5	48 8	48 9
48 5	48 14	49 6	49 14	50 4	50 9	50 13	50 15
50 8	51 2	51 11	52 3	52 10	53 0	53 3	53 6
52 13	53 7	54 1	54 10	55 2	55 8	55 12	55 15
55 4	55 15	56 9	57 3	57 12	58 2	58 8	58 11
57 14	58 9	59 4	59 15	60 8	61 0	61 5	61 9
60 9	61 5	62 1	62 13	63 7	64 0	64 6	64 10
63 8	64 4	65 1	65 14	66 9	67 2	67 10	67 14
66 9	67 7	68 5	69 2	69 14	70 8	71 1	71 6
69 13	70 12	71 11	72 10	73 7	74 2	74 11	75 2
73 5	74 5	75 6	76 5	77 4	78 0	78 10	79 1
77 2	78 2	79 4	80 5	81 4	82 2	82 13	83 6
81 2	82 4	83 7	84 9	85 10	86 9	87 5	87 15
85 7	86 10	87 15	89 3	90 5	91 5	92 3	92 13
90 1	91 6	92 12	94 1	95 5	96 7	97 6	98 2
95 2	96 8	97 15	99 7	100 12	102 0	103 0	103 13
100 8	102 0	103 9	105 3	106 10	108 0	109 2	110 1
106 7	108 0	109 11	111 6	113 0	114 7	115 12	116 13
112 12	114 8	116 5	118 1	119 14	121 7	122 13	124 0
119 11	121 8	123 7	125 6	127 5	129 0	130 9	131 13
127 3	129 1	131 3	133 4	135 5	137 4	138 15	140 5
135 4	137 5	139 9	141 14	144 1	146 2	148 0	149 9
144 1	146 4	148 11	151 2	153 8	156 0	157 14	159 10

34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.
RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.
56 7							
59 6	58 10						
62 8	61 12	60 14					
65 13	65 1	64 3	63 3				
69 6	68 9	67 11	66 11	65 9			
73 3	72 6	71 7	70 6	69 5	68 1		
77 5	76 7	75 7	74 6	73 3	72 0	70 11	
81 11	80 12	79 13	78 11	77 7	76 3	74 13	73 6
86 6	85 8	84 7	83 5	82 1	80 11	79 4	77 12
91 8	90 9	89 8	88 5	87 0	85 9	84 1	82 8
97 0	96 1	94 15	93 11	92 5	90 14	89 5	87 10
102 15	102 0	100 13	99 9	98 2	96 10	95 0	93 4
109 6	108 6	107 4	105 14	104 7	102 13	101 2	99 5
116 6	115 6	114 2	112 12	111 4	109 9	107 13	105 15
123 15	122 14	121 11	120 4	118 10	116 15	115 1	113 1
132 2	131 1	129 13	128 6	126 11	124 14	122 15	120 14
141 1	140 0	138 11	137 3	135 6	133 8	131 8	129 5
150 13	149 11	148 5	146 12	144 15	142 14	140 13	138 9
161 5	160 8	158 13	157 2	155 4	153 8	150 14	148 8

BENGAL AND MADRAS SERVICE

STATE

MONTHLY PREMIUM payable during the joint lives of father and daughter to until her death or marriage, with return to the father, should the daughter

Age of daughter.	42.		43.		44.		45.		46.	
Age of father :—	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.
60	76	8								
61	80	14	79	3						
62	85	15	84	2	82	5				
63	91	7	89	9	87	10	85	10		
64	97	7	95	7	93	7	91	5	89	2
65	103	15	101	13	99	11	97	8	95	3
66	111	0	108	13	106	8	104	3	101	12
67	118	10	116	6	113	15	111	8	108	15
68	127	0	124	10	122	1	119	7	116	12
69	136	1	133	8	130	14	128	1	125	4
70	146	0	143	0	140	7	137	8	134	8

Note.—"Age of daughter" denotes age last birthday. "Age of father" daughter dying within five years of the commencement of risk.

INDIA OFFICE,

2nd February 1912.

FAMILY PENSION FUND.

MENT C.

secure Rs. 80 per mensem to the daughter after the father's death, payable predecease him, of 80 per cent. of all premiums paid—*concluded.*

47.		48.		49.		50.		51.		52.	
RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.
92	14										
99	5	96	13								
106	5	103	11	100	15						
114	0	111	2	108	4	105	5				
122	5	119	5	116	0	113	2	110	0		
131	6	128	3	124	14	121	9	118	4	114	14

denotes age next birthday. No refund is to be made in the event of the

WALTER BADOCK,
Director of Funds.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 28th April, 1914.

No. 574-*F. E.*—Mr. J. D'Caccia, officiating Chief Superintendent, class II, in the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, Nagpur, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 23rd March 1914.

Mr. Tulsi Charan De, a Superintendent in the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, Nagpur, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, class II, in that office, with effect from the same date and during the absence of Mr. J. D'Caccia.

No. 577-*F. E.*—Mr. T. P. Farrell, Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways, has been appointed to hold charge of the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam Bengal Railway, with effect from the 29th March 1914, and until further orders.

The 30th April, 1914.

No 583-*F. E.*—Mr. L. E. Pritchard has been posted as Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 7th April 1914.

Mr. E. D. Chanter, Deputy Accountant General, Burma, was placed in charge of the current duties of the office of the Accountant General, Burma, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 30th March to the 6th April 1914.

No. 587-*F. E.*—Mr. R. F. George, an Accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Accountant, class II, in that office, with effect from the 18th April 1914, and until further orders.

The 1st May, 1914.

No. 594-*F. E.*—Mr. J. S. Milne, officiating Comptroller, Central Provinces, has been granted privilege leave for three months and in continuation furlough for fifteen months, with effect from the 15th April 1914.

Mr. F. D. Gordon has been appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Central Provinces, with effect from the 15th April 1914.

No. 595-*F. E.*—Mr. S. C. Mukherji has been appointed a probationer in the general list of the Indian Finance Department, with effect from the 20th April 1914, and has been attached to the office of the Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa.

No. 596-*F. E.*—Mr. G. Rainy, I.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as Financial Member, Imperial Delhi Committee, with effect from the 15th April 1914, *vice* Mr. H. G. Stokes, C.I.E., I.C.S., granted privilege leave.

PENSIONS.

The 30th April, 1914.

No. 471-*Accts.*—Mr. C. St. C. Cameron, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st May 1914.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

The 30th April, 1914.

No. 584-*F. E.*—With reference to clause (3) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1273-F. E., dated the 10th October 1913, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 11th *idem*, it is hereby notified for general information that:—

At each of the monthly sales in August to November 1914, not more than 1,016 chests of uncertified opium will be offered for sale, of which not more than 892 chests will be Benares opium and not more than 124 chests will be Patna opium. The quantity which will be offered for sale in December 1914 will also be 1,016 chests, of which 893 chests will be Benares opium and 123 chests Patna opium.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 28th April, 1914.

No. 404-F.—135-6.—Consequent on the grant of privilege leave for six weeks to Mr. H. Carter, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Bihar and Orissa, Mr. T. H. Monteath, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bihar and Orissa, is appointed to act as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, temporarily, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th April 1914, during the absence of Mr. Carter, or until further orders.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 28th April, 1914.

No. 3178.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of a pamphlet in Gurmukhi entitled " Zulm, Zulm, Gore Shahi Zulm " (Tyranny, Tyranny, Tyranny of the White rule).

EMIGRATION.

The 2nd May, 1914.

No 3121-72.—The following draft of a Rule which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 81 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908), is published, as required by the said section, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 2nd June 1914.

2. Any objection or suggestion, which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT RULE.

In Scale No. 2 of Schedule G annexed to the rules relating to Colonial Emigration made under section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), and published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No 94-E, dated the 18th March 1885, as amended by Notification No. 822-48, dated the 25th January 1907, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(1) *For* footnote (*b*) to the Scales of Ordinary Provisions applicable to Emigrant Vessels whether sailing from the Port of Madras or from other ports, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" (*b*) In the case of emigrants proceeding to places east of the Cape and to Fiji *viâ* Torres Straits fresh mutton (sheep) at scale rate shall be supplied for one week and dried fish and preserved mutton alternately for the rest of the voyage."

(2) In the column of the Scales of Ordinary Provisions headed ' Sunday-Breakfast ' *for* the entry—

Biscuit 10 oz.

the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Biscuit 2 oz.

Gram 8 oz.

(3) *For* Scale B—of Dry Provisions the following shall be substituted, namely :—

(B) OF DRY PROVISIONS.

Showing the allowance for a day and for a voyage of 20 weeks for emigrant.

Articles.	Allowance for one day or for two meals.	ALLOWANCE FOR A VOYAGE OF 20 WEEKS.			How to be packed.	Remarks.
		For one-twentieth part of the voyage or seven days' supply.	For every Sunday morning or 20 days' supply.	Total supply.		
		lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.		
Biscuits ...	4 ounces	1 12 0	2 8 0	4 4 0	In tanks ...	May be eaten with raw onion, if preferred.
Sugar ...	1½ „	0 10 8	1 14 0	2 8 8	In bags ...	May be eaten with biscuits or choorah.
Choorah ...	8 „	3 8 0	5 0 0	8 8 0	„ ...	May be eaten with sugar or milk.
Gram ...	10 „	4 6 0	10 0 0	14 6 0	„ ...	May be eaten with salt and some condiment, such as pepper or chillies.

N.B.—The dry provisions shall be shipped for one-twentieth part of the voyage, and shall be issued only when the weather renders cooking impossible. The extra biscuits, choorah, sugar and gram shall be shipped only for the morning meals on each Sunday of the voyage.

EXCISE.

The 2nd May, 1914.

No. 3246-39.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912 (XIII of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the Province of Delhi, the provisions of the enactment specified in the schedule below :—

Provided, first, that in the enactment as so applied references to the Local Government and Financial Commissioner shall be read as references to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi :

Provided, secondly, that the further modifications and restrictions set forth in the said schedule shall be made in the said enactment as so applied.

SCHEDULE.

Enactment applied.

The Punjab Excise Act (Punjab Act I of 1914) with the exception of the following sections and parts of sections, namely :—

Sub-sections (4), (7) and (11) of section 3, sections 9 and 13, sub-section (3) of section 35 and clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of section 58.

Further modifications and restrictions.

1. *For* the definitions of " export ", " import " and " transport " contained in sub-sections (10), (12) and (21), respectively, of section 3, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

(10) " export " means to take out of the Delhi Province to any other place, except the Punjab ;

(12) " import " means to bring into the Delhi Province from any other place, except the Punjab ;

(21) " transport " means to move from one place to another within the Delhi Province.

2. In section 5 and section 6, clause (*a*), *for* the words " the Punjab ", the words " the Delhi Province " shall be substituted.

3. *For* section 8, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Superintendence and control of excise administration and excise officers.

" 8. (*a*) The general superintendence and administration of all matters relating to excise shall vest in the Chief Commissioner.

(*b*) Subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, and unless the Chief Commissioner shall by notification otherwise direct, the Collector shall control all the excise officers in the Delhi Province ".

4. In clause (*a*) of section 10 *for* the words " such other classes ", the words " such classes " shall be substituted.

5. *For* section 12, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Local limits of jurisdiction.

" 12. The jurisdiction of the Collector and other excise officers shall, unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, extend to the whole of the Delhi Province ".

6. In clause (*b*) of section 15 *for* the words " A Commissioner or Collector ", the words " the Collector " shall be substituted.

7. In section 17, clause (*a*), *for* the words " the Punjab ", the words " the Delhi Province " shall be substituted.

8. In section 20, sub-section (2), the words " by the Financial Commissioner " shall be omitted.

9. In each of sections 21 and 22, *for* the words " The Financial Commissioner, subject to such restrictions or conditions as the Local Government may impose, may " the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" The Chief Commissioner, subject to such restrictions or conditions as he may think fit, may ".

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 2nd May, 1914.

No. 3304-31.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 1st April 1914:—

Mr. E. A. Doran, C.I.E., Postmaster-General, 1st grade, pay Rs. 1,750—50—2,000, on leave, to be Postmaster-General, 1st grade, pay Rs. 2,500;

Mr. C. H. Harrison, I.C.S., Postmaster-General in the special 1st grade, pay Rs. 2,250—50—2,500, to be Postmaster-General, 1st grade, pay Rs. 2,500 ;

Mr. G. R. Clarke, I C S., Postmaster-General, 1st grade, pay Rs. 1,750—50—2,000, to be Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, and Deputy Director-General of the Post Office, pay Rs. 2,250, and to officiate in the 1st grade, *vice* Mr. E. A. Doran ;

Mr. H. N. Hutchinson, I.C.S., Postmaster-General, 1st grade, pay Rs. 1,750—50—2,000, to be Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, pay Rs. 2,250 ;

Mr. H. A. Sams, I.C.S., Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, pay Rs. 1,500—50—1,750, to be Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, pay Rs. 2,000, and to officiate in the 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. G. R. Clarke ;

Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, pay Rs. 1,500—50—1,750, to be Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, pay Rs. 2,000;

Mr. K. Homan, Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, pay Rs. 1,500—50—1,750, to be Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, pay Rs. 2,000, and to continue on Foreign service as Postmaster-General, Hyderabad ;

Mr. C. J H. Hogg, Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, pay Rs 1,500—50—1,750, to be Postmaster-General, 4th grade, pay Rs. 1,750, and to be provisional in the 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. K. Homan;

Mr. P. G. Rogers, I.C.S., Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, pay Rs. 1,500—50—1,751, to be Postmaster-General, 4th grade, pay Rs. 1,750, and to officiate in the 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. H. A. Sams;

Mr. H. F. P. Tulloch, Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, pay Rs. 1,500—50—1,750, to be Postmaster-General, 4th grade, pay Rs. 1,750;

Mr. G. W. Schöneman, provisional Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, pay Rs. 1,500—50—1,750, to be provisional Postmaster-General, 4th grade, and Deputy Director-General of the Post Office, pay Rs. 1,750, *vice* Mr. C. J. H. Hogg.

No. 3307-31.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 1st April 1914:—

Mr. I. C. Thomas, M.V.O, to be Chief Engineer, Telegraphs.
Mr. J M. Coode, Mr. R. T. Gibbs, Mr. H. Mayston, to be Directors, Telegraph Engineering.
Mr. H. S. Styan, to be Deputy Director-General of Telegraph, Traffic.

The following officers are appointed temporarily to the First Division of the Superior Traffic Branch of the Post Office, with effect from the 1st April 1914, on the rates of pay sanctioned for the superior establishment of the Telegraph Department:—

Mr. C. W. Sowerby-Coo, Deputy Postmaster-General, Traffic, Madras Circle.
Mr. W. S Sharpe, Deputy Postmaster-General, Traffic, United Provinces Circle.
Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Deputy Postmaster-General, Traffic, Burma Circle.
Mr. M. A. Thompson, Deputy Postmaster-General, Traffic, Punjab Circle.
Mr. G P. Roy, Deputy Postmaster-General, Traffic, Bengal Circle.
Mr. G. W. Talbot Superintendent, Bombay Office.
Mr. C. D. deV. Babington, Deputy Postmaster-General, Traffic, Bombay Circle.
Mr. J. J. R. Overton, Deputy Postmaster-General, Traffic, Bihar and Orissa Circle.
Mr. M F. C. Smith, Superintendent, Madras Office
Mr. Shatish Chandra Maulik, officiating Deputy Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa Circle, *vice* Mr. J. J R. Overton, on leave.
Mr. J. G. Berrie, Superintendent, Calcutta Office.
Mr. M. F. D. J. Sice, Deputy Postmaster-General, Central Circle.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Simla, the 28th April, 1914.

No. 155—Mr. H. Hargreaves, who was appointed by Notification No. 314, dated the 30th August 1912, to officiate as Superintendent, Hindu and Buddist Monuments, Northern Circle, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 29th March 1914.

GENERAL.

The 28th April, 1914.

No 563—Mr. A. F. Scholfield, Assistant to the Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to be Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, with effect from the 25th March 1914.

SANITARY.

The 29th April, 1914.

No. 717.—The services of Major J. Woods, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on plague duty.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 1st May, 1914.

No. 215.—The following visitation tour programme of the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta and Bishop's Commissary in charge of the Diocese of Calcutta is published for general information :—

Date.	Day of the week.	Station.	Standard time.	—
29th April ...	Wednesday ...	Howrah ...	dep. 20-51	
30th „ ...	Thursday ...	Buxar	arr. 7-45	
1st May ...	Friday ...	Do.	dep. 14-41	
1st „ ...	Friday ...	Dinapore ...	arr. 16-30	
4th „ ...	Monday ...	Do. ...	dep. 6-15	
4th „ ...	Monday ...	*Arrah*	arr. 6-59	Letters, C/o Post Office.
5th „ ...	Tuesday ...	*Do.*	dep. 8-50	
5th „ ..	Tuesday ...	Dehri on Sone ..	arr. 18-2	
7th „ ...	Thursday ...	Do. ...	dep. 18-8	
7th „ ...	Thursday ...	Gaya	arr. 20-8	
9th „ ...	Saturday ...	Do.	dep. 5-53	
9th „ ...	Saturday ..	*Jamalpur* ...	arr. 10-30	C/o Canon Green.
11th „ ...	Monday ...	*Do.* ...	dep. 7-50	
11th „ ...	Monday ...	Monghyr ...	arr. 8-6	
12th „ ...	Tuesday ...	Do. ...	dep. 10-23	
12th „ ...	Tuesday ...	Bhagalpur ...	arr. 12-11	
13th „ ...	Wednesday ...	Do. ...	dep. 5-0	
15th „ ...	Friday ...	*Darjeeling* ...	arr. 12-54	
30th „ ...	Saturday ...	*Do.* ...	dep. 13-22	
30th „ ...	Saturday ...	Kurseong ...	arr. 15-28	
2nd June ...	Tuesday ...	Do. ...	dep. 16-3	
3rd „ ...	Wednesday ...	Sealdah ...	arr. 10-16	

Letters of Routine on Archdeacon's business may be sent to his office, 92, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta. Letters of Routine on Bishop's business to the Palace, Calcutta.

Urgent letters may be sent to places marked in italics.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st May 1914.

COMMANDS.

No. 420.—Major-General G. V. Kemball, C.B., D.S.O., British Service, to be a Brigade Commander, *vice* Major-General R. Bannatine-Allason, C.B., British Service. Dated the 20th April 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 421.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Richard Corridon (Supernumerary Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain), is absorbed in the rank of Captain,

1st Class Assistant Surgeon Herbert William Valentine Cox, *seconded*, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, and to remain *seconded*, and

1st Class Assistant Surgeon Herbert James Galloway to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain C. N. Gregg, superannuated; with effect from the 31st December 1913.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 422.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates specified :—

No. 1365, D. Gnanasiromani,—20th October 1913.
No. 1369, B. H. Gurudayal Singh } —31st March 1914.
No. 1371, S. Muhammad Husain }
No. 1372 N. Kadir Khan }
No. 1375, T. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu }
No. 1377, M. J. Kanakasabhapati }
No. 1370, N. Asirvadam,—19th April 1914.

No. 423.—The undermentioned 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates specified :—

No 1416, M. L. Jeevakarunyam,—20th October 1913.
No. 1419, Mekala Appalasami,—14th March 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 424.—The following promotions are made :—

11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Kot-Dafadar Bachan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Risaldar Rab Nawaz seconded for service in Persia; with effect from the 26th March 1914.

36th Jacob's Horse.

Dafadar Sardara Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Phuman Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 11th March 1914.

Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

Havildar-Major Gulab Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dalip Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 2nd April 1914.

26th Jacob's Mountain Battery.

Havildar-Major Khuda Bakhsh to be Jemadar, *vice* Diwan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 11th April 1914.

40th Pathans.

Havildar-Major Mahrab Din and Havildar Kirpa to be Jemadars to complete the establishment, under the provisions of India Army Order No. 447, dated the 10th August 1908; with effect from the 20th April 1914.

46th Punjabis.

Jemadar Khushal Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Punjab Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Indar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 21st February 1914.

72nd Punjabis.

Havildar Jhanda Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Salakhan Singh, deceased; with effect from the 6th February 1914.

93rd Burma Infantry.

Jemadar Fazal Husain to be Subadar and Havildar Mahbub Alam to be Jemadar, *vice* Jawand Singh, I.O.M., transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 20th February 1914.

No. 425.—Subadar Habibullah and Jemadar Gauri Shankar, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners, have changed their names to Habibullah Khan and Gauri Shankar Dube, respectively. All official documents and notifications concerning these Indian officers should be amended accordingly.

REWARDS.

No. 426.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned non-commissioned officer in recognition of his services on the occasion of the explosion of cordite at the Ferozepore Arsenal on the 31st August 1906.

The promotion will have effect from the 5th April 1914.

To be Sub-Conductor.

Staff-Sergeant Patrick John Fitzpatrick, Military Works Services.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 427.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Charles Nathaniel Gregg is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 31st December 1913.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 428.—Mr. D. R. Berkeley Ryan, Personal Assistant to the Judge Advocate General in India, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 7th April 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 429.—Thomas Dalby Hutchison Hackett (Captain, I.A.), to be Captain, *vice* A. P. Sandeman, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 15th February 1914.

United Provinces Horse.

1st (Southern) Regiment.

No. 430.—Second Lieutenant John Alexander Nash to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1914.

Second Lieutenant Herbert James Hoare resigns his commission. Dated the 31st March 1914.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

No. 431.—Sub-Lieutenant Harold Augustus Starkey to be Lieutenant, *vice* T. Maxwell, promoted. Dated the 28th July 1913.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 432.—Second Lieutenant Raymond Grant Govan, Supernumerary List, resigns his commission. Dated the 1st March 1914.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Harry Waters, Supernumerary List, resigns his commission. Dated the 5th March 1914.

Second Lieutenant Charles Patrick Wallace Flynn, Supernumerary List, resigns his commission. Dated the 5th March 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st May 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 22nd and 28th April 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
India Miscellaneous List.	Sub-Conductor Thomas Peter Gilmore.	16th April 1914.	Calcutta.	...	Was attached to Military Farms Department, Mhow.
Army Veterinary Corps.	Major William Martin Millar, F.R.C.V.S.	25th April 1914.	Lucknow.	...	Was D. V. O., 8th (Lucknow) Division.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st May 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 38.—Captain G. S. Hewett, Royal Indian Marine, Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Director, Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Captain W. Lumsden, C.V.O., R.N., with effect from 19th April 1914.

No. 39.—Captain E. J. C. Hordern, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Captain G. S. Hewett, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from 19th April 1914.

LEAVE.

No. 40.—Captain W. Lumsden, C.V.O., R.N., Director, Royal Indian Marine, is granted combined leave on private affairs for seven months and two days, the first sixty days being privilege leave, with effect from 19th April 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th April, 1914.

No 87.—Mr. R. N. Nicolls, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in Class II of that establishment during the absence of Mr. N. C. Halder, District Traffic Superintendent, on privilege leave.

No. 88.—The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D., President of the Railway Board, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd May 1914.

No. 89.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 88, dated the 27th April 1914, Sir H. P Burt, K.C.I.E., is appointed, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, President of the Railway Board.

No. 90.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No 89, dated the 27th April 1914, Mr. Arthur Robert Anderson, Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, is appointed, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, a Member of the Railway Board.

The 28th April, 1914.

No. 91.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 366, dated the 15th December 1913, Mr. H. Bloor, Officiating Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent on that Railway, with effect from the 2nd April 1914, and until further orders.

No. 92.—Mr. T. C. Hales, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in Class II of that establishment, with effect from the 15th March 1914, during the absence of Mr. R. J. Collett-White, District Traffic Superintendent, on combined leave or until further orders.

Mr. Hales will officiate in Class II during the privilege leave portion of Mr. Collett-White's leave and hold temporary rank in Class II, grade 5, thereafter.

The 30th April, 1914.

No. 93.—Mr. J. C. Kunning, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, North Western Railway, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer.

No. 94.—Mr. G. L. J. Davis, Permanent Way Inspector, North Western Railway, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer.

No. 95.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 76, dated the 8th April 1914, Mr. F. S. Whalley, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II on that Railway, with effect from the 19th March 1914, and until further orders.

No. 96.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 188, dated the 4th July 1913, Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Waghorn, R.E., Officiating Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is confirmed in that appointment.

No 97.—With reference to Railway Board's Notifications No. 295, dated the 22nd October 1913, and No. 96, dated the 30th April 1914, Major A. Gardiner, R.E., is confirmed in the appointment of Senior Deputy Agent, North Western Railway.

No. 98.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Waghorn, R E., Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted combined leave for 6 months (privilege leave due and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period) under Articles 233, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th May 1914, or subsequent date of relief.

No. 99.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 98, dated the 30th April 1914, Major A. Gardiner, R.E., Senior Deputy Agent, North Western Railway, is transferred temporarily to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and appointed to officiate as Agent of that line during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Waghorn on leave.

No. 100.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 99, dated 30th April 1914, Mr. F. A. Hadow, Deputy Agent, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Senior Deputy Agent on that Railway until further orders.

No. 101.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 100, dated 30th April 1914, Mr. J. H. Lovell, Executive Engineer, is temporarily transferred from the Eastern Bengal Railway to the North Western Railway, and appointed to officiate as Deputy Agent.

No. 102.—Mr. E. King, Gas Superintendent, North Western Railway, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent.

The 1st May, 1914.

No. 103.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by Messrs. McLeod and Company, Calcutta, of a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge from Bankura on the Bengal Nagpur Railway to Raina, a distance of 60·60 miles.

2. The line will be known as the Bankura-Damoodar River railway.

T. RYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. L 848.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 18. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1914.

OFFICIAL PAPERS

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 30th April 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Rainfall was of daily occurrence in northeast India, but in the rest of the country weather was practically dry. Rain fell locally in Kashmir and the neighbouring hills on the 24th, and thunderstorms gave scattered showers in the Peninsula and Upper Burma.

2. *Burma.*—Rain fell at Mandalay, Bhamo and Myitkyina.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Weather was nearly dry on the 24th; but during the rest of the week rainfall occurred daily in Assam and Bengal, and was nearly general in Assam on the 23rd, 26th, 27th and 28th, and in Bengal on the 28th. Light rain fell in north Bihar on the 25th and 26th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There was no rain.

Northwest India.—Light rain fell at the beginning of the week in the hills of the extreme north.

The Peninsula.—Thundershowers were reported from Belgaum, Mercara, Hyderabad and Pamban.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall were as follows:—

April 23rd. Dhubri 1·11″.
,, 25th. Jessore 1·65″, Dinajpur 1·02″ and Jalpaiguri 0·98″.
,, 26th. Cherrapunji 1·67″, Mymensingh 1·31″, Bogra 1·15″ and Purnea 0·81″.
,, 27th. Gauhati 2·59″, Silchar 1·75″, Cherrapunji 1·82″ and Chittagong 0·93″.
,, 28th. Myitkyina 0·95″, Sibsagar 1·11″, Tezpur 1·34″, Gauhati 2·08″, Dhubri 1·60″, Silchar 1·80″, Shillong 1·20″, Cherrapunji 2·82″, Chittagong 1·30″, Narayanganj 0·93″, Calcutta 0·91″ and Mymensingh 1·05″.
,, 29th. Cox's Bazar 1·25″, Barisal 3·34″ and Jessore 1·06″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in Assam, Bengal and Bihar, and was within 20 per cent of the normal in the Bombay Deccan. No rain usually falls at this time of the year in Sind, Gujarat and Central India West; in all the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent or more in defect.

The seasonal rainfall up to date differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in Assam, Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab East and North, Rajputana East, Berar, the Central Provinces East, and the Madras Coast North. It is 20 per cent or more in excess in Bengal, Bihar, the Punjab Southwest, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana West, Gujarat, Central India East, the Central Provinces West and Madras Southeast; and is 20 per cent or more in defect elsewhere.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 30th April 1914.			Rainfall data from 28th November 1913 to 30th April 1914.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	1·6	−1·6	4·2	13·8	−9·6	−70	−66
Lower Burma	0	1·2	−1·2	2·5	4·4	−1·9	−43	−22
Upper Burma	0·1	0·6	−0·5	1·5	2·6	−1·1	−42	−30
Assam	3·3	2·7	+0·6	16·4	15·6	+0·8	+5	+2
Bengal	2·1	1·2	+0·9	10·0	6·1	+3·9	+64	+61
Orissa	0	0·2	−0·2	3·4	4·2	−0·8	−19	−15
Chota Nagpur	0	0·2	−0·2	3·0	4·6	−1·6	−35	−32
Bihar	0·3	0·2	+0·1	4·0	2·5	+1·5	+60	+61
United Provinces, East . . .	0	0·1	−0·1	2·3	2·5	−0·2	−8	−4
United Provinces, West . . .	0	0·1	−0·1	3·7	3·6	+0·1	+3	+6
Punjab, East and North . . .	0	0·1	−0·1	5·8	5·5	+0·3	+5	+7
Punjab, Southwest	0	0·1	−0·1	4·8	2·9	+1·9	+66	+71
Kashmir	0·3	0·8	−0·5	10·9	15·0	−4·1	−27	−25
N.-W. Frontier Province . . .	0	0·2	−0·2	7·3	5·4	+1·9	+35	+40
Baluchistan	0	0·1	−0·1	8·0	6·3	+1·7	+27	+29
Sind	0	0	0	1·9	1·1	+0·8	+73	+73
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	−0·1	2·1	1·1	+1·0	+91	+110
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	−0·1	1·2	1·4	−0·2	−14	−8
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·2	0·1	+0·1	+100	+100
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·3	0·6	−0·3	−50	−50
Central India, East	0	0·1	−0·1	3·4	2·6	+0·8	+31	+36
Berar	0	0·1	−0·1	1·6	1·8	−0·2	−11	−6
Central Provinces, West . . .	0	0·1	−0·1	3·7	2·3	+1·4	+61	+68
Central Provinces, East . . .	0	0·2	−0·2	3·9	3·5	+0·4	+11	+18
Konkan	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·5	−0·5	−100	−100
Bombay Deccan	0·2	0·2	0	0·4	1·3	−0·9	−69	−82
Hyderabad, North	0	0·2	−0·2	0·2	1·7	−1·5	−88	−87
Hyderabad, South	0	0·3	−0·3	0·9	2·0	−1·1	−55	−47
Mysore	0	0·7	−0·7	1·5	3·1	−1·6	−52	−37
Malabar	0·1	1·2	−1·1	3·0	7·4	−4·4	−59	−53
Madras, Southeast	0·1	0·4	−0·3	11·8	9·3	+2·5	+27	+31
Madras Deccan	0	0·2	−0·2	1·6	2·0	−0·4	−20	−11
Madras Coast, North	0	0·2	−0·2	3·4	3·7	−0·3	−8	−3

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 30th April 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 25th April 1914.

Burma.—Rain fell during the week in nineteen districts. Agricultural operations for summer rice and harvesting of spring crops are proceeding normally. Standing crops are healthy. The price of unhusked rice has fallen slightly at Rangoon. Pasturage is ample. The health of cattle is good.

Assam.—The weather was rainy and generally favourable for standing crops. Hoeing, pruning and plucking of tea continue. Ploughing for and sowing of early and winter rice and jute and planting of sugarcane are still in progress. Harvesting of spring rice continues in Sylhet. The average price of common rice is almost stationary. Cattle disease is reported from eight districts.

Bengal.—During the week rain fell generally all over the Province. It has proved beneficial to standing crops and to agricultural operations. Harvesting of summer rice is in progress and that of other spring crops is nearly finished. Sowing of jute and other autumn crops is proceeding briskly and that of winter rice has commenced. Cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. The average price of common rice has risen slightly as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was practically no rain during the week except a few light and scattered showers in parts of Bihar and Orissa. Threshing of spring crops and planting of sugarcane still continue in some districts. Preparation of lands for autumn crops is in progress. Sowing of jute is going on in Purnea. The newly planted sugarcane crop and other standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has risen as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is generally sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

United Provinces.—With the exception of a shower in Almora the week was rainless. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops, irrigation and weeding of extra crops, hoeing of sugarcane and opium weighments are in progress. Preparations of land for autumn crops continue and sowing has commenced in the hill districts. Cattle disease is increasing. Scarcity of fodder continues but Government hay is being taken freely for agricultural stock which is doing fairly well. Prices are generally stationary.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The week was rainless. Relief works are in progress in Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda ; civil works in Etawah and in the Haburah settlement in Moradabad ; test works in Moradabad, Badaun and Jhansi ; aided works in Moradabad, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda and private unaided works in Moradabad, Agra, Budaun, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda. Poor-houses are open in Etawah, Hamirpur and Banda and gratuitous relief is being distributed throughout the affected area. The number of persons on relief on the last day of the week were :—Public works, Jalaun 19,777, Hamirpur 4,825 and Banda 22,183 ; civil works, Etawah 6,382 ; aided works, Jalaun 630, Hamirpur 6,252 and Banda 1,609; total on works 61,658. Dependants, Etawah 1,952, Jalaun 9,154, Hamirpur 3,574 and Banda 13,559 ; total 28,239. On gratuitous relief, Etawah 2,876, Jalaun 13,646, Hamirpur 13,912 and Banda 21,361 ; total 51,795. In poor-houses, Etawah 48, Hamirpur 6 and Banda 15; total 69. Grand total 1,41,761. The number of persons on test works on the last day of the week were :—Moradabad 244, Budaun 40 and Jhansi 296. On civil works, Moradabad 48 and on

aided works Moradabad 517, Budaun 3,011, Shahjahanpur 2,137, Fatehpur 164, Allahabad 5,572 and Jhansi 4,896; total on works 16,925. On gratuitous relief, Moradabad 3,610, Bareilly 999, Muttra 1,614, Agra 1,786, Budaun 1,147, Shahjahanpur 1,026, Fatehpur 2,450 and Jhansi 13,733; total 26,365. Grand total 43,290. *Tokavi* is being distributed for wells. People are resorting freely to works. The number on works is increasing except in Banda where there has been a fall due to picking of *mohwa* and to increasing heat. The public health is generally good. No increase in mortality is reported. Crime shows an increase in one district; elsewhere it is normal. Little wandering or emaciation is noticed. Emigration and immigration continue on a small scale. Cattle are reported to be deteriorating in famine districts where disease and mortality among them are increasing. Clothing is being distributed to the poor and needy and cash doles are being given to indigent and respectable people and to *parda nashin* women from charitable funds. Fodder is still scarce in the distressed area and water is deficient in Bundelkhand. The price basis is from nine and a half to thirteen seers per rupee.

Punjab.—The weather is hot and clear. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress except in the south-east where it is nearly completed. The yield is normal except on unirrigated areas of the south-east where it is poor. Standing spring crops are average to good. Sowings of extra spring crops and cotton, sugarcane and fodder continue and are normal. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder is sufficient except in parts of the south-east where cattle are suffering for want of it. Prices generally range between warning and scarcity rates.

North West Frontier Province.—Slight showers fell during the week in Peshawar and Kohat. The weather was clear and temperate. The condition of standing crops is average. Extra spring crops, rice, cotton and sugarcane are being sown. Harvesting of *sarshaf*, barley and gram is proceeding in Peshawar and Bannu. Harvesting has also commenced in Dera Ismail Khan and the outturn is expected to be normal. The condition of cattle is good. The fodder and water supply is sufficient. The Paharpur canal is running. Prices of food grains are high and generally stationary. The price of barley is falling in Peshawar.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week in some parts of the Province. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 9½ to 12 and maize from 12 to 18 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease of epidemic type prevails in some parts of the Province. Fodder is almost sufficient.

Kashmir.—Fair rain fell during the week. Standing crops are in fair condition. No damage has been done to crops. Prices have a tendency to rise in the Uttarmachipura and Baramula tahsils and are normal elsewhere. There is no disease among cattle. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—Slight showers of rain fell in Bharatpur. The weather is generally hot and clear. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. Land is being prepared for sowings of autumn crops in Bikaner and Kotah. The estimated outturn of crops is on the whole below normal in central Rajputana including Ajmer-Merwara and the eastern States. Fodder and water are insufficient in parts of central Rajputana. Fodder is also insufficient in Ajmer-Merwara, the eastern States and parts of Haraoti. Cattle are generally doing well. Prices are generally high and are rising. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Ajmer 17 and Merwara 92.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. Rain is insufficient in the northern parts of Gwalior, Bundelkhand and in the Rampura, Bhanpura and Alampur perganas of Indore. Scarcity of drinking water is felt in Sunel, Garoth and the Rampura and Bhanpura perganas of Indore. Reaping of spring crops is in progress in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Malwa. Preparation of land for autumn crops is in progress in the southern States. Standing crops are bad in the northern parts of

Gwalior, in Bundelkhand and in the Alampur pergana of Indore, fair in Bhopal and good elsewhere. Crops have been damaged in the Alampur pergana of Indore and in Baghelkhand. Cattle disease prevails in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. The fodder supply is bad in the northern parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand and in the Alampur pergana of Indore and indifferent in Baghelkhand. Prices are rising in parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand and in Bhopal and Baghelkhand, fluctuating in parts of Indore and steady elsewhere. The numbers on test works were :—Orchha 912, Samthar 742, Panna 1,198, Charkhari 635, Ajaigarh 213, Bijawar 571, Baoni 54, Chhatarpur 171, Sarila 301, Dhurwai 210, Tori Fatehpur 17, Banka Pahari 48, Jigni 304, Lughasi 76, Bihat 330, Beri 92, Alipura 22, Naigawan Rebai 27 and Bilheri of Bundelkhand 232.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Distress is increasing in the Alampur pergana of Indore. People are freely resorting to relief works. There is no emaciation or wandering. People on relief works are in good condition. Relief is adequate. Suspensions of land revenue are being granted. The public health is good. Prices :—Wheat 8, gram 8¾ and *jowar* 9½ seers per rupee. The numbers on relief were :—Works 1,167, gratuitous 390, total 1,557.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be hot and cloudy. Six districts had light showers, nowhere exceeding 70 cents. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops still continue in places. Field embankments and preparation of land for the next autumn sowings are in progress. Water is getting scarce in parts of the northern districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Variations in prices are unimportant.

Feudatory States :—Preparation of land is in progress. The prices of wheat and gram rose by 4 seers per rupee in Jashpur.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Distress is not acute. The relief area has been extended to one more circle in the Jubbulpore district. Employment is adequate but steps are being taken to provide more. There are no movements of people in numbers. The condition of people in the area of distress is satisfactory. The public health is good. Prices show a slight tendency to rise in Jubbulpore. The prices of staple grains range from 9 to 11½ seers. The numbers on relief were :—Works *nil*, gratuitous 6,476.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in Kanara, Satara, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. Standing spring crops are good except for slight damage by rats in one-half of Kaira. Harvesting of spring crops is nearing completion. Cotton picking is progressing in Gujarat, Dharwar, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Preparations for autumn crops generally continue. The fodder supply is inadequate in Sholapur and one-third of Poona and Satara. Grass and *kadbi* are being imported. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur and is in good condition except in Sholapur. Drinking water is deficient in Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Irrigation water is deficient in the Deccan and the Karnatak. Prices are generally steady. Grain stocks are sufficient. The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 25th April were :—Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur, 3,611.

Hyderabad.—Slight rain fell in parts of the Nander, Gulbarga, Usmanabad, Bidar, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts. The average for the Dominions is 7 cents. The late rice crop is generally fair to good and is being harvested. Fodder scarcity prevails in thirteen, water scarcity in thirtyseven and cattle disease in ten talukas. Prices of grains are stationary. The highest price in districts is 9½ seers in Mahbubnagar and the lowest 20 seers in Nander.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains are generally steady and markets are well supplied. Ploughing and sowing operations are in progress. Rain is urgently wanted in the Bangalore, Tumkur and Kadur districts. Prospects of the season are fair to good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Slight rain fell in parts of the Province. The prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in Trivandrum, fair in Ganjam and Vizagapatam and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good generally but have withered in parts of Kistna and Cuddapah, are withering in parts of South Arcot and require rain in parts of Salem, Coimbatore and Madura. Harvesting of paddy, dry crops and sugarcane is proceeding or ending in parts with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy have been completed in many districts. Sowings of dry crops and planting of sugarcane are proceeding normally in parts. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of most districts. Pasture is scanty in parts of many districts but fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Nepal—*Report for the quarter ending 15th April 1914.*—The rainfall for the period was 6·94 inches against 2·53 inches for the corresponding period of last year.

January and February.—The second crop of potatoes and winter vegetables were sown.

March.—The spring crop (wheat, barley, gram, etc.,) was harvested in the Terai and the outturn was good. The sowing of the *makai* crop was commenced in the hills.

April.—The wheat and barley crops are thriving, both in the hills and the Nepal Valley and will shortly be ready for harvest. Peas (small) are being gathered. The second crop of potatoes is being dug. Fields are being prepared for the sowing of early rice and *makai* in the Valley. Red pepper is being sown. Prices of food grains are normal and the market is well stocked. The health of live stock is reported to be good.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts in which famine has been declared.

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week (revised).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
United Provinces	61,283	80,849	1,42,132	61,658	80,103	1,41,761	—371
Native States.							
Central India	1,082	390	1,472	1,167	390	1,557	+85
Total .	62,365	81,239	1,43,604	62,825	80,493	1,43,318	—286

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 18th April 1914.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST.	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					BOMBAY.					
	Districts.									
1	Sholapur ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,590
2	Satara ...									
3	Bijapur ...									
	Total Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,590
					UNITED PROVINCES.					
1	Muttra ...	820	425,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
2	Agra ...	341	125,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,781
3	Bareilly ...	1,579	1,094,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	705
4	Etawah ...	612	231,038	6,170	1,345	2,949	4,294	10,464	...	...
5	Budaun ...	2,010	1,053,328	...	...	...	...	...	2,771	1,221
6	Moradabad	1,408	958,270	...	...	...	...	...	742	2,750
7	Shahjahanpur	500	250,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,772	934
8	Allahabad...	1,183	354,415	...	...	...	...	...	4,816	1,978
9	Jhansi ...	3,634	680,688	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	13,568
10	Jalaun ...	1,549	404,775	19,826	8,994	13,487	22,481	42,307	...	...
11	Hamirpur...	2,292	465,223	10,000	3,613	13,618	17,231	27,231	...	...
12	Banda ...	3,200	657,000	25,2[illegible]	14,129	22,714	36,843	62,130	...	...
13	Fatehpur...	1,642	676,939	...	...	...	...	...	148	2,348
	Total United Provinces.	20,860	7,377,900	61,283	28,031	52,768	80,849	142,182	12,840	26,644
					AJMER-MERWARA.					
1	Ajmer ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	11
2	Merwara ...	(Ditto.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	90
	Total Ajmer-Merwara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST.	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					CENTRAL PROVINCES.					
1	Jubbulpore	1,344	193,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,632
2	Damoh ...	1,046	135,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Mandla* ...	2,536	222,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Central Provinces.	4,926	550,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,632
					CENTRAL INDIA.					
1	Alampur Pergana.	43·5	15,759	1,082	...	390	390	1,472	...	...
2	Panna ...	(Not	known.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,211	...
3	Baoni ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	86	...
4	Sarila ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	275	...
5	Dhurwai ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	324	...
6	Tori Fatehpur.	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
7	Bihat ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	332	...
8	Jigni ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	304	...
9	Bilheri ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	247	...
10	Beri ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	108	...
11	Bijawar ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	639	...
12	Chhatarpur	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	253	...
13	Bijna ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	253	...
14	Lugasi ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	79	...
15	Ajaigarh ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	117	...
16	Naigawan-Rebai.	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
17	Banka Pahari	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
18	Samthar ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	686	...
19	Alipura ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
20	Charkhari...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	537	...
	Total Central India.	43·5	15,759	1,082	...	390	390	1,472	5,598	...

* Figures are for the week ending 28th March.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Simla, the 30th April, 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 25th April 1914 is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	1	1
		Delhi-Rural area	2	...
		TOTAL	3	1
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	306	268
		Ahmedabad District	6	5
		Broach Port	...	...
		Broach District	1	1
		Kaira District	5	5
		Rewa Kantha Agency	1	...
		Bulsar Port	14	8
		Surat Town and Port	...	...
		Rander Port	7	5
		Surat District	25	19
		Surat Agency	2	2
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra Port	2	2
		Malad "	...	...
		Bassein "	...	...
		Thana "	...	...
		Kalyan "	...	...
		Kurla "	4	4
		Thana District	...	...
	Central	Ahmednagar District	1	...
		East Khandesh "	3	3
		Poona Town	2	3
		Poona District	19	14
		Satara District	17	12
	Southern	Panvel Port	1	1
		Revdanda Port	...	...
		Alibag Port	9	8
		Thal Port	...	...
		Kolaba District	21	24
		Vengurla Port	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	...	...
		Belgaum "	34	24
		Dharwar "	15	13
		Bijapur District	3	5
		Bijapur Agency	...	...
		Kanara District	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	...	...
		Karachi District	75	71
		Sukkur „	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	...	...
		Nawabshah	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	127	76
		Cutch State	6	6
		Mandvi Port	36	31
		Kathiawar Agency	13	11
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	43	36
		Satara Agency	...	...
		Khairpur State	...	...
		TOTAL	801	657
Madras Presidency	...	Madras City	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Anantapur District	...	...
		North Arcot District	4	1
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Bellary District	2	2
		Mangalore Town and Port	4	4
		Chittoor District	...	...
		South Canara District	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	2	1
		The Nilgiris „	1	...
		Salem „	...	...
		Negapatam Town	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Kumbakonam Town	...	...
		Tanjore District	...	...
		Malabar „	...	...
		Kurnool „	...	...
		Godavery „	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	14	9

(a) Imported.

The following corrections should be made in the returns for the weeks ending 11th and 18th April 1914 :—

11th April—Nawabshah district *read* 4 cases 4 deaths *for nil.*

18th April { Hyderabad Town *read* 6 cases 9 deaths *for nil.*
Hyderabad district *read* 8 cases 8 deaths *for nil.*
Thar and Parkar district *read* 14 cases 10 deaths *for nil.*

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum District	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Hooghly District	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	5	5
		Calcutta	39	38
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur District	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	44	43
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	53	52
		Patna District	366	307
		Gaya Town	9	9
		Gaya District	76	55
		Shahabad District	185	177
	Tirhut	Saran District	866	798
		Champaran District	28	34
		Muzaffarpur District	205	202
		Palamau District	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	234	187

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts. States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
C	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	167	125
		Purnea „	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	13	11
		Bhagalpur District	53	48
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	2,254	2,005
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Saharanpur City	...	...
		Saharanpur District	280	187
		Muzaffarnagar District	359	316
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut District	856	326
		Bulandshahr District	138	122
	Agra	Aligarh District	15	11
		Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	109	79
		Mainpuri „	21	15
		Etah „	3	3
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly District	...	...
		Bijnor „	35	30
		Budaun „	...	...
		Moradabad „	45	36
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	19	20
		Pilibhit District	18	13
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	2	2
		Farrukhabad District	20	20
		Etawah „	11	7
		Cawnpore City	40	40
		Cawnpore District	10	10
		Fatehpur „	37	35
		Allahabad City	6	6
		Allahabad District	70	70
	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun „	32	23
		Banda City	...	...
		Banda District	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	1	1
		Benares District	12	7
		Mirzapur City	26	23
		Mirzapur District	5	5
		Jaunpur „	158	186
		Ghazipur „	[illegible]	387
		Ballia „	418	405

In the return for the week ending 18th April 1914 against the Ballia district *read* 876 deaths *for* 856 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	488	266
		Basti "	43	33
		Azamgarh "	417	421
	Kumaun	Naini Tal "	12	8
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	13	13
		Lucknow District	22	22
		Unao "	217	197
		Rae Bareli "	80	80
		Sitapur "	32	29
		Hardoi "	7	6
		Kheri "	6	5
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	11	10
		Fyzabad District	21	25
		Gonda "	23	16
		Bahraich "	26	26
		Sultanpur District	38	20
		Partabgarh "	4	4
		Bara Banki "	151	150
		TOTAL	4,171	3,700
Punjab	Ambala	Hissar District	155	112
		Gurgaon "	250	212
		Rohtak "	321	294
		Karnal "	340	328
		Ambala "	112	133
	Jullundur	Kangra District	1	1
		Hoshiarpur "	224	217
		Jullundur City	19	9
		Jullundur District	494	200
		Ludhiana "	644	298
		Ferozepore "	41	17

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab	Lahore	Lahore City	...	1
		Lahore District	93	36
		Amritsar City	15	15
		Amritsar District	1	1
		Gurdaspur "	151	127
		Sialkot "	894	848
		Gujranwala "	1,468	1,822
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	192	143
		Gujrat District	294	287
		Jhelum "	25	17
		Rawalpindi "	21	12
	Multan	Lyallpur District	253	284
		Jhang "	202	181
		Multan "	...	...
		Muzaffargarh District	...	1
		Jind State	85	63
		Nabha State	22	15
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	201	200
		Kapurthala State	183	63
		Malerkotla State	95	58
		Kalsia State	12	5
		TOTAL	6,841	4,948
Burma	Pegu	Rangoon Town	66	61
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	4	4
		Tharrawaddy District	...	...
		Pegu District	23	19
		Prome "	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	19	19
		Bassein District	30	30
		Henzada "	7	7
		Myaungmya "	3	3
		Maubin "	23	26
		Pyapon District	14	12
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	2	2
		Thaton "	8	8
		Toungoo "	8	7
		Moulmein Town	5	4
	Magwe	Magwe District	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	6	6
		Mandalay District	2	2
		Maymyo Town	...	...
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha "	11	9
		Ruby Mines District	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Sagaing	Shwebo District	2	1
		Sagaing "	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	1	1
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	...	...
		Meiktila "	...	...
		Yamethin "	1	1
		Myingyan "	2	2
		TOTAL	240	224
ASSAM	Cachar ...	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur ...	Bhandara District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	11	8
		Bangalore City	3	2
		Bangalore District	5	4
		Mysore City	3	3
		Mysore District	1	2
		Hassan "	...	...
		Kadur "	...	...
		Kolar "	4	4
		Kolar Gold Fields	4	5
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	11	6
		Chitaldroog "	...	...
		TOTAL	42	33
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	3	2
		Bidar "	...	...
		Parbhani "	...	...
		Hyderabad City and suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad "	...	...
		TOTAL	3 (a)	2 (a)

(a) From the 13th to the 19th April 1914.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal State	16	11
		TOTAL	16 (a)	11 (a)
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Chitor	...	...
		Udaipur City	...	...
		Jodhpur City	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	...	1*
		Jaipur City	...	...
		Jaipur State	19	17
		Dholpur City	...	...
		Tonk State	...	...
		Tonk Pargana Nimbahera	...	...
		Partabgarh Town	...	...
		Partabgarh State	...	...
		Kishangarh "	...	...
		Beawar	...	...
		Karauli City	...	...
		Abu Road	...	...
		Bharatpur City	...	...
		Bharatpur State	16	8
		Alwar "	5	6
		Ajmer Town	...	...
		Shahpura "	...	...
		Sirohi State	...	...
		Dungarpur	...	...
		TOTAL	40	32
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar District	14	6
		Dera Ismail Khan City	...	1
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	14	7
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	53	26
		TOTAL	53	26
		GRAND TOTAL	14,036	11,698

* Imported. (a) For two weeks.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 3163-24.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 28th April 1914.

The Report of the Union of South Africa Indian Enquiry Commission is published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

INDIAN ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT GLADSTONE OF LANARK, A MEMBER OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL, KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTH AFRICA, GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN AND OVER THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

May it please Your Excellency :—

We, the Commissioners appointed by Your Excellency to hold a public judicial Enquiry into the disturbances in connection with the recent strike of Indians in Natal, the causes and circumstances which led to that strike and to those disturbances, the amount of force used in the suppression of the disturbances, and the necessity for the use of such force, and as to any acts of violence alleged to have been committed upon persons sentenced to imprisonment in connection with the strike, and further to make recommendations in respect of any of the above matters have the honour to report as follows :—

The strike was one which was initiated and organised by Mr. Gandhi, the recognised leader of the Indian Community in South Africa. The causes which led to that strike will be hereafter considered : it is sufficient at present to state that it began in the coal area in the North of Natal, where a large number of indentured labourers is employed, that it spread from there to the sugar and other plantations, and that it ultimately affected all industries and employments, until even domestic servants fell under its spell. It was, however, of comparatively short duration.

The first symptoms of unrest appeared about the middle of October, and before the end of the month practically the whole of the coal area was affected. On the 1st November a large number of the strikers led by Mr. Gandhi, and accompained by their wives and children, to the number in all of over 2,200, began a march from the coal districts into the Transvaal with the deliberate object of contravening the Immigrant Regulation Act, 1913, and of courting arrest and imprisonment. On the 6th November they entered the Transvaal at Volksrust where Mr.

Gandhi was arrested, brought before the Resident Magistrate and released on bail. He was subsequently again arrested at Standerton and again released on bail, and finally he was arrested for the third time at Greylingstad, and was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for 9 months. On the 10th November Messrs. Polak and Kallenbach, who shared with Mr. Gandhi the responsibility of conducting the march into the Transvaal were also arrested, and on the 11th the Indians to the number of over 2,000 were stopped at Balfour, and were taken back by rail to their respective spheres of employment in Natal.

It is unnecessary for the purposes of this Enquiry to follow in detail the subsequent history of the strike. In the middle of November it spread to the sugar plantations and other industries in Natal. A large force of police under the command of General Lukin was collected and distributed throughout the affected area.

By Natal Law, the Indians who had struck work were guilty of criminal offences, and were liable to be arrested and punished. At various places arrests were made which in some instances led to disturbances and to conflicts between the police and the strikers. Two of these conflicts were of a serious nature, one, on the plantations of the Natal Estates, Ltd., near Mount Edgecombe, and the other on the plantations of Messrs. E. H. Hawkesworth & Sons, near Esperanza. On each of these occasions firearms were used by the police, with the result that, in all, 9 Indians were killed and about 25 were wounded. The other conflicts were not of a serious nature, and no special reference need be made to them. By the end of the first week in December the trouble was practically at an end: all the men who had been on strike, had returned to work, and on the 9th December General Lukin returned to Pretoria.

From the terms of reference and from the history of this movement, it was evident to the Commission that its work lay chiefly in Natal, where the trouble arose, where the disturbances took place, and where consequently the witnesses who could throw light upon the occurrences, resided. Before proceeding to that Province, however, a preliminary sitting was held in Pretoria on the 18th December, 1913, for the purpose of setling the procedure to be adopted and at the same time of giving an opportunity to any persons living in the Transvaal, who might desire to do so, of tendering their evidence. At this sitting a statement was made pointing out that it would be of the greatest assistance to the Commission if the Union Government, the Natal Indian Association, and any other association of persons having an interest in the Enquiry, would appear before it through counsel or other duly authorised representatives. It was also stated that it was essential that reasonable notice should be given to the Secretary of any specific charges of violence alleged to have been committed upon persons sentenced in connection with the strike and the disturbances. Further, with a view to enabling the Commission to make the enquiry as thorough as possible and of giving the Indians the fullest benefit of the advice and service of their leaders, the Commission recommended to the Government that the leaders of the strike movement, Messrs. Gandhi, Polak and Kallenbach, should be released from gaol. This recommendation was promptly responded to by the Government, and the same day the persons mentioned were discharged from custody.

We were disappointed, however, on meeting at Durban on the 26th February to find that the Government of the Union alone was represented by counsel, and only for the purpose of leading evidence regarding the two serious conflicts which took place between the Police and the Indians, to which reference has already been made.

A distinguished official of the Government of India, Sir Benjamin Robertson, Commissioner of the North-West Provinces, was present, however, to watch the proceedings on behalf of his Government and to give evidence before the Commission, and we desire to express our appreciation of the great assistance which we received from his presence and help in our Enquiry.

Unfortunately the main object which the Commission had in view in recommending the release of Messrs. Gandhi, Polak and Kallenbach was, to a great extent, frustrated by the attitude taken up by these persons.

So far from assisting the Commission by placing before it the case for the Indian Community for the redress of alleged grievances and by collecting evidence in support of the serious allegations of acts of violence committed upon persons sentenced to imprisonment in connection with the strike, the leaders decided on various grounds, which it is unnecessary to mention, entirely to ignore the Commission. The result was that not only was the Indian community not represented by counsel, but that, acting upon the advice given by Mr. Gandhi, no witnesses appeared to substantiate the charges of violence.

It is much to be regretted that the leaders of the Indian community should have taken up this attitude, as not only did it greatly hamper the Commissioners in their investigations into the grievances which led to the strike, but it further rendered it impossible to make any enquiry into the allegations of ill-treatment. These charges had been scattered broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the Empire and had created intense feeling in India, and it was therefore of the utmost importance that they should have been thoroughly investigated.

All that the Commission had before it, however, was the vague allegation that acts of violence had in fact been committed. It is needless to point out how unsatisfactory the position was, but we nevertheless expressed our willingness to hear any evidence that might be produced to substantiate any charge of this nature against any official of the Government, and invited witnesses who could assist us in any way, to come forward with their statements. Our appeal, however, fell upon deaf ears, as the Indians who had taken part in the strike, acting no doubt upon the advice given to them by Mr. Gandhi, obstinately refused to appear before us. We had no power to subpœna witnesses, and even if we had possessed that power we could not have compelled the witness to speak. In these circumstances there was no other course open to us but to eliminatk this part of the reference from our Enquiry, and to allow the charges of violence and ill-treatment to go by default.

But before dismissing this subject from further consideration, it is perhaps desirable that we should mention that an Indian named Sooker, who was one of Mr Gandhi's assistants and who accompanied him on his march into the Transvaal, did appear before the Commission to tender evidence in support of these others on the subject, and that he could only speak as to what had been told him by others. It was clearly impossible to allow hearsay evidence in support of serious criminal charges, and we accordingly refused to hear him. He stated, however, that he had noticed amongst the prisoners in the precincts of the Court, a man named Balbadhur, who was himself one of the men who had been ill-treated after the strike, and who therefore could give direct evidence on the point.

We requested that this man should be brought before us for the purpose of taking his evidence, and this was done. It appeared from his statement that he had been working at the St. George's Mine No. 2 at Hatting Spruit: that he had taken part in the strike and in the subsequent march into the Transvaal: that on his being returned to the mine he was taken before the Magistrate, who ordered him to return to work, and that he did so. His complaint was that on his return to the mine he asked the compound manager for food and for the wages that were due to him, and that thereupon the compound manager told four of the mine police to hold him while he thrashed him with a sjambok.

This charge therefore did not fall within the terms of our reference, which was concerned only with "acts of violence alleged to have been committed (presumably by Government officials) upon persons sentenced to imprisonment in connection with the strike." This man had not been sentenced to imprisonment, and his complaint was not against the prison authorities, but against the compound manager of the mine. However, we thought it desirable to further investigate the matter, and ascertained from him that he had laid a charge against the compound manager before the Magistrate of Dundee, who sent him to a doctor to be examined, but who took no further notice of his complaint.

From the witness Sooker, however, we learned that Balbadhur had informed him that the Magistrate had tried the charge against the compound manager, and that although he had called three witnesses to substantiate his complaint the Magistrate had acquitted the accused. At the request of the Commission, Mr. Cross, the Assistant Magistrate of Dundee, appeared and gave evidence before us. He confirmed what Balbadhur had told Sooker, that so far from the Magistrate taking no steps in the matter as the witness had asked us to believe, the charge against the compound manager had actually been tried before him, and he produced the records of the proceedings in the case. This record showed that Balbadhur had given evidence of an assault committed upon him by the compound manager with a sjambok, and that he had called three other Indians working in the mine to corroborate his statement. These witnesses, however, one and all denied any knowledge of the assault, and thereupon the charge was withdrawn by the police officer who was prosecuting for the Crown, and accused was acquitted. All this was so entirely in conflict with the testimony of Balbadhur, to the effect that the Magistrate had neglected to take any steps upon his complaint, that we came to the conclusion that his evidence was wholly unreliable and that no good purpose could be served by further investigating the matter.

Having eliminated therefore from our Enquiry that part of it which had reference to acts of violence alleged to have been committed upon persons sentenced to imprisonment in connection with the strike, we proceeded to take evidence upon the other subjects which had been referred to us.

Fortunately during the latter end of our sitting a few Indians, chiefly from the Mahommedan section of that community, who represented the Natal Indian Congress, did appear before us and gave evidence of considerable value and importance. At a later stage of the Enquiry, when the Commission sat in Cape Town from the 23rd to the 27th February, several other Indians presented themselves, who claimed to represent various societies, three of them having travelled from the Transvaal for that purpose. These persons were, we think, well advised to refuse to follow the advice given by Mr. Gandhi to his fellow-countrymen to ignore the Commission. By appearing and giving evidence, they were able to give us important information on certain subjects, and by doing so, they, in our opinion, rendered considerable service to the Indian community.

The Commission sat at Durban from the 26th January to the 7th February. At the request of counsel, who appeared for the Government, we proceeded in the first place to enquire into the two disturbances already referred to which had taken place near Mount Edgecombe and Esperanza, in the course of which there had been conflicts between the police and the Indians, with the result that nine Indians in all were killed and about twenty-five were wounded. These were the only conflicts of a serious nature which took place throughout the strike, and the only ones on which evidence was led before us on behalf of the Government. There was, however, an obstinate refusal on the part of the Indians who had taken part in these disturbances, to appear before the Commission. Every effort was made to induce them to do so, but without success. After the evidence led on behalf of the Government had been taken, at our request an official from the office of the Protector of Immigrants, visited the plantations at Mount Edgecombe, informed the coolies working there that the Commission was sitting and was desirous of hearing their account of the events which had led to the loss of life, and invited any of them who were willing to do so to come forward and tender their evidence. A similar course was taken at Esperanza, where the Resident Magistrate himself interviewed the coolies. The net result, however, of these invitations was that only two Indians, both of whom were concerned in the disturbances at Esperanza, appeared before the Commission, but their evidence was of very little assistance, and in the main it supported the case made on behalf of the Government.

Our report therefore on these two conflicts between the police and the strikers, is based entirely upon the evidence of those by whom force was used, and we had not the advantage of hearing what might have been said on the other side by those against whom that force had been used. We have no reason, however,

for thinking that the witnesses called on behalf of the police were not reliable and worthy of credence.

We proceed then to discuss these two disturbances and to consider whether on these occasions it was necessary to use force and whether the amount of force used in the suppression of the disturbances was excessive or not. And in doing so it will be convenient first to deal with the conflict at Mount Edgecombe, which is quite separate and distinct from that at Esperanza, and regarding which, though it occurred two days later, evidence was first led before the Commission.

MOUNT EDGECOMBE DISTURBANCES.

On the 27th November there was a serious conflict between the police and a number of Indians working on the sugar plantations of the Natal Estates, Limited, near Mount Edgecombe. On these plantations about 1,700 Indians are employed, the large majority of whom are indentured labourers. The whole of these went out on strike on the 12th and 13th November, but by the 27th practically all of them had returned to work. The indentured Indians are housed in a number of so-called barracks, consisting of rows of houses or huts. There are several of these barracks on the property, and on the day in question the only men who were still on strike were those employed at the Hillhead and Blackburn barracks, the latter of which is distant about one mile from the former and six miles from Mount Edgecombe.

Previous to the 27th November a detachment of the S. A. M. R. under Lieutenant Clarke had been sent to the Natal Estates and were encamped on the plantation.

On the morning of that day, Mr. W. Campbell, the Managing Director of the Company, requested Lieutenant Clarke to proceed to the Blackburn barracks to arrest a number of Indians who refused to return to work. As already pointed out, this is a criminal offence on the part of indentured labourers, and these men were therefore liable to be arrested and charged before the Magistrate. Lieutenant Clarke went to Blackburn with a force of 16 European mounted men and three unmounted native constables. The mounted men were armed with staffs and revolvers ; the native constables with kerries. Lieutenant Clarke halted his men a short distance from the barracks, while Mr. Campbell went into the barracks to interview the Indians. He returned in a short time, and informed Lieutenant Clarke that many of the men were willing to return to work, but that others refused to do so. Thereupon Lieutenant Clarke marched his men up to the barracks, where he found about 50 Indians standing in a group with sticks in their hands. At his request Mr. C. Campbell, who speaks their language, told them that the police had come to arrest any men who refused to return to work, and he asked all those who were willing to work to stand on one side. The majority of the men did so, and eventually after some parleying they were joined by the remainder, and all the men expressed their willingness to resume work. The roll was then called, and the men answered to their names. The trouble at these barracks being thus apparently settled, Lieutenant Clarke proceeded to Hillhead. On the way he was reinforced by some more men, so that he had under his command 22 European mounted men and three native constables. He halted his force about 200 yards from the barracks and he, himself, went with Mr. Campbell to the office. Messrs. Campbell and Sykes, the manager, then went into the barracks to interview the Indians. A certain number expressed their willingness to return to work, but the majority refused and their manner was insolent and defiant. Two bottles were thrown at Mr. Campbell and one man attempted to seize the reins of his horse. He thereupon rode back and reported to Lieutenant Clarke, who marched his men up to the barracks. A body of 80 to 100 Indians were collected on some rising ground between the huts, where there was a pile of bricks. At Lieutenant Clarke's request Mr. Campbell asked the coolies to draw up in line, his object being to separate those who were willing to work from the rest. They

however, refused to do so, and Mr. Campbell then addressed one of the men, who appeared to be taking a leading part, and asked him if he was prepared to work. He replied in the negative and Lieutenant Clarke then ordered two of the native constables to arrest him, which they did. Thereupon there was a general rush of the Indians to rescue the man who had been arrested. All the coolies were armed with sticks many of which appeared to have been freshly cut. Some of them were upwards of 5 feet long and of considerable thickness, others were of smaller dimensions. They also had stones and bricks, and a few of them were armed with cane knives, which are weapons of a very formidable nature. Immediately upon the arrest of one of their number a general attack was made upon the police with stones and bricks, and Lieutenant Clarke ordered his men to advance. As soon as they came within striking distance of the Indians sticks were freely used by the latter. In a very short time four of the party had been knocked from their horses and were prostrate on the ground. Lieutenant Clarke received two or three blows on the head with sticks. His horse was also struck and rearing unseated his rider. After he had been dismounted he was attacked by a number of Indians, and he received amongst other injuries a severe blow on the side of the head, which felled him to the ground and caused considerable bleeding, and subsequently the wound had to be stitched up.

About the same time Corporal Sparks was struck with a stick across the forehead, and was felled to the ground. As he was rising he received a severe blow at the back of the head, which again knocked him down. A second time he rose and for the third time he was knocked down. Finding himself surrounded by Indians, who were attacking him with sticks he drew his revolver and fired. Gunner Unwin is another of the police who was unseated with a blow from a stick. While he was on the ground he was attack by several Indians. His left side was severely bruised. He drew his revolver when a man with a cane knife struck at him. Fortunately his revolver received the full force of the blow, but his hand was badly cut in two places, and at the date when he gave evidence two months after the occurrence he was still suffering from this injury. He then fired, believing that he was in serious danger of his own life, and one man fell, fatally wounded.

Mr. Campbell was also knocked from his horse with a blow from a brick on his temple, and while on the ground he was struck with sticks on different parts of the body.

Others of the police received injuries of a more or less serious nature. Sergeant Newman was struck on the right hand with a stick, which broke a bone at the back of his right hand and disabled him from making any further use of it. He then saw some Indians rush at him with cane knives, and as they were close upon him he drew his revolver and fired four rounds.

Sergeant Branningan's hand was severely hurt and his right arm was badly bruised. He also fired, chiefly to protect those who were lying on the ground, who he feared were in danger of their lives.

Shots were fired by others of the police who did not give evidence before us. The net result of the shooting was that two Indians were killed on the spot and one subsequently died, while fifteen were wounded. One of the latter was a woman who had received a bullet in the leg. There is no evidence as to how she came by the wound ; it is not suggested that she took part in the attack on the police, and the only possible explanation is that she must have come out of the huts where the women and children were at the time when the attack began and thus received a stray bullet.

In the circumstances set forth above, we have no hesitation in finding that the use of firearms was amply justified. When Lieutenant Clarke moved his men to the barracks, he gave them instructions that revolvers were not to be used except in the last resort. No order was given by him during the conflict to fire, but it was left to each man to exercise his own discretion as to whether he

should use firearms or not. No other course indeed was possible in the circumstances. In the general mêlée the force of police had been broken up by the sudden attack made upon them, and Lieutenant Clarke who was in command was thrown to the ground. In our opinion, however, the men who did fire exercised a proper discretion in doing so. At the time, four of their party had been knocked to the ground from their horses and were being violently attacked by a large body of Indians in numbers about 100. It was absolutely necessary to repel the attacking party, if for no other reason than that the men on the ground were in serious danger of their lives, and had not the Indians been driven back, it is certain that they would have been seriously injured, and more than probable that they might have been killed. Moreover the attack was so sudden and violent that even those of the police who had not been dismounted were in considerable danger of receiving serious injuries. The case of Gunner Unwin, already referred to, is an instance of the risk to which the police were exposed, and shows how necessary it was that the attack should have been repelled as promptly as possible. The only way in which this could have been done was by the use of revolvers, and regrettable as the loss of life was, we are clearly of opinion that the police were amply justified in firing when they did, and that, if they had not done so, in all probability the eventual loss of life would have been considerably greater than it actually was.

The immediate effect of the firing was to drive back the Indians, who then took to their heels and ran into the cane fields. They were pursued by the police and 14 of their number taken prisoners. Lieutenant Clarke gave orders that the men were to be taken to Mount Edgecombe and sent them in charge of an escort, consisting of Sergeant Conquer with a corporal, who had been somewhat severely injured in the mêlée, a mounted trooper and three native constables. Sergeant Conquer took his prisoners along the road which leads from Hillhead to Blackburn, and which for a considerable portion of the way passes through cane fields. The main body of the police under Sergeant Withers followed them at some distance. In the meantime Mr. Campbell had ridden to Blackburn House to telephone for medical aid. While there he heard a noise of persons shouting and yelling, and saw a crowd of Indians coming from the Blackburn Barracks along the road leading to Hillhead. These were the men who had been interviewed earlier in the day, and who had all expressed their willingness to return to work. The only possible explanation of the change in their demeanour was that they must have received some information of the conflict which had taken place at Hillhead. Mr. Campbell at once mounted his horse and rode back to warn the escort of the approaching danger. When he reached Sergeant Conquer, the latter had already emerged from that portion of the road which runs through the cane fields; and, when Mr. Campbell reported to him, he moved his prisoners some distance from the road to a hollow where he left them in charge of the native constables and the injured corporal, while he and the mounted trooper of the escort rode back to join the main body under Sergeant Withers. It was soon after this that further conflicts took place between the police and the Indians from the Blackburn Barracks. The evidence on this part of the case is somewhat confusing, and the witnesses are not entirely consistent with one another. In the excitement and confusion which followed this is not altogether surprising.

The following, however, is, as far as we are able to judge, an approximately correct account of what actually took place.

After Mr. Campbell had warned Sergeant Conquer, he rode on along the road leading to Hillhead and gave a similar warning to Sergeant Withers, who was in charge of the main body of police. Thereupon they turned their horses and rode back towards Hillhead being apparently under the impression that the Indians would cut across the fields to Hillhead, instead of proceeding along the road. Observing their mistake they wheeled round and galloped back towards Blackburn. Five of them were considerably in advance of the rest of the party, and just as they emerged from the cane fields and got into the open they rode into a crowd of Indians, estimated at from 100 to 150. As they halted they were surrounded by the Indians who came from all sides and attacked them with showers of stones and with sticks. A few of them had cane knives, but the large majority were

armed only with sticks and stones as at Hillhead. Several of the police were struck and thereupon they drew their revolvers and fired. The Indians drew back for an instant, leaving one of their number on the ground dead, but immediately renewed the attack. At this juncture Sergeant Conquer joined the small party of police, and the attack was so hot that he gave the order to wheel round and gallop back along the road. They retired about 100 yards where they met some more of their party, and halted. Meanwhile the Indians had rallied after the first fire, and again advanced with shouts to the attack, and, as they came up to the police, a few more shots were fired. Even this failed to check the advance, and Conquer again gave the order to wheel and retire. As they turned, Sergeant Newman's horse, which had received three wounds, fell upon him, and he was pinned to the ground. While in this position and helpless to defend himself several Indians attacked him with sticks, and he received one severe blow on the head. Fortunately at this moment Corporal Sparkes came up and, as some of the Indians had cane knives, shot and killed one of those who was assaulting Newman. Soon after the Indians broke and ran, and the disturbance was at an end.

From this narrative it will be observed that there were two separate conflicts on the road from Hillhead to Blackburn, during which firearms were used. The first occasion was when five men, the advance guard of the detachment, emerged from the cane fields and were immediately attacked by a large party of Indians. They were hopelessly outnumbered, there being at the lowest estimate 100 Indians : they were practically surrounded and were being violently attacked from all sides by sticks and stones. In the circumstances it became absolutely necessary to drive back the attacking party, for otherwise their own lives would have been in serious danger, and the only possible way in which that could have been done was by using their revolvers. In our opinion they were justified in the circumstances in firing in defence of their own lives. The result of the firing was that one man was killed and several were wounded. It is remarkable that the loss of life was not greater, and if it had been we do not think that any blame could have been attached to the police.

The necessity for the general use of firearms on the second occasion is not quite so clear. The police had retired along the road and had been joined by several more of their party. They halted in the road which was only about 10 feet wide with tall cane on either side, and in the narrow road the Indians could not possibly attack so effectively as if they were in the open. Apparently, however, fire was opened upon them as they advanced to the attack. It may be open to question whether that was absolutely necessary at the particular moment. At the same time it must be remembered that the Indians were very excited and violent, and so determined were they that, though one of their number had been killed and several wounded in the conflict at the edge of the cane field, they had not been intimidated, but had pursued the small party of police through the cane fields. It is more than probable, therefore, that the police would have been unable to check them otherwise than by the use of firearms, and that a failure to use them at once might eventually have led to greater bloodshed. It is also fair to bear in mind that the police had been very roughly handled in two previous conflicts, and that the men were smarting severely under the injuries which they had received. The firing had the effect of driving back the Indians, and though some were wounded no one was fatally injured. The only Indian who was killed at this spot was the one who was shot by Corporal Sparkes, when Sergeant Newman, whose horse had fallen upon him, was being attacked by a number of Indians, and there can be no question that, in the circumstances, Sparkes was fully justified in shooting him.

On the whole then, the conclusions to which we have come with regard to the Mount Edgecombe conflict is, that it was absolutely necessary for the police to use force: that they themselves were in serious danger of their own lives, when they used their revolvers, and that no greater force was used by them than was necessary to suppress the disturbance.

There is just one further observation which it is desirable to make on this subject before passing on. It appears that an independent enquiry into these disturbances was conducted by the Resident Magistrate of Mount Edgecombe,

and a copy of the proceedings before him has been furnished to us by the Attorney-General of Natal. At this enquiry evidence was given by several witnesses to the effect that the police had been guilty of an entirely unprovoked attack on them. As these witnesses did not appear before us it may be permissible to refer to certain portions of the evidence given by them before the Resident Magistrate to show how unreliable it was.

It was sworn by several witnesses that Mr. Campbell ordered an Indian named Selvan, who was one of the men killed in the disturbance, to hold his horse, and directed two natives to handcuff him, and that one of these natives then stabbed him through the neck with an assegai. Further evidence was given that Mr. Campbell had deliberately, and without any provocation, fired his revolver into a crowd of Indians and had killed two of their number. The witnesses were so emphatic on these points that the Resident Magistrate considered it necessary to have the bodies exhumed for post-mortem examination. The examination was held before the District Surgeon, the Deputy District Surgeon, and a Dr. Nanji, who was present in the interests of the Natal Indian Association. The examination proved beyond doubt, as found by the Resident Magistrate, that the death of the Indian Selvan was due to a bullet wound and not to an assegai stab, and that the deaths of the two other Indians were due to bullet wounds fired from Webley revolvers and not from a Browning pistol, which Mr. Campbell was carrying. In these circumstances the Resident Magistrate had no hesitation in refusing to believe the evidence of these witnesses and accepted the version of the disturbance which was given by the members of the S. A. M. R., which substantially was in accord with the evidence given by them before this Commission.

Esperanza Disturbance.

The facts elicited from the witnesses regarding this disturbance were shortly as follows :—

On the 21st November all the Indians to the number of about 200 working on the Beneva Sugar Estates, near Esperanza, the property of Messrs. E. W. Hawkesworth & Sons, went on strike.

On Monday, the 24th, Mr. Hawkesworth, senior, interviewed them and tried to persuade them to resume work, but they refused to do so. Early on the following morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, he made another appeal to them. He told them that he would not press them for an answer then, but would return for it after breakfast. Up to this time they had been perfectly quiet and orderly in their behaviour. After breakfast Mr. Hawkesworth was proceeding in his motor to the barracks, when he was met by a special messenger sent by his son, with a note advising him not to go down without the police, as the men had all armed themselves with sticks. Thereupon he drove into Umzinto, a distance of five miles, and reported to the Resident Magistrate, requesting that some police should be sent for their protection. Major Trew, who was in command of the police at Umzinto, immediately dispatched a detachment under Sergeant Rorke, consisting of Sergeant Davidson and ten mounted European constables and one Indian constable. Sergeants Rorke and Davidson were armed with revolvers, and the constables with rifles. Rorke is a sergeant in the South African Police, stationed in Johannesburg, of considerable experience, who had seen some years' service in the Irish Constabulary. His orders were to report himself to Mr. Hawkesworth and find out what the trouble was with the Indians. He was also warned by Major Trew not to use firearms except in case of extreme necessity for the protection of life and property.

He arrived at Beneva soon after 11 o'clock, and learned from Mr. Hawkesworth what had taken place. He then sent Sergeant Davidson with four men to the barracks, about two hundred yards distant, to ask the Indians to come down to see him, while he remained with the rest of his force in the immediate neighbourhood of the office buildings. Davidson went to the barracks, and interviewed the Indians, who, to the number of two hundred, readily returned with him to the office. Rorke then addressed them and asked them if they were willing to

return to work. He called for a show of hands, and about two-thirds of the number were opposed to resuming work. Thereupon Rorke told them that they would have to go with him to Umzinto to see the Magistrate, and they expressed their willingness to do so. The whole body of Indians then started on the road to Umzinto, followed by the police, but, after they had gone only a few yards, there was an outcry from their women and children at the barracks, and they then asked that their women and children might accompany them. Sergeant Rorke consented, and they accordingly returned to the barracks, followed by the police. As they approached the barracks, suddenly one of the Indians threw himself on his back at full length on the ground. He said something to the others, and the whole number then followed his example. What prompted this movement on the part of the Indians is not satisfactorily explained by the evidence, and it is needless to speculate upon the subject. Amongst their number was a man named Sammy who spoke English, and Sergeant Davidson asked him to tell them to get up and go to Umzinto, and that it would be all right. He replied that they would not go; that if they did they would be knocked about on the road, and that they preferred to die where they were. He then said to Davidson: "Get off your horses and come and cut our throats." Instead of dismounting, however, Sergeant Rorke ordered his men to advance quietly towards the prostrate Indians. They did so, and as they came up to them one of the latter jumped up with a long stick, or pole, in his hands, and swinging it with both hands, he struck Trooper Coetzee's horse between the eyes with great violence, felling the horse to the ground. Sergeant Davidson dismounted to arrest the man who had struck the blow, but he escaped into a room in the nearest building. Davidson followed him, forced open the door, and as he entered the room the Indian struck at him with his stick, but missed him, hitting the door instead. Two other troopers then went to Davidson's assistance, and he went into the room and hauled out the Indian.

Thereupon a number of coolies ran to his rescue, and soon there was a general attack upon the police with sticks, stones, bottles, etc. There were piles of firewood lying about amongst the huts, and the Indians had armed themselves with pieces of firewood and with stones. A few of them had cane knives and heavy pieces of scrap iron. The attack was so fierce that Rorke ordered his men to retire, and they rode back slowly to the neighbourhood of the office buildings, where there were at the time six or seven Europeans, consisting of Mr. Hawkesworth, senior, his two sons and others, none of whom were armed. Rorke halted his men at this spot, realizing that if he retired further, the unarmed men at the office would be at the mercy of the mob of coolies. Meanwhile the Indians had pursued the retreating police, hurling sticks and stones at them as they retired.

At the office buildings they divided into two bodies, one going to the right and the other to the left of the house nearest to the barracks. As they came from behind the building they renewed the attack and Rorke ordered his men to dismount. By this time most of the troopers had been struck several times, though fortunately none had been seriously injured. Many, however, had their helmets smashed, and there can be no question that but for the protection afforded by their helmets some of them would have been severely hurt. Sergeant Rorke himself had received six or seven blows; his helmet was broken and also the holster of his revolver by blows from a piece of iron with which one of the Indians was armed. The position had become extremely critical, and Rorke had only two courses open to him, either to retire, which he could easily have done, or to beat off the attack by using firearms. To retire was, however, out of the question. Had he done so he would have left the unarmed Europeans at the office at the mercy of an excited crowd of almost two hundred Indians. Moreover, at a distance of only about four hundred yards were houses with women and children. Whether the Indians would have attacked their employers it is impossible to say, and Mr. Hawkesworth did not think it probable. But however that may be, Sergeant Rorke would have been clearly guilty of very grave dereliction of duty if he had retired, and had deserted those whom he had come to protect. Moreover, the moral effect would have been disastrous upon the remaining Indians on strike, of whom there were ten thousand at Esperanza

with only 50 police under Major Trew to keep them in check. In these circumstances it being impossible for Sergeant Rorke to think of retiring, the only other course open to him was to repel the attack, and that could be done only by the use of firearms. Had he not done so it is clear that the small body of 13 troopers, who had by this time dismounted, would have been overwhelmed by the mob of two hundred infuriated Indians. Sergeant Rorke, however, first ordered his men to fire a volley over the heads of the Indians, hoping that this might frighten them, but it had no effect in stopping the attack. He then ordered a second volley to be fired at their feet, with no better result. Then in the last resort, he ordered his men to fire two volleys into the crowd of Indians. Two of the number were killed on the spot; two were fatally wounded and died shortly afterwards, while ten men were wounded. These volleys had the desired effect, and the Indians broke up and dispersed.

We are of opinion that in the circumstances the use of firearms was fully justified, and that they were not brought into use a moment sooner than was necessary. Sergeant Rorke had observed great restraint, considering the nature of the attack made upon his small force, and any further delay would probably have been attended with serious consequences to his men. Sooner or later recourse must have been had to firearms, for in no other way could the attack have been repelled, and the probability is that the longer the delay the greater would have been the eventual loss of life.

We are of opinion, therefore, that the force used on this occasion was necessary, and was not in excess of what was required by the emergency.

THE LA MERCY DISTURBANCE.

There is only one other disturbance to which it is necessary to make any reference. A complaint was made to us by three Indians who appeared before the Commission, to the effect that the indentured labourers working on the La Mercy Estate, near Verulam, had been assaulted by some native constables with kerries, and that three of their number had been injured. On investigation, however, it turned out that this was a comparatively trivial matter. Only one of the Indians had been at all severely injured, his arm having been broken, and it seems doubtful whether this had been caused by a blow from a stick.

It appeared from the evidence that the labourers on this estate to the number of about 400 had gone on strike on the 12th November, and had joined a number of other strikers at Verulam, making a total of about 1,200 in all. They had encamped on the outskirts of the village, and as it was thought that their presence might be a a danger to the peace of the neighbourhood, a detachment of police was sent to disperse them and conduct them to their respective plantations. No difficulty was experienced in effecting the necessary separation. The labourers on the La Mercy Estate were being conducted to their homes by a small force of police, consisting of two Europeans and eight natives. At first they went quietly enough, but trouble arose before they had reached their destination. The evidence of the Indian witnesses is that they were attacked by the native constables with sticks, without their giving them any provocation, but merely because they refused to hurry along when ordered to do so. This seems improbable and was denied by the European and one native constable who gave evidence before us. According to the evidence of the native constable, the trouble arose through the Indians attempting to make their way back to Verulam. When they were stopped, they picked up stones and attacked the police, compelling them to retire about one hundred yards. They then halted, and were again attacked by some of the Indians, and it was only then that the native constables used their sticks in self-defence. No great harm was done on either side, only three of the Indians being injured. No further difficulty was experienced in inducing them to proceed to the La Mercy Estate.

Shortly after their arrival Colonel Clarke of the S.A.M.R., who was in command on the North Coast, appeared on the scene, and hearing that a conflict had taken place between the police and the Indians, proceeded at once to hold an inquiry. The coolies, however, refused to give any information, and said that

they wished the matter to be allowed to drop. The disturbance, therefore, it will be seen, was of a comparatively trivial nature and calls for no special comment.

We have now discussed all the evidence taken before the Commission bearing upon disturbances in connection with the strike, and the way has been cleared for the consideration of the causes and circumstances which led to it. This was, in our opinion, the most important part of our work, and it was to this subject that the bulk of the evidence was directed. Logically, a consideration of the causes which produced the strike should have preceded instead of following a review of the disturbances arising out of it, but it was thought on the whole more convenient to follow the order in which the evidence was taken.

THE CAUSES AND CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO THE STRIKE AND DISTURBANCES.

The documentary evidence as contained in the various Blue Books which have been placed at our disposal, make it clear that the strike was immediately due to dissatisfaction on the part of the leaders of the Indian Community with the provisions of the Immigrants Regulation Act, 1913. That Act was assented to by the Governor-General on the 14th June, and came into operation on the 1st August, 1913. But even before the Bill was introduced into Parliament immediately upon its publication in the *Gazette* a telegram was sent on the 22nd April, 1913, by the Natal Indian Congress at Durban, to the Governor-General, protesting against it, "as contrary pledges maintain existing rights." The full telegram is to be found in Blue Book C. D. 6940, page 17, and need not be set out at length.

Certain amendments were made in the Bill in its passage through Parliament, and the Bill so amended became law, as already stated on the 14th June of the same year. Two days thereafter the following telegram was sent by A. M. Cachalia, Chairman, British Indian Association, Johannesburg, to the Governor-General: "View passage Immigration Bill, Parliament, my Association would respectfully draw Your Excellency's attention to following objections Bill from standpoint Indian community. Bill fails to carry out provisional settlement in that contrary to that settlement it takes away existing rights. It restricts right appeal Supreme Court presently existing. It deprives Indians resident Natal of facility presently enjoyed, re-enter that Province after absence on strength of three years' previous residence while indentured Indians who have paid £3 tax may not under Bill be allowed claim right residence that Province. It takes away right South African-born Indians enter Cape under its existing statute. Free State difficulty remains as before in that declaration required from educated Indian immigrant, which would not be required from any other immigrant as immigrant . . . ."

Thereafter, on the 30th June, a letter was written by Mr. Gandhi to the Minister of the the Interior, in which the former while admitting that the Act was an improvement on the original Bill, raised four specific objections to it on the ground that it failed to carry out what is described by him as "the provisional settlement of 1911." Correspondence then took place between the Minister and Gandhi, and the four objections taken to the Act were further elucidated and discussed. Upon two of them assurances were given by the Minister, with which Gandhi was practically satisfied, and these had no immediate effect on the subsequent occurrences. It will be sufficient therefore to refer to them in the briefest possible way.

The first objection is thus stated by Gandhi in his first letter to the Minister of the 30th June, 1913 :—

> "According to the definition of the term domicile, these Indians who arrived after the Indian Immigration Law Amendment Act, 1895, and their descendants, appear to become prohibited immigrants."

It will be necessary hereafter to consider the above-mentioned Act, in detai, but it is sufficient here to state that, under it every indentured Indian who camle

to Natal after the Act came into force, was required, on the expiry of the indenture, either to re-indenture or to take out annually a pass or license to remain in the Colony. The definition of " domicile " in the Immigrants Regulation Act, 1913, was as follows :

" Domicile shall mean the place in which a person has his present home, or in which he resides, or to which he returns as his place of present permanent abode, and not for a mere special or temporary purpose : and a person shall not be deemed to have a domicile within the Union or any Province (as the case may be) for the purposes of this Act, unless he has resided therein for at least three years, *otherwise than under terms of conditional or temporary residence permitted by this Act or any other law* or as a person under detention in a prison, gaol, reformatory or lunatic asylum : and a person shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to have lost his domicile within the Union or any Province (as the case may be) if he voluntarily go and reside outside the Union or that Province (except for a special or temporary purpose) with the intention of making his home outside the Union or that Province (as the case may be)."

The point raised by Mr. Gandhi was whether an indentured labourer, who after his indentures had expired, resided in the country for three years, under license, acquired thereby a domicile in Natal, or whether his status was affected by the words of the above definition " otherwise than under terms of conditional or temporary residence permitted by this Act." The reply of the Minister on that point was that the Government was of opinion that in the circumstances stated above a domicile would be acquired and that the case was not affected by the definition of domicile in Section 30 of the Act. With this assurance Mr. Gandhi was satisfied, and on this subject no further difficulty has arisen.

Mr. Gandhi's second objection to the Act may be stated as follows :

By Free State Law Book, Chapter 33, Section 7, it is provided that no Indian shall be allowed to have immovable property registered in his name or to carry on trading or farming operations in that State. It was also provided by Section 8 that every Indian entering that State before being permitted to settle there should make a sworn declaration before a Magistrate that he will not engage in any trading or farming operations.

Further, by Section 7 of the Immigration Regulation Act, 1913, it is provided :—

" Any such person as is described in Chapter XXXIII of the Orange Free State Law Book shall, notwithstanding that he is lawfully resident in a particular Province, or that he has been permitted to enter the Union, continue to be subject in all respects to the provisions of Sections 7 and 8 of the said Chapter XXXIII, and if he acts in contravention of those provisions he may be dealt with under this Act as a prohibited immigrant in respect of the Orange Free State."

Now, in the course of the negotiations that took place between the leaders of the Indian Community and the Government, it was conceded by the latter, that, while for the future immigration of Asiatics into South Africa was to be stopped by administrative action, leave should be given each year to a limited number of educated Indians to enter and reside in the Union. As regards any such persons entering the Orange Free State, it was not questioned by Mr. Gandhi that they would be subject to the provisions of Section 7, Chapter XXXIII, of the Free State Law Book, but he contended that the declaration required by Section 8 was no longer necessary, and he protested against these educated Indians being called upon to make any such declaration as being unnecessary and humiliating to them. He suggested, therefore, that at the back of the declaration required by Section 19 of the Immigration Regulation Act, 1913, from every person arriving at any port of the Union the disabilities set forth in Section 7, Chapter XXXIII of the Free State Law Book, should be printed, and that thereafter no further declaration should be required.

To this suggestion the Minister readily assented, stating that "he saw no difficulty but rather an advantage in notifying all educated Indians admitted

into South Africa of the disabilities that Indians are under in the Free State." That has now become the practice of the Immigration Department and consequently the question of a declaration, such as was required by the Free State Law, no longer arises.

Upon the remaining objections taken by Mr. Gandhi to the Immigration Regulation Act, 1913, unfortunately no agreement was arrived at, and it will be necessary hereafter to refer to these in some detail. For the present, however, it will be sufficient to state what the objections were.

The first was that, under the proviso to Section 5 of the Act, Indians born in South Africa are deprived of the free right, which they had hitherto enjoyed under the Immigration Act 30 of 1906 of the Cape Colony of entering that Province, and were now prohibited from immigrating into it unless by virtue of the provisions of Section 4, Sub-section 2 (*a*), they were able to comply with the educational requirements set forth in Section 3 (*a*) of the aforesaid Act of 1906.

The second objection had reference to the admission and status of Indian women married in accordance with the rites of their respective religions.

These two points were discussed between the Minister and Mr. Gandhi in several letters, beginning on the 2nd July, and ending on the 28th September, 1913, which are to be found in the Imperial Blue Book, C.D. 7111. Being unable to obtain from the Minister what he considered to be satisfactory assurances on these points, Mr. Gandhi deliberately decided to take the grave steps which immediately led to the strike and to the subsequent disturbances which are the subject of this enquiry. In his letter of the 28th September, which closed the correspondence between the Minister and himself, he informs the former that the step which he proposes to take " consists in actively, persistently and continually asking those who are liable to pay the £3 tax to decline to do so and to suffer the penalties for non-payment, and, what is more important, in asking those who are now serving under indentures and who will, therefore, be liable to pay the £3 tax on completion of the indentures, to strike work until the tax is withdrawn."

This is the first occasion on which, in the course of the correspondence already referred to, mention was made of the £3 tax. It was a matter, however, on which there can be no doubt that many of the Indians felt very strongly, and it had been one of the chief subjects of discussion between the Union Government and Mr. Gokhale when he visited South Africa in 1912. The feeling of the Indians on this subject had been much aggravated by the statements made to them that the Union Government had promised Mr. Gokhale that a Bill would be introduced in the next session of Parliament to repeal the tax.

When, therefore, no such Bill was introduced and when in addition the Government repudiated having made any promise to that effect, the result was that there was grave disappointment on the part of the Indian Community, especially in Natal. It is impossible for us in this enquiry to enter into the controversy which has arisen on the subject of the promise alleged to have been made to Mr. Gokhale : it is sufficient for our purpose to state that the Indians had been led to believe that such a promise had been made, and that on failure to introduce the expected legislation there was considerable feeling on their part against the Government.

On the 29th July, 1913, a mass meeting of Indians, held at Durban, passed a resolution condemning the £3 tax on ex-indentured Indians. Subsequently in a letter of the 12th August, addressed by Mr. A. M. Cachalia, Chairman of the British Indian Association in the Transvaal, to the Secretary of the Interior, stress is laid upon the failure of the Government to carry out the promise alleged to have been made to Mr. Gokhale, and it is stated that the struggle upon which the Indian Community was about to enter would be continued so long as, amongst other things, " the £3 tax upon ex-indentured men, women and children is not removed." This was a grievance which probably appealed to a far larger number of Indians than did the objections taken by Mr. Gandhi to the Immigration Regulation Act, 1913, and advantage was no doubt taken of this fact to secure that concerted action which was necessary, if the strike threatened by him, was to be in any way effective.

That this alleged grievance had considerable effect in inducing the indentured and ex-indentntured labourers to take part in the strike is scarcely open to question, though it would appear from the evidence before us that many of them were more influenced by false reports spread amongst them by persons whom it is impossible to trace. On one of the large plantations, for instance, the labourers when asked why they had stopped work, stated that they were told that the big Rajah was coming from India, who would cut off the heads of those who worked: on another plantation, that the big Rajah was going to pay them £3 a month, provided they did not work, and so on. In other places the labourers on one property ceased work because those in the neighbouring plantations had done so. The causes which led to the strike were diverse and, in many cases, strange, but amongst them there can be no question that the alleged promise of the £3 tax had a definite effect. It is, therefore, one of the subjects which properly falls within the scope of our enquiry, and the greater portion of the evidence which we heard was directed to this subject.

There were other matters affecting Indians which we were invited by certain witnesses to investigate, but which, in our opinion, did not fall within the scope of our reference. Our enquiry into alleged grievances is limited to those which in any way contributed to the strike. We have no authority to investigate and to make recommendations upon the general position of Indians in the Union, and the disabilities under which they suffer.

There was one other subject, however, upon which, though we at first felt some doubt as to whether it was within the terms of our reference, we ultimately decided to hear evidence. Complaints were made that the laws of the Union, more especially the Immigration and Licensing Acts, were being administered against Indians in a harsh and unsympathetic manner. That was one of the subjects specially referred to in a letter from Mr. Cachalia, the Chairman of the British Indian Association, to the Secretary of the Interior, dated 12th August, 1913, and published in Blue Book C.D 7111, page 26, in which he formally notifies the Government that the Indian Community purpose again to have recourse to passive resistance, and in which he states that the struggle will be continued so long as, amongst other things, " a spirit of generosity and justice does not pervade the administration of the existing laws referred to therein."

The same subject is referred to in other communications that took place between the Indian Leaders and the Government, and in his letter of the 21st January, 1914, in which Gandhi intimates to the Minister his intention not to take part in the proceedings before the Commission, he sums up the points on which relief is sought, as follows:—

(1) The Orange Free State question,

(2) The Cape Colony question,

(3) The Marriage question,

(4) Repeal of the £3 tax,

(5) An assurance that existing laws, especially affecting Indians, will be administered justly and with due regard to vested rights.

In view of these circumstances we came to the conclusion that we were justified in extending the scope of our enquiry so as to include an investigation into the subject of the administration of the Immigration and Licensing Laws.

We feel bound, however in view of the terms of reference to limit our investigation to the five subjects specified above, and to eradicate from our enquiry such questions as the following, which we were invited by various witnesses to consider:—

(a) That the Transvaal Laws prohibiting Asiatics from becoming the owners of fixed property and from acquiring rights under the Gold Law should be repealed;

(b) That it should be illegal for the Government to insert in grants and leases of land in townships in the Transvaal a clause prohibiting the transfer or sub-letting of the land to Asiatics;

(c) Such general questions as the alleged want of proper educational facilities for the children of Asiatics; their inability to carry firearms, to ride in trams in the Transvaal, etc.

None of these matters in our opinion had any effect in bringing about the strike, and most of them could only be dealt with by legislation and not by administrative action, so that we do not consider that they fall within the scope of our enquiry.

That being so, we now proceed to discuss the five subjects set forth by Mr. Gandhi in his final letter of the 21st January, 1914.

The Orange Free State Question.

This has already been referred to, and in view of the assurances given by the Minister on the subject it is somewhat difficult to understand why it has been resuscitated. The only point that can be made regarding it is, that inasmuch as under Section 7 of the Act of 1913, educated Indians entering the Free State become subject to Section 8 of Chapter 33 of the Free State Law Book, which amongst other things requires that a declaration shall be made before a Resident Magistrate, and inasmuch as it has been agreed by the Minister that no such declaration shall in future be required, it might be advisable to amend Section 7 of the Act so as to make this perfectly clear.

The Cape Entry Question.

Section 4 of the Immigration Restriction Act, 1913, defines the expression "prohibited immigrant," while Section 5 contains a list of the classes of persons, who, though falling under Section 4, are not to be deemed prohibited immigrants. At the end of this section is the following proviso:

> "Provided that nothing in this section contained shall be construed as entitling a person to whom the provisions of sub-section (1) (*a*) of the last preceding section apply to enter and reside in a Province in which he has not previously been a lawfully resident."

The effect of this proviso is to prevent, in general, Indians who reside in one Province of the Union from entering and residing in another Province. But under Section 4, sub-section (2) (*a*) it is provided that any Indian "Who at the commencement of this Act was lawfully entitled to reside in any Province shall not be deemed to be a prohibited immigrant in the Cape of Good Hope if he shows or has shown that he is able to comply with the requirements described in Section 3 (*a*) of Act No. 30, 1906." The requirements described in that section are that a person shall have sufficient education to be able to "himself write out and sign in the character of any European language an application to the satisfaction of the Minister." Consequently, any Indian residing in any of the other Provinces of the Union is prohibited from entering the Cape Colony, if through deficient education he is unable to satisfy this requirement. And the point raised by Mr. Gandhi in his correspondence with the Minister is that this legislation is an interference with the existing rights of Indians and therefore a breach of the provisional settlement of 1911, made between the Minister of the Interior and himself, inasmuch as under Act, 30, 1905, of the Cape of Good Hope, Indians born in South Africa had prior to the Act of 1913 free rights of entrance into the Cape Province in terms of Section 4 (*f*) of that Act without being subjected to any educational test.

Now, it is clear that if the provisional settlement of 1911 did in fact safeguard the existing rights of Indians, then in strict law there has been a breach of that agreement. Unfortunately, the terms of this settlement are not set forth specifically in any formal document, but are to be gathered from two letters which passed between the Private Secretary to the Minister and Mr. Gandhi on the 23rd April, 1911, and which are published in the Imperial White Book C.D. 6283, pages 3 and 4. At that time a passive resistance movement on the part of Indians in the Transvaal had been going on for a considerable period. The Minister was anxious that this should come to an end, and on the 21st April,

1911, his Private Secretary wrote to Mr. Gandhi suggesting that the "passive resistance movement, which has caused and still continues to cause considerable suffering, might now be well brought to a close." To this letter Mr. Gandhi replied on the 22nd April in a letter of some length which it is unnecessary to set out in full. In it he says "I share General Smuts' anxiety that passive resistance may now be brought to a close. May I then suggest the following for his consideration so that the suspicion that is sure to be aroused among my countrymen owing to a postponement of the solution may be allayed. An assurance should be given that 'Legislation will be passed next session repealing Act 2, 1907, subject to the reservation of the rights of minor children—and restoring legal equality as to the immigration of Asiatics into the Transvaal *and maintaining existing rights.*'" Assurances were asked on other points also, which it is unnecessary to specify. To this letter the Private Secretary replied on the same date dealing *seriatim* with the various points on which assurances were required, but making no direct reference to the demand for the maintenance of existing rights. There was no reply by Mr. Gandhi, to this letter, but it was accepted as the basis of a settlement. On the 27th April a large meeting of the Indians was held at which a resolution was carried almost unanimously "That the proposal and acceptance embodied in the correspondence between General Smuts and Mr Gandhi be accepted as a provisional settlement conditionally upon the pledges embodied in General Smut's letter of the 22nd April being carried into effect." The result of this resolution was that the passive resistance movement was thereupon brought to a close.

It has been pointed out that in the letter of the Private Secretary of the 22nd April, there was no direct assurance that existing rights would be maintained, but there is no doubt that Mr. Gandhi and the Indian Community generally understood that this was one of the terms of the settlement. This appears from many letters subsequently written by Mr. Gandhi to the Minister and specially from certain correspondence which took place between them in January and February, 1912, and subsequently in July and August, 1913. For example, in Mr. Gandhi's letter of the 24th August, 1913, he states specifically that "The correspondence setting forth the provisional settlement of 1911 protected all existing rights of the British Indians." Statements to the same effect are made in other letters, and never on any occasion was this claim repudiated by the Minister. In fact, a perusal of the correspondence leaves the impression that this was common cause between the parties, and was never the subject of controversy.

Then, if that be so it follows that by restricting the entry of Indians born in South Africa into the Cape Colony to those who can satisfy the educational requirements of Act 30, 1906, there has been a departure from the provisional settlement of 1911. At the same time it is clear from Mr. Gandhi's own letters to the Minister that there is very little substance in this alleged grievance. That this was not one of the rights which he had in contemplation at the time is clear from the fact that he himself had entirely overlooked the point until his attention was directed to it by a friend. In January and February, 1912, he had carried on a long correspondence with the Minister in which he raised various objections to the Immigration Regulations Bill, 1912, which on this question was substantially in agreement with the Act of 1913. But nowhere in his letter does he raise the question of the restriction of the right of entry into the Cape Province by an insistance upon the education test provided for by the Cape Act 30 of 1906.

His only objection to this Bill on these points was that in his opinion it made the education test for Indians entering the Cape or Natal, stiffer than it was under the existing laws of these Provinces. And in a letter of the 15th February 1912, he says, "Passive resisters can have nothing to complain of if the present legal position, namely the ability of educated Asiatics to enter Natal or the Cape from the Transvaal by passing the education tests provided by the respective laws of the Province, is retained."

If passive resisters from the Transvaal could have nothing to complain of, it need scarcely be said that Indians in Natal would have still less cause to complain. For the Provisional Settlement had special reference to the Transvaal, or as Mr. Gokhale himself puts it in a speech made by him at Bombay on the 24th October last, "as the struggle was confined to the Transvaal, the terms of compromise could only refer to the Transvaal."

No doubt Mr. Gandhi was wrong in his idea that this was the legal position, for as regards the Cape no test of any kind was required from Indians born in South Africa. But this letter is important as showing, that, apart from the technical point that there had been an interference with existing rights. Mr. Gandhi himself, zealous as he is of the treatment of Indians in South Africa, saw nothing in principle objectionable in enforcing the Cape educational test. Moreover, to show how little substance there is in this grievance reference may be made to another letter of Mr. Gandhi's dated 2nd July, 1913, in which he writes to the Minister, "As you are aware most of the Colonial born Indians have passed through the Government Indian Schools and possess sufficient knowledge to undergo the Cape examination. It is also a well-known fact that throughout the time that the Cape Act has been in force hardly any South African Indian, not belonging to the Cape, has endeavoured to migrate to that Province; the reason is that there is no scope for them there." The education test, indeed, required by the Cape Act, which has already been described, is of the simplest possible nature, and can be satisfied by any one who has had even the most elementary education. In fact, therefore, it would have very little effect in excluding Colonial born Indians even if any considerable number of them were desirous of entering the Cape Province from Natal, and we have Mr. Gandhi's own authority for the statement that in fact very few of them have any such desire.

In truth the grievance is one of sentiment rather than of substance This is what Mr. Gandhi himself says in a letter of the 29th August, 1913, to the Minister, "From the Indian standpoint I want to emphasize the fact that we were fighting for the sentiment, namely, that the liberal and reasonable view taken by the old Cape Parliament shall be left untouched." How long, however, that liberal view would have obtained had Union not taken place, may well be open to question. As the Minister said in his letter to Mr. Gandhi of the 19th August, "You will be aware also that the point was fully dicussed in Parliament last Session and the very strongest exception was taken by members representing constituencies in the Cape Province to any proposal for allowing non-educated Indians to enter the Cape." The assurance of the Minister to Mr. Gandhi to maintain existing rights could scarcely bind the Legislature to hold its hand for all future time and we have to take account of the sentiment or prejudice, call it what you will, on the part of Europeans as well as on the part of Indians. Looking at the whole subject from a practical point of view we have come to the conclusion that no good purpose could be gained by recommending that this shadowy grievance should be remedied by amending the Act of 1912, so as to restore the right of South African born Indians to enter the Cape without undergoing the educational test therein provided.

Before leaving the subject we might refer to a point to which our attention was directed by Sir Benjamin Robertson. Section 4, (2) (*a*) of the Act of 1913, which deals with the educational requirements of the Cape and Natal Provinces, makes provision for those who were, *at the commencement of the Act* lawfully entitled to reside in any Province. It was pointed out that the right conferred by that section would not strictly avail any person who became lawfully entitled to reside in any Province *after* the Act came into force, as for example, a child born after the commencement of the Act of Indians domiciled in South Africa.

It is indeed difficult to see what good purpose is served by the inclusion in the Section of the words "At the commencement of the Act," and they might very well be deleted.

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

This is the most difficult of all the questions into which we have to enquire and it raises several separate and distinct points.

(*a*) The first is as to the right of entry into the Union, of the wife and minor children of an Indian resident in South Africa. Section 5 (*g*) of the Immigration Regulation Act, 1913, excepts from the definition of prohibited immigrant "any person who is proved to the satisfaction of an immigration officer, or in the case

of appeal to the satisfaction of the Board, to be the wife or the child under the age of 16 years, of any person exempted by paragraph (*f*) of the section (that is to say any person with certain exceptions, domiciled in any Province) including the wife or child of a lawful or monogamous marriage duly celebrated according to the rites of any religious faith outside the Union." Judging from the debates in Parliament on the Bill and the evidence before us, the intention of this clause appears to have been to admit freely into the Union the wife and the children by her of any *domiciled Indian*, if she were in fact his only wife, even though she had been married to him according to the rites of a religion which recognises polygamy. The Natal Courts held, however, in the case of a woman named Kulsan Bibi, that under the words "lawful and monogamous marriage" are included only such marriages as are recognised as valid in South Africa as well as in England, that is to say "the voluntary union of one man with one woman, to the exclusion, while it lasts, of all others," and that consequently the marriage of a man with one woman under a system which recognises the right of the husband to marry another woman, was in law not monogamous but polygamous.

Seeing that the Act of 1913 is a general Act and does not deal with Asiatics *eo nomine* it is impossible to question that decision. Unfortunately the effect of it clearly is to defeat the apparent intention of the legislature, and to stigmatise as a prohibited immigrant the only wife of a domiciled Indian if she were married to him according to the rites of a religion which recognised polygamy.

There is abundant evidence, however, to show that it has never been the intention of the Government in the administration of the Act to place upon the words of Section 5 (9) their strict legal meaning.

Accordingly when Mr. Gandhi, in his letter to the Minister of the 2nd July, 1913, required from him an assurance that "the present practice of admitting one wife of the Indian immigrant, so long as she is the only one in South Africa, irrespective of the number of the wives that he might have in India, should be continued," that assurance was readily given.

In the letter of the Secretary of Interior to Mr. Gandhi, dated 19th August, 1913, he says "the present practice of admitting one wife of an Indian now entitled to reside in any Province, or who may in future be permitted to enter the Union, irrespective of the fact that his marriage to such wife may have been solemnized according to tenets which recognise polygamy, or that she is one of several wives married abroad, will be continued so long as she is his only wife in South Africa."

In the case of Kulsan Bibi, already referred to, the reason why her entry into Natal was prohibited, was, according to the evidence of the immigration officer, because her reputed husband already had a wife living with him in Natal. There was therefore no departure in that case from the recognised practice of the Department, with regard to which no complaint had been made to us. Inasmuch, however, as the practice is contrary to the express provisions of the Act, which recognises the right of entry of only the wife of a lawful and monogamous marriage, and as no other women, therefore, could legally claim the right, it is desirable in our opinion that the section of the Act in question should be amended so as to bring the law into conformity with the practice.

(*b*) The next point raised by Mr. Gandhi in his correspondence with the Minister on this subject was with regard to the right of entry into the Union of the plural wives of Indians resident in South Africa.

It is not altogether clear what is the exact extent of the claim made by him on this point. In his letter to the Minister, dated 24th August 1913, he says "All I contend is that in continuation of the practice hitherto followed, existing plural wives of domiciled residents should be allowed to enter. And this was the assurance given in the letter quoted by me in my correspondence with you."

The letter referred to by him is one of the 10th July, 1913, written by the Chief Immigration Officer in reply to one received by him from Cachalia, the Chairman of the British Indian Association, drawing attention to a recent

judgement of the Transvaal Provincial Division, and enquiring "whether it will affect the practice hitherto followed of allowing more than one wife of Mohammedan residents of the Province to enter it." By the judgment referred to it was laid down that under the Transvaal law only one wife of an Asiatic was entitled to enter that Province. The reply of the Chief Immigration Officer is as follows:

"With regard to your letter of the 5th instant, I am instructed to inform you that the ruling of the learned Judge in the case of Adam Ismail *versus* the Registrar of Assiatics regarding the immigration of the wives of Indians has been noted, and to state that if any case involving hardship is brought to the notice of the Hon. the Minister it will receive consideration." This letter is decidedly non-committal, and certainly does not bear the construction placed upon it by Mr. Gandhi in his letter of the 24th August already quoted. It is unfortunate that he did not himself appear before the Commission to explain exactly what it is that he desires in this connection. From Sir Benjamin Robertson and others, however, we gathered that the general principle as recognised in the practice of the Immigration Department of "admitting one wife of an Indian immigrant so long as she is the only wife in South Africa, irrespective of the number of wives that he may have in India" is generally accepted by the Indian community, but that it was desired that an exception should be made in favour of a limited number of men of long residence in South Africa, who have now or have had more than one wife living with them in this country, so that these wives should be allowed to go backwards and forwards to India without question. Sir Benjamin Robertson stated that he understood that there were only from 40 to 50 of such persons in Natal, that a list of them could be made, and that it would be regarded as a graceful concession if this privilege could be extended to them. Mr Dick, the Chief Immigration Officer in Natal, was examined on the subject. He informed us that up to within the last seven to ten years the practice in Natal had been to admit more than one wife of a husband resident in that Province, but that of late the right of entry had been restricted to only one wife. Where more than one wife had been admitted by the Department, the right of such wives to go backwards and forwards to India was also recognised. He thought that there might be in Natal from 50 to 100 old residents to whom this privilege had been accorded, and if it was to be continued he thought that a register should be made of them, that a period of 12 months should be given them within which to register their names and those of their wives, and that the right should be limited to those so registered and to their minor children. The period of twelve months was suggested, inasmuch as that is the time for which an identification certificate which is given to Indians visiting their native land remains in force. Consequently there would be sufficient time for any of such persons who might be absent from the country when the register was opened, to make appliction for registration after their return to South Africa.

The evidence goes to show that a similar state of affairs exists in the Cape Colony and Transvaal, though we have no accurate information as to the number of the persons concerned in these Provinces.

The concession asked for in respect of the limited number of Indians resident in South Africa is a comparatively small one, and should in our opinion be granted. With regard to plural wives who are at present lawfully living with their husbands in any of the Provinces, their case will seem to be met by Section 25 (2) of the Act, and we understand from Mr. Cousins, the Chief Immigration Officer of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope, that there would be no objection to granting them identification certificates if they desired to go to India for a visit with the intention of returning to this country. The only point that could arise as to them would be with reference to the period of their absence, inasmuch as indentification certificates lapse after the period of one year. If, however, the recommendation which is hereafter made that the period should be extended to three years is adopted, no difficulty need be anticipated regarding them. It may very well be, however, that there are women who have been in South Africa with their husbands, but who are at present in India, and in their case we are of opinion that they, with their minor children, should be allowed to join their husbands again at any time that may please them. It is chiefly with a view to these that we recommend that instructions should be issued to the Immigration Department

to open registers in the various Provinces as suggested by the Chief Immigration Officer of Natal.

(*c*) The third point that arises in connection with the marriage question has reference to the celebration in South Africa of marriages between Indian men and women in conformity with the rites of their respective religions. In his letter to the Minister of the 2nd July, 1913, Mr Gandhi writes: "As to the marriage question, in view of the Searle judgment, it is absolutely necessary to legalise Indian marriages celebrated or to be celebrated within the Union. This can be done by amending the marriage laws of the different Provinces authorising the Government to appoint marriage officers for different denominations, whose certificates as to the celebration of marriage according to the rites of the respective religions of the parties would be recognised as proper proof of marriage."

It is necessary to point out here that as regards Mohammedans provision has been made in the Cape Colony by Act 16 of 1860, and in Natal by Act 19 of 1891, for the appointment by the Governor of marriage officers for the purpose of solemnising the marriage of persons professing the Jewish faith and of persons professing the Mohammedan faith. We are informed, however, that, though both in the Cape and in Natal, after the passing of the Acts, Mohammedan priests were appointed as marriage officers, the Mohammedans have not availed themselves of the privilege to any great extent, and that for years past no appointment of marriage officers has been made. The difficulty, according to the evidence before us, is that their religion recognises the right of a man to marry as many as four wives, and they consider that they should be false to their faith if they renounced that right. A marriage contracted in South Africa before a marriage officer would necessarily be monogamous and not polygamous, and they prefer not to enter into such unions, but to accept the position that in law their marriages are not valid rather than renounce the doctrines of their religion. This is the attitude which has always been taken up by the Malays in the Cape Colony, and, as far as we know, there has been no agitation on their part for an amendment of the law so as to recognise polygamous marriages as valid.

Whether the Indians who profess religions other than the Mohammedans hold the same views on this subject seems doubtful. A witness named Aiyar, who is the editor of the Indian newspaper called the "African Chronicle," and who gave evidence before us, stated that the Indians would be quite willing to contract marriages before a priest who had been appointed a marriage officer, with full knowledge of the fact that by so doing they were entering into a monogamous and not a polygamous marriage. Whether the witness speaks with authority and represents the views of the Indians generally, we unfortunately had no opportunity of ascertaining, as the Indian community in general, other than the Mohammedan section of it, persistently ignored the Commission. From the fact, however, that Mr. Gandhi, in the letter already quoted, made a request for the appointment of marriage officers for the different denominations, we gather that he is of the same opinion as Aiyar for he must have realized that a marriage celebrated before a marriage officer would necessarily be in accordance with the laws, of South Africa, or, in other words, would be monogamous. And that this was his view at the time when this letter was written is further indicated by the following passage in it: "With reference to the marriage amendment in the new Act, I understand that only monogamous marriages will be registered, and I appreciate that nothing more can be done in law at present, but an assurance is necessary to the effect that the present practice of admitting one wife of an Indian immigrant, so long as she is the only wife in South Africa, irrespective the number of wives he may have in India, will be continued." In that passage he apparently accepts the position that only monogamous marriages can be recognised in law as valid. Whether Mr. Gandhi is still of this opinion we have had no opportunity of ascertaining from himself.

As regards the indentured Indians, however, we do not anticipate that any difficulty will arise. They apparently are quite content to contract monogamous marriages. By the Indian Immigration Act, 25 of 1891 of Natal, it is provided by Section 66 "that no polygamous marriages which may hereafter be contracted by Indian immigrants in this Colony shall be considered valid as far as this Colony is concerned, and that no polygamous marriage shall be registered by the Protector of Indian Immigrants or by any Magistrate."

Provision is then made in Section 70 for the marriage of all Indian Immigrants, except those professing the Christian religion, before a Magistrate or before the Protector of Indian Immigrants. Such marriages are registered by these officers, and are necessarily monogamous.

According to the evidence of the Protector of Immigrants the indentured Indians have no scruples against contracting such unions. During last year, he informed us, that 1,075 marriages were solemnised before himself and different Magistrates in Natal. Many of these persons are first married according to the rites of their own religion, and subsequently go through the ceremony of marriage before the Protector or a Magistrate. In respect of these Indians, therefore, there appears to be no necessity for making further provision.

When, therefore, Mr. Gandhi applied for the appointment of marriage officers amongst Indian priests, he probably had in mind Indians other than indentured labourers, who might have scruples about contracting marriages before any such official. We are informed that amongst their priests in Natal and other Provinces there are educated men of good character, by whom marriage registers could be kept. If that be so we see no reason why the request for the appointment of marriage officers from amongst their number should not be granted. The Minister, indeed, in his reply to Mr. Gandhi's letter, entirely approved of the principles. In the letter of the Secretary of the Interior of the 19th August, 1913, he writes: "Fourthly, General Smuts is prepared, when some suitable occasion presents itself for dealing with the consolidation of the marriage laws of the Union, to make provision for the appointment of special marriage officers, for denominations other than Mohammedans, upon its being shown that there is a demand by the members of such denominations for such appointment, and that there are suitable persons in the different communities on whom the appointment could be conferred." We would recommend that the necessary legislation on the lines of the Cape Act 16 of 1860 should be passed as early as possible, so that those who are desirous of availing themselves of the privilege of contracting a valid marriage before their own priests, whether such persons be many or few, should have the opportunity of doing so without further delay.

(*d*) And that brings us to the fourth and last point which is raised on this question, and which presents greater difficulties than any of the preceding.

The point is not brought out very clearly by Mr. Gandhi in his letters, but it has been elucidated by the evidence given before us, especially by that of Sir Benjamin Robertson. It has been held in more than one case in the South African Courts, and notably in what is spoken of throughout the evidence as the Searle judgment, that where a man had married only one wife under a system which recognises polygamy, such a marriage is in law a polygamous and not a monogamous marriage. The result is that, as polygamous marriages are not recognised by our law, the wife in such a case has no legal status as a married woman, and the children are illegitimate. It appears from the evidence that the Searle judgment, which was delivered in 1910, caused intense feeling in India as casting a slur upon Indian women. That judgment, however, merely laid down the law in accordance with previous decisions of the Courts, both in England and in South Africa.

In the Cape Colony it was decided, so long ago as 1860, in the case of Bronn and Fritz Bronn's executors, that children born of a marriage celebrated according to Mohammedan rites in the Colony, were illegitmate, as no valid marriage had been contracted. It was in consequence of that decision that Act 16 of 1860 of the Cape of Good Hope was passed authorising the Governor to appoint marriage officers for the purpose of celebrating the marriages of persons professing the Mohammedan faith, but, as already explained, the Malays in the Cape Province have failed to take advantage of the provisions of that Act, preferring to accept the legal position that their marriages are invalid than to renounce the right which is recognised by their religion, of marrying more than one wife.

It is almost unnecessary to point out that on this subject our law is identical with that of England, and that the status in that country of a woman married under a system which recognises polygamy is no better than it is in South Africa. So far as we know, however, there has been no demand for a change in the laws of England with the view of validating such marriages. The probable explanation

is that there is no large Indian population settled there, so that the question is not brought home to them as regards that country. But, however that may be, we are bound to consider the subject on its merits, without regard to the position in other parts of the world.

Now the suggestion, as we understand it, is that some provision should be made by legislation for legalising what are called *de facto* monogamous marriages, that is to say, the marriage of one man with one woman under a system which recognises the right of the husband to take one or more other wives. Such marriages are the rule amongst Indians of all denominations. It is the rare exception for an Indian to have more than one wife. It is more often amongst the Mohammedans that that number is exceeded, but even with them it is a matter of only occasional occurrence. And in all cases where in fact a man is married to only one woman we can see no objection to legislation validating such marriages from the date when they were contracted, *on certain conditions.*

The first condition is that such marriages should be registered before a marriage officer, whether he be a priest or a Resident Magistrate or an official specially appointed for that purpose. It is important in our opinion that a complete register of all marriages should be kept and that Indians, both men and women, who have been married according to the rites of their respective religions and who desire to avail themselves of the proposed law to validate such marriages should be required to appear before a marriage officer and apply for registration. It is not suggested that they should go through any ceremony but merely that they should satisfy the officer that their marriage is an *ipso facto* monogamous one, and should supply him with particulars of their names and ages as well as of the time and place of their respective marriages.

It is unfortunate that in India there is no system of registration of marriages, otherwise all that would have been necessary would have been to produce to the officer a copy of the register. As that, however, is impossible the necessary information for filling in the register must be obtained from the persons applying for registration. When the particulars have been entered in the register and when it has been signed by the officer the marriage should be taken to have been validated from the date when it was contracted. Provision should also be made for the filing of a duplicate original register in the office of the Minister of the Interior as is required in respect of all marriages celebrated in South Africa.

It has been suggested that a law should be passed simply validating all *de facto* monogamous marriages and not insisting upon registration. The objections to that course are obvious. In the first place registration of marriages is important from the point of view that it provides a simple means of proof of the fact that a marriage has been solemnised. In the absence of registration the only way in which a marriage can be established, when that fact is in issue, is the evidence of witnesses who were present at the ceremony or who can prove it in some other way. Serious difficulties might often arise in such cases, particularly if the marriage had been contracted many years ago, or if one of the parties chose to deny the fact.

In the second place it may very well be that there are many Asiatics who have no desire that their marriages should be validated except on their own terms and their wishes should be respected. All persons, therefore, should be entitled to elect whether they should come under the provisions of the proposed law or not, and an application for registration would be conclusive evidence of such election.

The second condition which in our opinion is essential to the validation of such marriages is that they should by registration become monogamous in law as well as in fact. All the legal consequences therefore which flow from marriage under our common law, should follow upon such registration, except in so far as it may be deemed necessary to make special provision by legislation. One result would be that thereafter the husband could not enter into any relations with another woman which would be recognised by law.

If, however, he desired to go through a form of marriage with another woman before a priest, who is not a marriage officer, according to the forms of his

religion, we see no reason why such a proceeding should be prohibited by law. It clearly would not amount to bigamy, inasmuch as a marriage solemnised before such a person would not be valid by our law, and consequently the legal requisites which are necessary to constitute the crime of bigamy would be wanting. Inasmuch, therefore, as such marriages would not transgress the provisions of the criminal law, there is no necessity for interfering with those who desire to contract them. But it must at the same time be clearly understood that the relation so created is an irregular one, which is not recognised by law, which would not confer any rights upon the woman and her offspring, and of which the first wife, if she is so disposed could take advantage.

Nor do we recommend that any legislation should be passed to recognise and legitimise such an intercourse. To do so would be to ignore the principles underlying monogamous marriages and partially to recognise polygamy. In our opinion, however, there can be no convenient half-way house between monogamy and polygamy. If the latter is to be recognised at all in respect of Asiatics, we must be prepared to go the whole length and accept it to its utmost extent. We are not prepared, however, to recommend that legislation should be passed to legitimise polygamy. That would be so serious a departure from our principles and law that we do not think that it would be endorsed by public opinion. The position is that the Asiatics have of their own accord migrated to a country where monogamy is the rule, but nevertheless they have never been restricted in the exercise of their religious rights. The Malays have accepted the situation for many years past and there has been no demand on their part for a change in the law. In truth the agitation on this subject has arisen rather in India than in South Africa. It has already been pointed out that the indentured Indians have in practice accepted the principle of monogamy, and have no scruples about contracting such marriages. Moreover, Mr. Gandhi himself in the letter already quoted above, says that he understands that only monogamous marriages will be recognised, and that he appreciates that nothing else can be done in law at present; while in another letter of the 22nd September, 1913, he says: " With regard to polygamy, I have not asked for legal recognition." The demand indeed for recognition of polygamy comes only from the Mohammedan section of the Indian community. That claim is distinctly formulated in the evidence given before us by the three delegates of the Natal Indian Congress. When asked the question whether they claimed that polygamous marriages should be recognised, the answer was:—" That is the only thing we could ask." They also stated that they would object to registration of a *de facto* monogamous marriage if the husband was thereby to be limited to one wife, as by so doing he would be false to his religion.

They also object for the same reason to becoming subject to our laws with regard to divorce. According to the doctrines of their religion, there is no necessity to apply to a Court of Justice for the dissolution of a marriage. In fact, as regards divorce the husband is the judge in his own cause. If he is satisfied in his own mind that his wife is misconducting herself, he is entitled, after warning her three times, an interval of a month taking place between each warning, to go to the priest and write out before two witnesses what is called a " Divorce Paper " setting forth his reasons for divorcing his wife.

He then utters a special word signifying " I leave her alone," and thereupon the marriage is dissolved. The paper is handed to the wife as evidence, to enable her to contract another marriage. The priest himself, it will be noted, makes no investigation into the charge, and all that is necessary is that the husband himself should be satisfied of his wife's misconduct. On the other hand the wife has no similar right to divorce her husband. All she can do is to lay a complaint before the priest, who enquires into the matter and, if satisfied that the charge is true, he summons the husband before him and if he persists in his misconduct, the priest can bring pressure upon him, to divorce his wife.

This is the effect of the evidence given before us on this subject, and this is the law which we are asked to recognise. It needs only to be stated, however, to realise how open to abuse it is, and how impossible it would be for us to accede to the request of the Mohammedans that we should recommend legislation, recognising and legalising the Mohammedan law of marriage and divorce.

It is possible, however, that, if they clearly understand that there will be no prohibition against their going through the form of marriage with one or more women after their first marriage has been registered, and that by so doing they would not be incurring any penalties, they would be prepared to accept the suggestion already made as a solution of this question. What they apparently object to is the renunciation of the rights, which they enjoy under their religion, of marrying more than one wife. Such a registration as we have suggested, however, would not require any renunciation of their rights, nor would they be debarred by law from marrying other women in accordance with the rites of their own religion, though these women could not be recognised as having any legal status as married women.

The solution which we have suggested is approved of by Sir Benjamin Robertson in his evidence. Moreover, there is precedent for it in the Natal laws with regard to the indentured Indian immigrants.

By the Consolidation Act 25 of 1891, section 68, provision is made for the registration by the Protector of Immigrants of persons who are described as married in the Immigration Lists, and such registration has the effect of validating the marriage. There is a distinct prohibition, however, in section 66 against the registration of any polygamous marriage, though by an earlier Act, 12 of 1872, provision was made for the registration of such marriages, and section 68 provides for the validation of those which had been registered at the time of the passing of the Act of 1891. A later Act of 1907 departs from the principle laid down in section 65, "That no polygamous marriage shall be registered by the Protector of Indian Immigrants or by any Magistrate," for by section 6 it is encited that "The provisions of section 68 of the Indian Immigration Law 1891 shall, as regards Indian immigrants arriving in the country after the commencement of this Act, apply to all marriages shown in the certified copies of their marriage certificates notwithstanding that any such marriage may be a polygamous marriage." And in section 7 provision is made for the registration of polygamous marriages of Indian immigrants who had arrived in the Colony prior to the commencement of the Act. The section then sets forth, "That the registration of a marriage under this section shall have the same validity and effect as the registration of marriages under the 68th section of the said Law 1891." In this Act, therefore, it will be seen that there is a distinct recognition of polygamy in the case of a limited number of indentured Indian immigrants, but as immigration from India has now been stopped this Act is no longer of any effect. The principle embodied in it, however, is one of which we do not approve, and we do not feel justified in recommending that it should in any way be extended.

There is another precedent in South Africa for the validation by registration of marriages which were invalid by law in the regulations for the Native Territories made in 1879 under the provisions of the Transkeian Annexation Act of 1877, which regulations have the force of law in those territories. Regulation 31 provides that "Any marriage celebrated according to ordinary Kaffir or Fingo forms, provided that it is registered within three months from the date of such marriage in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Resident Magistrate of the district, shall be taken to be in all respects as valid and binding.........as a marriage contract under the marriage laws of the Cape Colony."

The recommendation which we have made on this subject, therefore, is one which not only commends itself to our sense of what is right and proper in the circumstances, but it is also supported by precedent, and we feel justified, therefore, in submitting it for favourable consideration.

THE £3 LICENSE.

This is a subject upon which it is evident that considerable misapprehension exists, and it is desirable, therefore, that we should set out as shortly as possible the history and incidence of this tax. It appears that the immigration of indentured labourers from India to Natal began in 1860, and continued until 1866, when it was put a stop to for a few years. During these years, however, the want

of imported labour was severely felt by planters and others owing to the total inadequacy and unreliability of the local supply and in response to a strong demand on the part of the public the importation of indentured Indian labourers was resumed in 1874.

From that date it continued uninterruptedly until 1911 when a final end was put to it by the Government of India. The terms of the indentures under which labourers were imported were regulated by Acts of Parliament made from time to time until in 1891, an Act was passed, which is still in force, repealing all previous enactments and consolidating the law on the subject. It would appear that these Acts either before being passed, or subsequently were all submitted to and approved of by the Indian Government without whose co-operation indeed no importation of Indian labourers would have been possible. The term of indenture provided for by the Act of 1891 was for five years, at the end of which period the labourer was required to reside in the Colony for another five years before he was entitled to return to India. The idea apparently was that during the second period of five years he would re-indenture himself, but this expectation was not realized to any great extent, the majority of those who had completed their indentures preferring to settle in the country and to devote themselves to farming, market gardening, hawking or other pursuits. The result was that the number of what are known as Free Indians as distinguished from indentured labourers, increased from year to year, until at length it came to be felt that in view of the small European and the large native population in Natal the position was becoming serious, and that it was undesirable to continue to import labourers except on condition that they should return to India at the expiration of their indentures.

With this object in view a deputation consisting of Mr. Henry Binns, M.L.A. and Mr. Mason, the Protector of Indian Immigrants, left Natal in December, 1893, for the purpose of conferring with the Government of India on the subject. The delegate returned to Natal in April, 1894, and their report was published for general information under Government notice 144 of 1894, and is to be found in the report of the Protector of Immigrants for the year ending 30th June, 1894.

The main object of the deputation was to obtain the consent of the Government of India to an alteration in the terms of indentures so as to provide that the labourer at the expiration of his period of service should return to India. Interviews took place between the Natal delegates and Sir Edward Buck, Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, who was the officer in charge of Immigration, and later with Sir Anthony McDonnell, a member of the Viceregal Council. The proposals of the delegates were submitted in writing to the Government of India and were carefully considered by them. The report states that no written reply was received from the Government of India, but that they were verbally informed in substance " that there would be no objection raised to a condition being inserted in the contract to the effect that coolies must return to India at the end of their last term of indenture, provided that failure to fulfil this condition shall not constitute a criminal offence."

In view of the condition insisted upon by the Government of India, it was deemed necessary by the delegates that some provision should be made to meet the case of labourers failing to comply with the covenant requiring them to return at the expiration of their indentures, and a residence tax was suggested by them. The report states that though the delegates had not received any formal communication on the subject, it was continually discussed in the course of their conversations, and it was not anticipated that any difficulty would arise with regard to it. The immediate result of the report was the passing of Act 17 of 1895, amending the Indians Immigration Act 1891 in certain important respects. Section 2 provides that " from and after the date when this Act shall take effect, the indentures to be signed by Indian immigrants as provided by Schedules B and C of the Indian Immigration Law, 1891, referred to in Section 11 of the said Law, shall contain a covenant by the Indian immigrants in words as follows :—

" And we further agree that, after the expiration or other determination of this contract, we shall either return to India or remain in Natal

under indentures to be from time to time entered into: provided that each term of new indentured service shall be for two years, and provided further that the rate of wages for each year of indentured service after that provided by this contract shall be 16*s*. per month for the first year, 17*s*. per month for the second year, 18*s*. per month for the third year, 19*s* for the fourth year, and 20*s*. for the fifth and each succeeding year."

Section 3 reads as follows :—

" Every Indian desiring to return to India on the expiry of the first or any subsequent period of his service under any contract of indenture or re-indenture entered into under the Laws for the time being in force, shall be provided by the Indian Immigration Trust Board with a free passage to India."

Lastly by Section 6 it was provided that :—

" Every indentured Indian who shall have entered into the covenant set out in Section 2 of this Act and who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to return to India or to become re-indentured in Natal, shall take out year by year a pass or licence to remain in the Colony to be issued by the Magistrate of the district, and shall pay for such pass or licence a yearly sum of three pounds sterling, which may be recovered by summary process by any Clerk of the Peace or other Officer, appointed to get in such licence money."

The Act came into force in 1896, and was accepted by the Government of India, and thereafter all indentures entered into contained a covenant in terms of Section 2 as well as a clause in terms of Section 6.

The practice, according to the evidence, is that the contract is read over and explained to intending immigrants by the Magistrate of the district in which they are recruited, in whose presence the indentures are signed, and by whom they are witnessed, and the coolies are then taken to Madras or Calcutta, the two ports of embarkation for Natal, where they are kept in depôts pending their departure. Here the contracts are again explained to them by the agent of the Natal Immigration Trust Board, and they are constantly visited by the Protector of Immigrants of the Government of India, whose business it is to see that they understand the terms under which they are emigrating. It will be seen, therefore, that they leave India with full notice of the fact that they are bound at the expiration of their service either to return to India or to re-indenture and that, in default of so doing, they become liable to take out an annual licence to remain in the Colony for which the sum of £3 has to be paid.

It has been suggested, however, by several of the witnesses that, notwithstanding the precautions which are taken to explain the contract to the coolies, they as a rule either do not understand or at any rate do not realise the effect of this term of their service. That is the view of Sir Benjamin Robertson who, while a magistrate, has himself had considerable experience in these matters. He says: " I should say that in a great many cases they do not understand. They have no comprehension of what it means. They won't try to understand. They have no idea but to get away from India owing to some domestic or caste trouble or something of the sort." Other witnesses are of a similar opinion, but on the other hand there is a great deal of evidence to the contrary. It is clear that no satisfactory conclusion could be arrived at on this subject without the fullest enquiry amongst the labourers themselves, and that, of course, was rendered impossible by the attitude taken up by them under Mr. Gandhi's advice. We do not think, however, that upon the evidence as it stands we are justified in finding as a fact that the indentured labourers in general did not understand this term of their contract, though, on the other hand, it is impossible to say that the question is free from doubt. One thing, however, is clear, and that is that all that could be done by the Government of Natal was done to explain the real position to them, and that it was upon the express understanding already set forth that they were introduced into the Colony. It is equally clear that, whatever may be said about the coolies themselves, the Government of India, which may be regarded

as standing in the position of guardians to their ignorant subjects, accepted and acquiesced in the provisions of Act 17 of 1895, which are embodied in the indentures, and that they, at any rate were under no misconception as to the conditions under which the coolies were admitted into Natal. These are facts which it is well to bear in mind when the retention of the £3 tax is being violently denounced in India.

Passing on, we find that Act 17 of 1895 came into operation in August 1896, though it was not till five years thereafter, that is to say, at the expiration of the first indentures entered into under the Act, that it began to take effect. It would appear, however, that the object aimed at by the Act of compelling the immigrants to return to India was not attained, for only two years subsequently, *viz.*, in 1903, a second deputation left Natal to interview the Government of India on the subject. The proposal made by this deputation was that the indentures should in future be made to terminate in India instead of in Natal.

The Government of India was prepared on certain conditions to agree that it should be a term of the indenture that "after the expiration of the contract the immigrant should either return to India or remain in Natal under indentures to be from time to time entered into, provided that each term of indentured service shall be for not more than two years, and provided further that after ten years of indentured service the immigrant *must*, if so required, return to India at the expense of the Trust Board. Should he be permitted to indenture for a further period or to remain in the Colony without indenture for more than three months after the expiry of his last indenture, he shall be entitled to settle in the Colony free from all liability to any special tax or to further indenture............". It was found impossible, however, to arrive at any settlement in the matter, and the negotiations, therefore, came to an end without any result.

It is difficult indeed, to understand how the policy of repatriating the Indians at the end of their indentures could have been carried out effectively in view of the fact that the Government of India had insisted that failure on the part of an immigrant to comply with the terms of his contract should not be treated as a criminal offence. It was only by the legislature giving the Executive powers to compulsorily deport all labourers who, at the expiration of their indentures, refused to return to India, that effect could possibly have been given to this policy, and that was rendered impossible by the attitude taken up by the Government of India. And it was for this very reason that in the Act of 1895 provision was made for the taking out of a licence of £3, which it was hoped would have the effect of inducing them to return to India so as to escape this heavy annual payment.

And here we may pause for a moment to point out that the word "licence' is singularly inappropriate in connection with this annual payment. As a rule, where a statute provides for the taking out of a licence to do a particular thing, it follows as a matter of course that no person is entitled to do that thing unless he has obtained the licence, and penalties are provided to ensure his doing so. This is the case of a licence to carry on a trade or business, no one can carry on that trade who has not procured a licence, and if he does, he renders himself liable to certain penalties. Under Act 17 of 1895, however, it is not only the ex-indentured Indian who has taken out the licence who is entitled to remain in the country, but those equally who have not obtained licences, have the right to remain for the simple reason that they cannot be deported.

Nor is there any sanction to the provision on the way of a penalty upon those who fail to take out licences. It is true that section 6 provides that the amount of £3 may be recovered by summary process; but this is not a penalty, but merely a provision prescribing the procedure to be adopted for recovering the amount, and it is in fact a recognition of the right of the defaulter to remain in the country. In truth, the person who takes out the licence required by the Act is in a worse rather than in a better position than he who fails to do so. For the former is bound to pay £3 before he can obtain his licence to remain in the country, while the latter, although he is equally entitled to remain may, and very often does, evade the payment.

The fact of the matter is that though the section speaks of a licence, the effect of it really is to impose a £3 tax upon residence, which is the suggestion which was made to the Government of India by the Natal delegates who visited that country.

At the same time the word "Tax" is also somewhat out of place, for the object is not to raise revenue, but to bring pressure to bear upon the indentured Indians to induce them to return to India at the expiration of their indentures; so that the smaller the amount that is collected the more effectively is the object of the Act attained. The charge in truth is a penalty upon residence. It is as if the Government of Natal had said to the labourers: "We do not wish you to settle in the country, but we cannot prevent your doing so; if you do, however, we shall penalise you by compelling you to pay annually the sum of £3 which, though not actually prohibitive, is so heavy that we anticipate that it will have the effect of compelling you to return to India at the end of your first or subsequent indentures." That being the position it is difficult to find a word which exactly meets the case, but on the whole the word "tax" is the most convenient and appropriate, and we propose, therefore, to use it in discussing this annual charge.

Passing on, then, from this digression, and continuing with the history of the subject, we find that in 1903, the same year as the second deputation from Natal visited India, an Act was passed to amend Act 17 of 1895, by which it was provided that the children of Indian immigrants, who came under the provisions of section 2 of Act 17 of 1895, on attaining the age of majority, which is 16 in the case of boys, and 13 in the case of girls were, with certain exceptions, compelled either:—

(*a*) To go to India; or

(*b*) To remain in Natal under indentures; or

(*c*) To take out year by year in terms of section 6 of Act 17 of 1895 a pass or licence to remain in this Colony.

This, certainly, was a very drastic legislation. In the case of the indentured labourer himself, there is much force in the contention that he expressly agreed to pay the tax before he was allowed to settle in the country, and that he is bound by his agreement; but this argument cannot be heard in regard to their children. The Act, however, was acquiesced in by the Government of India, which, having accepted the legislation of 1895, apparently considered that it could not very well object to the extension of the principle.

Legislation, however, on this subject did not stop here. It was found that, in spite of this heavy tax upon residence, large numbers of the indentured labourers at the expiration of their indentures, instead of returning to India in order to escape the annual payments, preferred to remain in the country. Great difficulty, however, was experienced in collecting the tax. Accordingly, in 1905 an Act was passed prohibiting any person under certain penalties "from employing any Indian immigrant, who was liable to take out a licence to remain in the Colony, unless such Indian shall first produce to him such pass or licence, nor shall he retain such Indian as an employee in any year thereafter unless such pass or licence shall have been taken out before the 15th July in each year."

There are other provisions to the effect that "No person shall have the right at law to enforce any contract of service made in disregard to this law to charge any Indian so employed with any offence under any Act relating to Masters or Servants," and further "No hawkers' licence to trade in the Province of Zululand shall be granted to any Indian, who is required to take out a pass to remain in the country, unless the pass for the current year is produced to the licensing officer." The evidence of the Protector of Immigrants, however, is that this Act has had very little effect and is practically a dead letter.

The legislation on the subject closes with an Act passed in 1910, which provided in the first place that "It shall be in the discretion of a Resident Magistrate to release any Indian woman from payment of licence money upon the ground of ill-health, old age or for other just cause," and in the second place

that "The payment of arrears of licence money shall be suspended during the period of re-indenture or contract of service for a term of not less than two years, and that in the event of a return to India at the expiration of such contract or indenture, payment of arrears shall be waived." The effect of the first part of this Act has been that in practice the authorities have virtually ceased to collect the tax from women.

Having now reviewed the whole of the legislation on this subject, we proceed to discuss the claim made on behalf of the Indians for a remission of this tax, and in the first place we may observe that it is the unanimous opinion of all the witnesses, who were questioned on the subject, that as far as women are concerned they should be relieved from the payment of this charge. It would appear indeed from the speeches of the Attorney General of Natal, who piloted the Act of 1895 through the Legislature, that it was never intended to apply to women but only to men although unfortunately the language used was wide enough to include both males and females. In practice, moreover, the tax has not been collected from them for some time past as has been already pointed out, and during the last Session of Parliament, a Bill was introduced by the Government remitting this annual charge in the case of women. It is true that this Bill did not become law, but that was entirely due to the fact that through want of time it had to be withdrawn with a number of other Bills at the close of the Session. We have no reason to suppose that there has been any change in the policy of the Government as regards the desirability of exempting women from the annual charge, and we may assume, therefore, that apart altogether from any recommendations of this Commission effect would have been given to that policy during the present Session of Parliament.

That leaves for consideration the question whether the tax should be retained in respect of men. A certain number of these fall under the provisions of Act 2 of 1903, that is to say they are the sons of indentured labourers who were introduced under Act 17 of 1895. As regard these it is difficult to justify the legislation embodied in the Act of 1903, and we recommend that as far as they are concerned the tax should be abolished.

The case for the retention of the tax in respect of the rest is no doubt a much stronger one. These are men who were introduced on the express terms that they should at the expiry of their last indenture leave the country and that if they failed to do so, they should take out an annual licence of £3 entitling them to remain. Moreover, as has already been pointed out, the Government of India acquiesced in this legislation. These are important facts and might very well be regarded as a good answer to any demand that is made either by the labourers themselves or by the Government of India for the abolition of the tax. That, however, by no means concludes the matter. The question cannot be disposed of on this narrow technical ground; we are bound to regard it from a broader point of view and to consider whether in the general interests of the Union the time has arrived for a remission of this tax.

Now it is to be observed in the first place that this is not a general charge upon Indians like the hut tax upon natives. The explanation of this is to be found in the history of the Act which has been given above. But the fact remains that the charge falls upon only a comparatively small section of the Indian community. Eliminating women from the calculation, we find that out of a total of 54,000 men who have come into Natal under indentures since Act 17 of 1895 came into force only 10,800 are liable to the tax. Moreover in addition to the former there are several thousands of men who have immigrated to Natal otherwise than under indentures. In these are included the majority of the trading class, many of whom are men of substance, but who are entirely exempt from the payment of any special tax. The £3 licence in truth has to be taken out as a rule by the Indians who are least able to afford it.

The next observation to be made is that out of the 10,800 males who are liable to pay the tax, it is actually collected from less than a third of that number and the percentage of those who pay it appears to have been steadily falling during the last few years. In 1911, for the ten months ending March 31st 1911, the amount collected was £20,268; for the financial year 1912 it fell to

£14,241; and in 1913 only £10,273 was realised, and in these sums are included the amounts collected under the Act of 1903. This is a highly unsatisfactory state of affairs. The explanation would appear to be that not only has there been some laxness in enforcing payment but that in addition considerable difficulty is experienced in collecting the licence money. In the case of the coolie, who is in regular employment, *e.g.*, men engaged upon the Railway and industrial works, it is a simple enough matter, inasmuch as the employer as a rule, pays the charge and deducts the amount from their wages. These, however, are the exceptions and not the rule. Many of those, indeed, who are liable to the charge are in fact unable to pay it. Civil proceedings have then to be taken against them, and if the Resident Magistrate is satisfied that the defaulters have not sufficient means to pay the full amount, an order is made upon them to liquidate the debt in instalments. Failure to pay an instalment probably leads to further proceedings for contempt of Court in accordance with the provisions of the Resident Magistrates Court Act, and not infrequently they end in committals to prison with hard labour, a result which is scarcely consistent with the undertaking given to the Government of India that failure to return to India should not subject the defaulters to criminal penalties.

Many others again, in order to evade payment move about from place to place leaving a district as soon as they find that their identity is known to the police and so tend to degenerate into loafers and vagrants, whilst the sum total of their arrears grows from year to year. Attention has already been drawn to the legislation which was devised for the purpose of enforcing the payment of the tax, but as was pointed out, it has been of little effect.

Not only, therefore, is the tax most unequal in its incidence, but it is also most uncertain in its operation, and it is easy to understand that these facts cause a considerable amount of feeling on the part of those by whom it is actually paid. It must be very galling to the hard-working Indian in regular employment or to the owner of a piece of land on which he makes a precarious living, to find that not only is the well-to-do merchant free from any special charge, but that the large majority of the coolies, who, like himself, undertook to take out an annual licence, fail to do so and successfully evade the payment of the tax. It is difficult indeed to conceive of anything more demoralising or more likely to lead to attempts at evasion on their part. Is it surprising that the effect often is to induce men to wander about from district to district and so to degenerate into loafers, thus creating the very state of affairs which some of the witnesses fear will take place if the tax is abolished? The result, consequently, is to put a premium on vagrancy and to penalise the industrious labourer. Not only, therefore, is the tax, as already pointed out, objectionable in principle as being a penalty upon residence, but its incidence is such that it causes considerable irritation and discontent. We have to realise the facts that the indentured Indians have been brought here to serve our own needs, that for better or for worse the majority of them have come to stay, and that in the interests of good government it is desirable to remove as far as possible any causes of irritation.

No doubt the considerations to which attention has been drawn may be counterbalanced by others, if it could be shown that any really good or useful purpose were served by the retention of the tax. That the amount realised by it is negligible from the point of view of revenue, is clear, and it is common cause amongst those who advocate its retention as well as amongst those who are in favour of its abolition, that, if the revenue alone had to be considered, it might very well be allowed to lapse. The main contention, indeed, urged by those who are opposed to its remission is that the charge was imposed not for revenue purposes but on the ground of policy for a specific object, *viz.*, to induce indentured Indians to return to India at the expiration of their contracts or to re-indenture for a further period, and that so long as it affects the object there is no justification for withdrawing it.

Two questions here arise for consideration, (1) Whether in fact the tax does effect the purpose for which it was imposed, and (2) whether, if it does, such purpose is a desirable one. As to the first of these questions, there is considerable conflict of evidence. Many of the witnesses, amongst whom are some of the

largest employers of Indian labour in Natal, and whose testimony impressed us very favourably, hold a very strong opinion that whatever may have been the case some years ago the tax at present has no appreciable effect in inducing the ex-indentured Indians to return to their native country. And here it is well to draw attention to two very important factors which have materially changed the whole position during the last few years. The first of these is that in 1911 the Government of India finally put an end to the importation of indentured labourers into Natal, and the second is that arising mainly out of the fact that wages of re-indentured Indians have risen very considerably, and are practically double what they were a few years ago. Before 1911 the general wage for a coolie entering upon a second indenture was from 16*s.* a month for the first year and rising to 20*s.* a month for the fifth year, whereas now they can readily earn from 30*s.* to £2 per month, and frequently more than that. One effect of the stoppage of further immigration is that it is impossible in the future for a labourer who has returned to India again to immigrate to Natal, as they frequently had done previously, and this to some extent checks the number of those who avail themselves of free passages to their native land.

Probably also the rise in wages acts in the same direction, as the inducement to remain in this country is considerably greater. Another factor which seems to us to have a considerable influence in keeping the indentured Indians in the country is the treatment they receive at the hands of the employers. No complaints were made on this subject but on the contrary the evidence shows that they are well and considerately treated on the estates and other works where they are employed. But whatever the reasons may be there is no doubt very strong evidence in favour of the view that the tax itself at present has very little effect in bringing pressure upon them to return.

On the other hand, however, there are many witnesses who hold a different opinion, and undoubtedly the figures put in by the Protector of Immigrants show a considerable increase in the number of those who returned since 1901 when the tax first became operative. This must, however, be taken in connection with the fact, that during the last three years there has been a large falling-off, which in great measure is accounted for by the fact that the number of re-indentures has risen in the most remarkable manner. It is very difficult indeed to draw satisfactory inferences from the figures in the abstract, as special circumstances must clearly have operated to cause a rise or fall at certain periods.

Thus according to the figures supplied by the Protector and taking the percentage of the total number of indentures which expired in any year, we find that in 1902 the percentage of those who returned to India was 10 per cent.; in 1906 it was 18 per cent.; in 1908 it rose to 34 per cent.; in 1911 it sunk to 14 per cent.; and in 1912 it fell as low as 7 per cent. Taking the actual numbers we find that while in 1902 there were 329 male coolies returning to India, in 1908 the number was 2,117, while in 1912 it fell to 701 and in 1913 to 776. Again the percentage of those who re-indentured was 19 per cent. of the total number of indentures which came to an end in 1902; in 1904 it was only 8 per cent.; in 1906 it rose to 47 per cent.; in 1910 it rose rapidly to 70 per cent., and in 1912 it reached the high water mark of 95 per cent., falling again in 1913 to 81 per cent. These figures are eloquent testimony to the good relations which exist between the coolies and their employers, to which reference has already been made.

The variations in the percentage, it will be seen, are very remarkable and can only be accounted for by special circumstances. The great increase of re-indentures during the last three years seems undoubtedly to be mainly due to the great rise in wages caused by the stoppage of further immigration in 1911 and also accounts for the corresponding fall in the number of those who returned to India. If we are to draw any inferences from the figures, it would appear that up to a few years ago the tax had a considerable effect in inducing labourers to return to India, but that during the last few years it has in great measure ceased to have that effect.

Some rather striking evidence on the subject, however, was given by Dr. Keess, who is the Surgeon Superintendent of Indian immigrants, and who during the last ten years has accompanied the coolies in their voyages to and from India.

He informed us that he had been in the habit of questioning coolies returning to India, and that the large majority of them have told him that they have left Natal on account of the tax. It is rather significant, however, that we ourselves visited a ship at the quay in Durban, which was about to leave with a large number of coolies to their native land, and that, though we conversed with a considerable number of them, not a single one mentioned the tax as his reason for leaving Natal. This fact is somewhat difficult to reconcile with Dr. Keess' evidence, with which we were not very favourably impressed. It is very difficult indeed to come to any very decided conclusion on this subject, but on the whole we are not satisfied that the tax at present has any decided effect in inducing the coolies to return to India.

It is contended, however, that the Act 18 of 1895 had an alternative purpose, *viz.*, to induce them to re-indenture, the main object being to prevent their settling in the country as free men, and that the tax has been instrumental in securing that end. Now, while there is no doubt that there is considerable evidence in support of the allegation that the tax has had in the past an appreciable effect on re-indentures, it is open to question whether that is so at the present time. The remarkable increase in the percentage of indentures during the last three years is due, not to the tax, which has remained stationary, but mainly to the sharp rise in wages, due to the stoppage in 1911 of further immigration. That is a strong incentive to re-indenturing, the labourer being content to renew his contract, so long as he can earn good wages. Moreover, the indentured labourer has other privileges. He is entitled at the expiry of his service to a free passage to India, and that is a right which is highly valued. It is a mistake to imagine that the coolie, who has once had experience of this country, has no desire to return to his native land. On the contrary, great numbers of them never entirely abandon the intention of eventually returning to India, and before the tax was imposed there was a constant stream of coolies going back every year. The fact, therefore, that so long as he remains indentured he is entitled to a free passage, is a strong inducement to him to re-indenture.

He has a further privilege in that under section 9 of Law 25 of 1891 " He is not liable to any action or proceeding at law for the recovery of any debt or liability contracted or incurred by him during the terms of his indenture, nor can he be imprisoned for debt, and no creditor can attach his wages or levy upon his goods during the continuance of his indenture." It will be seen, therefore, that there are various inducements at present to a labourer to re-indenture at the expiration of his contract. So long then as wages remain at their present high level, and the evidence is that they are more likely to rise than to fall, we are not disposed to think that the tax in itself is required, or that it exercises any marked effect in the way of bringing pressure to bear upon them to re-indenture.

If these conclusions are sound, then it would appear that this annual charge of £3 has failed to effect the object for which it was imposed, a fact which was practically admitted by the Government of Natal when it sent a deputation to India in 1903, and if that be so, in view of the objections to it which have been already pointed out, it is difficult to see that any good purpose is being served by retaining it on the Statute Book.

If, however, we are wrong in thinking that the Act is not succeeding in attaining its object, the question would still remain whether it is judicious to retain it. There is a considerable amount of evidence to the effect that the coolie labourer can ill be spared in Natal. The position is entirely changed since 1911. Before that time there was an inexhaustible reservoir from which Indians might be drawn, so that it mattered not how many returned to their native land, as their places could be easily supplied. Now that reservoir has been closed, so that every labourer leaving Natal for India diminishes the available labour supply of the Province.

Now, it is not open to question that employers of labour in Natal have been to a very great extent dependent upon the indentured coolies. We have obtained a return from the Secretary of the Immigration Board, showing the number of

them employed in various industries in that Province, and these figures are very significant. They are as follows :—

Coal Companies	3,068
Tea and Sugar Companies	11,745
Public bodies, including Railways	2,713
Farmers	2,324
Various	2,476

In 1909, moreover, a commission was appointed in Natal to enquire into the question of Indian immigration, and in that report the following passage occurs:—

> "Absolutely conclusive evidence has been put before the Commission that several industries owe their existence and present conditions to indentured Indian labour, and that if the importation of such labour were abolished under present conditions the industries would decline and in some cases be abandoned entirely. There are sugar, tea and wattle-growing, farming, coal-mining and certain other industries, in which a considerable amount of unskilled labour is required."

If this conclusion is correct it is easy to understand that anything like a general repatriation of the whole of the 22,000 labourers in Natal at present under indenture at the expiration of their contracts would be a serious matter, and that, even if a considerable number of them left the country, the loss would be appreciably felt by the employers of labour. The majority of the witnesses, indeed, who were questioned on the subject were perfectly candid in expressing their opinion that the coolies were necessary to the industries of the Province, and in stating that they had no desire therefore to see them leave the country.

Other witnesses, however, while admitting that their presence was most desirable, so long as they remained under indenture, were apprehensive that if the tax were removed, they would become free Indians, and that their labour would then be lost. We have already expressed the view that the inducements to re-indenture are at present so great that the tax itself has very little further effect, but even if we are wrong in this, we do not share the fears of those who anticipate that the free Indians will cease to be available as labourers. It was objected that the majority of them would prefer to become independent and would devote themselves to farming, market-gardening, hawking, etc., while many of them would degenerate into loafers and vagrants.

But here again the rise in wages is an important factor in the situation. At the present wage there is not much inducement to a labourer to settle on the land where, at the best, he would be able to make only a precarious living, and as far as hawking is concerned, there is a very limited opening in that direction.

There is strong evidence, indeed, to the effect that, as long as wages remain at the present high level, the Indian who has been released from his indenture will prefer to continue as a labourer, and that the good employer who pays his men well and treats them well will have no difficulty in securing coolie labour.

No doubt, on this point, as on every other raised on this subject, there is a great conflict of opinion, but there seems to be much to be said for that view.

Many employers of labour, no doubt prefer indentured labour to free as being more constant and not so liable to fluctuation. Others, again, like Mr. Saunders, who is one of the largest employers of Indian labour in Natal, prefer free men, as he considers they are better workers and that you have more control over them; *prima facie*, one would have thought that the free Indian would be more likely to devote himself to his work than the man who was labouring under enforced conditions, but the evidence on the point is very conflicting.

We do not, however, on principle, think that it is desirable to bring any compulsion to bear upon coolies to re-indenture indefinitely. The indenture system is a very artificial one and is, we think, open to many objections as a permanent or indefinite arrangement. If a labourer at the expiration of his first service

and after five years' experience of the system, chooses voluntarily to enter into further terms of service on similar conditions there is no reason why he should not do so. But he should, in our opinion, be left free to decide for him self, and we do not, approve of anything in the way of compulsion for the purpose of securing that end. The primary object of the tax was undoubtedly to compel the coolies to return to India, and since that has generally failed, the desire on the part of some employers is to retain the tax as a lever to compel the immigrants to re-indenture so long as they remain in South Africa. Though we do not ourselves think that it has at present any appreciable effect in that direction, in so for as it may have, we are not dsiposed to look upon it with favour.

As regards the fear, which has been expressed, that many of the free Indians will become vagrants, we do not share in that apprehension. The Indian is by nature an industrious worker, and it is difficult to believe that he will prefer to pick up a precarious living as a loafer than to earn good wages as a labourer. There will, of course, be exceptions amongst them, as there are amongst all classes and conditions, but on the whole, we think that the tax, as already pointed out, has a more decided effect in the way of prompting vagrancy than release from indenture is likely to have.

It will be seen, therefore, that upon every phase of this question there are most conflicting opinions, which it is quite impossible to reconcile. The general conclusion, however, at which we have arrived, is that no good or useful purpose is at present served by this tax, and that consequently a good case has been made for its repeal. It has been impressed upon us, however, that, apart altogether from the intrinsic merits of the question, there are extraneous considerations which make it undesirable that the tax should be remitted at the present time.

It is urged in the first place that the time is inopportune, inasmuch as coming immediately after the strike, it will give the Indians the impression that the Government has yielded to pressure, and that it will, therefore, be an encouragement to them in future to resort to similar means for securing their ends. This, however, is not an argument that appeals to us. If it is right and proper that the tax should be remitted we do not think the Legislature should be deterred by such considerations from doing what it conceives to be right. Moreover, in all the circumstances of the case, and specially in view of the firm attitude taken up by the Government during the strike, we do not think that Indians will misconceive the situation, or believe that there has been any concession to pressure.

In the second place it has been urged upon us that a repeal of the tax will have a very serious effect upon the natives throughout South Africa. It is upon this ground that quite a number of the witnesses, who on the merits of the questions are in favour of its repeal, object to any legislation to that effect They fear that such legislation will lead to an agitation on the part of the natives for the remission of the Hut Tax, and that, if that is refused, that it will cause grave discontent and unrest, which will probably culminate in serious disturbances.

This is a matter which seems to us to fall outside of the scope of our enquiry. It is impossible for us at present to undertake such an investigation as would be necessary in order to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in the question. It is one essentially for the consideration for the Government, which has sources of information which are not at our disposal. Without, therefore, expressing any opinion on the subject we have thought it desirable to refer to it in view of the importance attached to it by several of the witnesses who gave evidence before us.

One last question remains, and that is, if legislation is introduced for the purpose of abolishing this tax, what form should it take? The Bill which was introduced into Parliament last Session for the purpose of remitting the tax in the case of women, provided that "Anything to the contrary notwithstanding in Act 17 of 1895 of Natal or in any other law, a female shall be exempt from the payment of the license money prescribed in that Act, but shall not thereby be exempt from the necessity of obtaining the pass or license therein prescribed, and shall in all other respects continue to be subject to the provisions of the said

Act and of every law of Natal relating to Indian Immigration." It has, however, been already pointed out that there is no sanction in Act 17 of 1895 in regard to this pass or license and, consequently, that there is no means compelling ex-indentured coolies to take out licenses. The law, therefore, can be disobeyed with impunity, and in view of that fact it is difficult to see what object is attained by insisting upon a license being taken out. It has been suggested that there are administrative reasons requiring this to be done, but what they are we do not know.

Personally, we think the best course would be simply to repeal section 6 of Act 17 of 1895 so as to leave the Indians, who fall under the provisions of that Act in the same position as those who were indentured under the Indian Immigration Act 1891.

ADMINISTRATION OF EXISTING LAWS.

We have now reached the fifth and last of the alleged grievances which have been formulated by Mr. Gandhi in his letter to the Minister of the 21st January, 1914, in which he requires "an assurance that the existing laws specially affecting Indians will be administered justly and with due regard to vested rights." The representations which have been made to us on this subject deal mainly with the Immigration and Licensing Acts, and as already stated, we propose to confine ourselves to these subjects.

THE IMMIGRATION ACT.

The complaints against the administrative methods of the Immigration Department were fairly numerous, chiefly in the Cape Colony. In respect of some of them we were not satisfied that they have been established and we do not propose to make any reference to such. There are others, however, in regard to which we are of opinion that grievances do exist and we propose to deal with these as shortly as possible.

Several representations have been made to us regarding the issue of identification certificates. These are certificates which are granted under section 25 (2) of the Act which provides that: "The Minister may also in his discretion authorise the issue of a certificate of identity to any person who is lawfully resident in the Union and who, desiring to proceed thereout with the intention of returning thereto, is for any reason apprehensive that he will be unable to prove on his return that he is not a prohibited immigrant." Regulations have been made under the preceding section regulating the issue of these certificates, prescribing the means of identification of the applicant, and setting out their form and the conditions attaching to them. The value of the certificate is that it is conclusive evidence of the right of the holder to enter the country, so that the mere production of it on proof of his identity entitles him to admission.

One of the conditions, however, is that the certificate shall be of force for one year only, and that after the expiry of that period the protection afforded by the certificate shall be deemed to have lapsed. The result is that if the holder remains away for more than 12 months the certificate is of no avail and the onus lies upon him of establishing to the satisfaction of the Immigration Officer that he is not a prohibited immigrant, a proceeding which may involve considerable delay, even if it should be ultimately successful.

Representations have been made to us that the condition limiting the certificate to one year is unreasonable; that cases of hardship have occurred where through accident or otherwise the period has been exceeded by only a few days; and it is suggested that the certificate should be unlimited in point of time. We feel, however, that a certificate in that form could scarcely have been contemplated by the Legislature under section 25, sub-section 2 of the Act, which has in view persons leaving the country for a visit and intending to return to it. At the same time we see no reason why the time should be limited to one year. An extension of the period to a term of three years would, we think, practically meet the wishes of the Indian community. Mr Cousins informs us that the original idea was that the certificate should be in force for three years, and he sees no objection to such an extension.

We, therefore, recommend that the regulations should be amended so as to provide that the certificate should remain in force for three years.

(2) On this subject complaints were further made of unreasonable delays in the Cape Town office of the Immigration Department in issuing these certificates. These complaints were no doubt somewhat exaggerated, but at the same time it seems to us that there is some substance in them.

Persons requiring these certificates have to fill in a printed form of application for the purpose of supplying information to the Department on a number of subjects. There are 19 particulars in all in the printed form, to which answers have to be given. If the form is filled in correctly, it seems clear from the details supplied to us by Mr. Cousins that no complaint can properly be made of undue delay in issuing a certificate. Thus, of 270 applications sent in during the six months ending 31st January last, 201 were granted within one day of the application being presented, 43 were granted within a week, and 26 within longer intervals, the longest being thirty days. In cases where considerable delay has occurred, it was due to failure on the part of the applicant to comply promptly with the requirements of the Department as regards proof of his claim that he was lawfully resident.

And here it is well to draw attention to a fact which constantly confronts us in this Enquiry, and that is that the Indian community itself is in great measure responsible for the stringency of the investigations which are made into applications of all kinds by the officials of the Immigration Department. That has been rendered absolutely necessary by the numerous attempts at fraud and impersonation which are constantly being made by Asiatics. We have been supplied with very startling information on this subject and the fact cannot be gainsaid. The result is that the greatest precautions have to be taken by the officials with the inevitable result that the innocent frequently have to suffer with the guilty, and that cases of hardship must occasionally occur.

To return, however, to the subject immediately under consideration, while we are not satisfied that undue delay takes place in issuing certificates in cases where the application forms are correctly filled in, we are disposed to think that delay is sometimes caused by the extreme strictness of the scrutiny to which these applications are subjected by the Officers of the Department. Very small errors in form as well as in substance in the filling in of the applications frequently lead to their rejection, with the result that a second application, and in some cases even a third has to be sent in. This necessarily leads to delay as well as to irritation, which should be avoided if possible.

The suggestion which we have to make on this subject, however, involves other representations which have been brought before us, and with which it is desirable to deal before setting forth our recommendations.

(3) It is complained that there is no official interpreter attached to the office of the Immigration Department in Cape Town or any person in it who understands the Indian languages. Consequently, the practice is in all matters involving a knowledge of these languages to engage the services of one of several Indian residents in Cape Town, all of whom are Immigration agents, that is to say, persons whose occupation it is to transact business with the Department on behalf of their clients. Strong objection was taken to the employment of these Immigration agents as interpreters.

Complaints are made against them that they are unreliable and that they charge most extortionate fees. Similar complaints were made to a Select Committee of the Legislative Council that sat in 1907, 1908 and 1909, to enquire into the working of the Immigration Department. Allegations were made that through the instrumentality of these Immigration agents, Asiatics were illegally admitted into the country and charges of bribery and fraud were brought against the officials of the Department. These matters were referred to the Resident Magistrate for investigation, and after an exhaustive enquiry he came to the conclusion that the allegations laid against the officials had failed, but that "exorbitant charges have been made by persons (outside the public service)

employed by or on behalf of immigrants to transact business with the Department." Amongst the persons against whom these accusations were made are three or four of these who are now engaged by the Department as interpreters, but there is no express finding by the Magistrate either inculpating or exculpating any of them by name. There is no doubt very strong feeling on the part of those who gave evidence before us, against these persons, but it has been quite impossible for us to conduct an investigation into these matters.

On principle, however, we think it is undesirable for the Department to employ as interpreters, persons who carry on business as Immigration agents. In our opinion an interpreter should be attached to the staff, who should be a whole-time officer. It is suggested that considerable expense would be incurred by such an appointment, and that his duties as interpreter would occupy only a very small portion of his time. As regards the former objection, however, we do not think that it should stand in the way of a reform which we consider most desirable, and with regard to the latter, there is no reason why the official should not be employed upon other duties in the office.

In the Durban office there is an Indian interpreter attached to the staff, who is paid a salary of £90 per annum. The representation made to us is that a European interpreter should be appointed but we see no reason for confining the appointment to Europeans. It would probably be found impossible to secure a suitable person at the salary paid in Durban, but if it cost double the amount, the money would in our opinion be well spent.

One advantage of having such an official in the Department is that he would be able to assist applicants for permits, certificates, etc., in filling in application forms. We see no reason why the applicants should not themselves appear at the office and why their forms should not be filled in by a clerk on information supplied by the applicant. That is the system which is adopted in Durban, and we strongly urge that it should be followed here. Mr. Cousins informs us that some years ago, this was the practice in the Cape Town office but that it had been discontinued. In his opinion the clerks in the office were doing work which the Government was not justified in doing and which should have been done by the applicant himself. We do not hold, however, the same rigid views as Mr. Cousins does on this subject. Seeing that a great many of the applicants are ignorant men, who do not know the English language and who cannot themselves fill in the forms, and in view, moreover, of the fact found by the Resident Magistrate that exorbitant charges are often made by Immigration agents, we think that every assistance should be given to applicants by the officials of the Department and that they should, as far as possible, be released from the necessity of employing agents to transact their business. Indeed, the Immigration Officer at Durban complained of the employment of such agents and stated that the work of the office would go on much more smoothly and expeditiously if such agents were not employed.

We would recommend, therefore :—

(1) That an interpreter should be appointed to the office of the Immigration Department in Cape Town.

(2) That applicants for permits, certificates, etc., should be permitted and indeed encouraged to appear personally at the Immigration Office, and that on their request the application forms should be filled in by a clerk in the office upon information supplied to him by such applicants.

These recommendations are in accordance with the practice which is followed in the Durban office, and if they are adopted a stop should be put to many of the delays which at present take place as well as to the necessity of Indians employing Immigration agents in connection with any business which they may have to transact with the Department.

(4) It is also complained by Indians in Cape Town that, though as a general rule, for purposes of identification, applicants are required to furnish their photographs and thumb impressions, in some cases at the discretion of the Immigration

Officer they are called upon to give in addition the prints of the other fingers. It is admitted that the thumb impressions are sufficient means of identifying the holder of a certificate, and that the only object of taking the full impressions is for the purpose of classification. As there is no provision in law, however, for making any such classification, we recommend that this practice should be discontinued.

(5) A further complaint which came from the Transvaal was that in the case of persons residing in country districts, it was necessary for them, if they desired to visit another Province, to go first to Pretoria and make personal application for the necessary permit, and it was suggested that the Resident Magistrates of the various districts should be appointed Immigration Officers for the purpose of issuing such permits. Unfortunately, we had no opportunity of examining the Immigration Officer of the Transvaal on this subject, but Mr. Cousins informed us that in the Cape Colony there was no such necessity; that a communication from the Resident Magistrate of the district, recommending the applicant, is a sufficient authority in all but most exceptional cases, for the issue of such permit by the Department; that the permit is forwarded to the Resident Magistrate to deliver to the applicant; and that in cases of urgency a telegram would be sent which would be sufficient authority for him to go from one Province to the other. Mr. Cousins, however, objected for administrative reasons to giving the Resident Magistrate authority to issue permits. It is somewhat difficult to see the force of this objection, seeing that this recommendation is in practically all cases acted upon as a matter of course.

The Resident Magistrate of the district in which the Indian resides, as a rule is in a better position to judge whether the applicant is a fit and proper person to be allowed to visit another Province, and whether the circumstances are such as to warrant the issue of a permit to him. We would recommend, therefore, that the Resident Magistrates should be granted authority to issue these permits. If, however, on administrative grounds this proposal is open to serious objections, we recommend that some other simple method should be devised which would enable an Indian in a country town to obtain a permit with as little delay as possible and without any necessity of himself appearing before the Immigration Officer of the Province.

(6) Another point upon which representations were made to us was with regard to the charge of £1 which is made for the issue of an identification certificate or of a temporary permit. It was represented to us in Natal that in cases where it was found necessary to extend the temporary permits, a charge of £1 was made for each further period. In the Cape Province, no fee is charged for an extension of a permit. In our opinion, the charge is an unnecessarily high one and we recommend that it be materially reduced and that a uniform practice be introduced throughout the Union, that no charge be made for extension.

(7) A further complaint with regard to these permits is that the Immigration Officer in the town where the applicant resides, upon application made to him, before issuing the permit, first communicates by wire with the Immigration Officer of the Province to which the applicant desires to go for the purpose of discerning whether he has any objection to its issue. In this way considerable delay sometimes takes place, and it is difficult to find any satisfactory reason for this practice. If the Immigration Officer of the Province in which the applicant resides is satisfied that the permit should be granted, we can see no reason why he should not issue it at once. Mr. Cousins quite agrees in this view, and we recommend that in future the practice should be changed accordingly.

(8) Another objection was to the practice of requiring a deposit to be made by the person to whom a temporary permit is issued.

We can quite see the necessity for this in most cases, but we think that an exception might well be made in the case of Indians of standing, who are well known to the Department or to the Resident Magistrate, and as regards whom there need be no apprehension that they will not return to the Province in which they are at present residing.

(9) Another complaint which refers only to the Natal practice, is in reference to what are called domicile certificates, which were issued under the Natal Immigration Act, 30 of 1903, to Indians who desire to leave the country on a visit. These domicile certificates, are now superseded under the new Act of 1913 by the identification certificates already referred to. The latest form of the domicile certificates has on its face the thumb impression of the holder, which provides a simple and efficient means of identifying him. It is objected, however, that when the holder of one of these certificates on his return to Natal presents it to the Immigration Officer, the latter is not satisfied merely with a comparison of his thumb impressions with those on the certificate, so as to establish his identity, but insists upon making an independent investigation into the question of whether he had acquired a domicile in Natal before his departure to India. The result is that in many cases considerable delay is caused before the holder is allowed to land and that it is open to the Immigration Officer to refuse him admission and to treat him as a prohibited immigrant.

In our opinion the holders of these certificates have a just cause of complaint. It must be presumed that, before a domicile certificate has been issued to an applicant full enquiry has been made by the Department, and that no certificate is granted except upon satisfactory proof of the right of the immigrant to enter the country. To institute a second and independent enquiry into the fact of his domicile is unfair to him. Had not the certificate been given to him in the first instance, he would in all probability not have left the country, but having done so on the strength of the certificate, he should not be prevented from returning. Moreover, if on the second enquiry a different conclusion is arrived at as to the fact of domicile, it is quite possible that the first decision may have been right and the second wrong.

We recommend, therefore, that domicile certificates which have been granted by the Immigration Department should be treated as a conclusive right of the holder to enter the Colony as soon as his identity is established.

(10) The last point to which our attention was drawn was in connection with wives and children in India of Indians domiciled here, coming to join their husbands and fathers. The complaint was that in all instances where permits are not held it cannot be ascertained until the arrival in Cape Town whether the wives and children will be allowed to land, and in many cases this permission has been refused after the expense of bringing them here has been incurred. Many instances were given to us by the Immigration Officers both in Durban and Cape Town of attempts at fraud and impersonation in connection chiefly with the admission of children. The difficulty in these cases is to ascertain whether those who seek admission are in reality the wives and children of the men who claim to be their husbands and fathers.

It has been suggested to us that it would be more satisfactory if the enquiry as to the genuineness of the claims were made in India, instead of in South Africa, and we are disposed to agree in that suggestion.

We should accordingly recommend that an arrangement should, if possible, be arrived at with the Government of India, whereby an official enquiry should be made by a magistrate or other Government official of the district in which the women and children reside. If, after investigation he is satisfied that they are the wife and children of the man who claims to be their husband and father, he should give a certificate to that effect, and such certificate if properly authenticated should be accepted by the Immigration Officer as conclusive evidence of the fact. The certificate should, of course, bear the thumb impressions of those to whom it refers, so that their identification can be established without difficulty.

We have now dealt with all the representations which have been made to us on the subject of the administration of the Immigration Laws, as to which we feel justified in making any recommendations.

LICENSING.

Representations were made to the Commission regarding the administration of the Acts with reference to the grant of licenses to carry on trade or business

in the Cape Colony and in Natal. In the former Province, the issue of a new general dealer's license within a Municipality is in effect under the control of the Council. For under Act 35 of 1906, no such license can be granted to an applicant by the Revenue Officer, unless he produces to such officer a certificate from the Council allowing the issue of the license. In order to obtain the necessary certificate, application must be made to the Council on a printed form. The application is considered at the next ordinary meeting of the Council or at a special meeting called for the purpose, and must be granted unless two-thirds of the members voting and forming a majority of all the members are opposed to the issue.

The complaint made to the Commission is that it is the avowed policy of the large majority of the City Council of Cape Town to refuse as a matter of course all applications sent in by Indians. At the request of the Commission, Mr. Finch, the Town Clerk, appeared before us to give evidence on the subject. He informed the Commission that, though it would, perhaps, be difficult to say that such was the avowed policy of the Council, it undoubtedly was the practice. That being so, it follows that at present it is practically impossible for an Indian to obtain a new general dealer's license within the Municipality of Cape Town. As regards the annual renewal of licenses, however, no certificate is required, and these are granted as a matter of course.

It is important, however, to bear in mind that the practice referred to applies only to general dealers' licenses. No certificate from the Council is required for the issue of a butcher or baker's licence and no license at all is required for a shop in which South African produce only is sold.

Moreover, the number of general dealers' licenses, at present held by Indians within the Cape Municipality is very considerable, and these can be renewed annually without difficulty. These facts do, to some extent, mitigate the undoubted severity with which Act 31 of 1906 is administered at present by the City Council of Cape Town.

We do not, however, see our way to making any recommendations on this subject which are likely to be of any use. So long as the law leaves the control of the issue of these licenses in the hands of Municipalities, it is impossible to interfere with them in the exercise of such control. If the right to grant such licenses was vested in a Government official, something might be done in the way of giving him administrative directions on the subject. No such directions, however, can be given by the Government to the Council of a Municipality, and the only way in which any relief could be given would be by amending the law and taking the control of the issue of licenses out of the hands of the Municipality. It has, however, been already pointed out that in this branch of our enquiry we are dealing only with the administration of the existing laws and not with proposals of new legislation. Moreover, even if the suggestion to alter the law did fall within the scope of our enquiry, we feel that any recommendation to deprive the Municipality of the control of licenses would be opposed to public opinion and would, therefore, be wholly ineffective. We do not, therefore, see our way to make any recommendation to remedy this grievance.

No evidence was laid before us as to the administration of the licensing laws in other towns of the Cape Colony or in the country districts, and we have, therefore, no observations to make on that subject.

As regards Natal, the system is somewhat different from that which obtains in the Cape Colony. It appears that in the boroughs and townships, general dealers' licenses are granted by licensing officers, who are appointed by the Town Councils. An appeal lies from the refusal of the licensing officer to the Town Council. As regards renewals of licenses, these are not granted as of course as in the Cape Colony, but in these cases a final appeal lies from the Town Council to the Supreme Court. The evidence before us is to the effect that the Act is not so strictly administered against Indians in the Natal boroughs as it is in Cape Town, but that it is becoming more and more difficult for Indians to obtain new licenses, except in those quarters of the towns which are inhabited almost exclusively by them, and which may be regarded as Asiatic reserves. In some

other parts of the towns it is almost impossible now for Indians to obtain new licenses.

As regards the rest of Natal outside of the boroughs and townships, there is one licensing officer who is a Government official, and from whose decision an appeal lies to the licensing board. His policy towards Indians is far more liberal than that of the licensing officers in the boroughs. In fact, he informs us that he makes no distinction between Europeans and Indians. When applications are made for new licenses an opportunity is given to any one to object to the grant, and if objections are lodged, a day is set apart for the hearing of the application. The parties then appear before the licensing officer and are often represented by counsel. The procedure is the same as in a case heard before a Magistrate, and the licensing officer gives a judicial decision. A fact of some interest which was elicited from this witness is that, where applications for new licenses are made by Indians, more than 50 per cent. of the objections come from other Indians.

We had no complaint regarding the grant of new licenses from this licensing officer, the complaints being directed entirely against the administration of the Act in the boroughs and townships. We do not see our way, however, to make any recommendations on this subject. Nothing can be done which would be of any effect except by legislation, and for the reasons already given when dealing with the grant of licenses in Cape Town, we are unable to suggest any amendment of the law.

We have now dealt with all the grievances formulated by Mr. Gandhi in his letter to the Minister of the Interior, but before closing we think that it is desirable to summarise the various recommendations that appear in different parts of the Report.

Some of these recommendations will require legislation to give effect to them whilst others can be sufficiently dealt with by administrative action.

They are as follows:—

1. Section 5 (*g*) of the Immigration Regulation Act of 1913 should be amended so as to bring the law into conformity with the practice of the Immigration Department, which is " to admit one wife and the minor children by her of an Indian now entitled to reside in any Province or who may in future be permitted to enter the Union, irrespective of the fact that his marriage to such wife may have been solemnised according to tenets that recognise polygamy, or that she is one of several wives married abroad, so long as she is his only wife in South Africa."

2. Instructions should be given to the Immigration Officers to open registers in each Province for the registration by Indians of, say, three or more years' residence in South Africa, who have at present or have had in the past more than one wife living with them in South Africa of the names of such wives who are to be free to travel to and from India with their minor children so long as the husband continues to reside in this country.

3. There should be legislation on the lines of Act 16 of 1860 of the Cape Colony making provision for the appointment of Marriage Officers from amongst Indian priests of different denominations for the purpose of solemnising marriages in accordance with the respective religions of the parties.

4. There should be legislation for the validation by registration of existing *de facto* monogamous marriages, by which are understood marriage of one man with one woman under a system which recognises the right of the husband to marry one or more other wives. Directions as to the mode of registration and particulars to be entered in the register might be given by regulations framed under the Statute.

5. Section 6 of Act 17 of 1895 of Natal which requires certain Indians to take out year by year a pass or license to remain in the Colony and which provides for the payment of £3 a year for such license should be repealed.

6. The conditions under which identification certificates under the Immigrants Regulation Act, 1913, are issued should be amended so as to provide that such certificates shall remain in force for a period of three years.

7. An interpreter should be attached to the Office of the Immigration Department in Cape Town who should be a whole-time officer.

8. Application forms for permits, certificates, etc., from the Immigration Department should be filled in by a clerk in the office upon information supplied to him by the applicant, if the latter so desires.

9. The practice at present existing in the Cape Town office of this Department of taking, in certain cases, the prints of all the fingers of both hands instead of the thumbs only should be discontinued.

10. The Resident Magistrate of a district in which there is no Immigration Officer should have authority to issue temporary permits to Indians residing in his district who desire to travel from the Province in which they are living to another Province of the Union.

11. The present fee of £1 for an identification certificate or a temporary permit should be materially reduced, and no charge should be made for any extension.

12. The present practice of the Immigration Officers of one Province of communicating by telegraph with the Immigration Officer of another Province when an application is made by an Indian for a permit to travel from one Province to the other should be discontinued.

13. Domicile certificates which have been issued to Indians in Natal by the Immigration Officers of that Province, and which bear the thumb impression of the holder of the permit, should be recognised as conclusive evidence of the right of the holder to enter the Union as soon as his identity has been established.

14. An arrangement should, if possible, be made with the Government of India for the holding of official enquiries by the Magistrate or other Government official in the case of women and children proceeding from India to join their husbands and fathers in South Africa. If on enquiry the official is satisfied that the women and children are the wife and children of the man in South Africa whom they claim as their husband or father, a certificate should be given by him to that effect, and such certificate should be treated by the Immigration Officers as conclusive evidence of the fact stated in it.

In conclusion, the Commissioners desire to record their high appreciation of the services of their Secretary and of the great assistance which they received from him.

CAPE TOWN;
The 7th Day of March 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week. During official year 1912-13.	Mean Mileage worked. 1913.	Mean Mileage worked. 1914.	Total earnings for week ending 18th April 1913.	Total earnings for week ending 18th April 1914.	Earnings per mile open for week 1913.	Earnings per mile open for week 1914.	Total earnings from 1st April to 18th April 1913.	Total earnings from 1st April to 18th April 1914.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
State and Guaranteed Railways.												
5' 6" gauge. Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	319	2,531	2,669	8,71,135	8,17,000	344	306	21,75,031	21,99,000	23,969	...	
Bezwada Extension	356	21	21	8,012	10,100	383	481	20,995	31,230	10,205	..	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	666	946	999	8,07,390	8,21,000	853	822	20,28,872	21,31,000	1,02,128	..	
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	430	1,578	1,576	5,94,900	6,00,000	377	381	15,17,150	15,26,000	8,850	...	
East Indian	793	2,484	2,550	21,57,792	21,62,000	869	848	55,35,152	55,83,000	47,848	..	
Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	626	2,471	2,537	19,22,561	18,54,000	778	731	45,89,630	47,57,000	1,67,361	..	
Agra-Delhi Chord	339	126	126	43,139	50,700	342	402	1,00,669	1,11,000	10,031	..	
Baran-Kotah	86	40	40	2,374	3,000	59	75	7,012	8,000	988	...	
Bhopal-Itarsi	586	57	57	41,956	27,000	735	479	1,00,216	70,000	...	30,245	
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	259	2,585	2,585	8,16,213	8,40,000	316	325	20,85,516	21,37,000	51,484	...	
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	446	3,806	4,012	16,62,178	15,20,000	437	379	42,45,299	38,70,000	...	3,75,299	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	295	1,600	1,600	5,60,704	4,36,000	350	273	12,97,724	10,93,000	...	2,04 724	
Cawnpore-Banda (*a*)	..	...	33	...	1,700	...	52	.	4,400	4,400	...	(*a*) Opened from 21st April 1913.
Hardwar-Dehra	267	32	32	12,075	9,900	377	309	28,467	21,600	...	3,867	
3' 3⅜" gauge. Assam-Bengal	158	805	812	1,11,702	1,25,000	139	154	2,87,234	3,24,000	36,766	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	328	1,828	1,828	5,80,389	6,05,000	317	331	14,18,469	15,40,000	1,21,531	...	
Burma	280	1,545	1,552	4,67,639	5,20,000	303	335	12,75,353	14,56,000	1,80,647	...	
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	209	124	124	32,629	22,800	263	184	83,904	50,000	...	33,904	
Lucknow-Bareilly	153	298	309	49,483	54,600	166	177	1,28,401	1,39,000	10,599	...	
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields, 5' 6")	172	411	411	73,925	75,100	180	183	1,88,886	2,14,000	25,114	...	
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	379	1,396	1,454	5,81,192	5,60,000	416	385	14,50,782	14,34,000	...	16,782	
Travancore Branch	147	108	108	15,823	15,000	147	139	38,804	38,400	...	404	
Tirhoot	242	792	791	2,25,914	2,32,000	285	293	5,64,077	5,88,000	23,923	...	
2' 6" gauge. Jorhat (Provincial)	78	32	32	2,040	1,900	64	59	6 030	5,400	...	630	
TOTAL	415	25,616	26,258	1,16,41,255	1,13,64,100	454	433	2,91,74,009	2,93,34,000	1,59,991	...	
All other Railways.												

Gauge												
5' 6" gauge.	Amri-Patti	[illegible]	56	56	11,143	14,000	199	[illegible]	33,472	36,000	2,528	...
	Bhopal-Ujjain	[illegible]	114	114	20,063	22,000	176	[illegible]	50,188	58,000	7,812	...
	Bina-Goona Baran	71	148	148	11,739	12,000	79	81	33,856	37,000	3,144	...
	Delhi-Umbala-Kalka	332	192	192	66,435	71,400	346	372	1,83,128	1,88,000	4,872	...
	Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	104	16	16	3,323	2,000	208	125	8,758	6,000	...	2,758
	Jullundur Doab	...	33	103	2,354	6,000	71	58	6,849	16,000	9,151	...
	Khanpur-Chachran	25	22	22	764	900	35	41	2,365	2,900	535	...
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	182	79	79	17,776	16,000	225	203	45,575	41,000	...	4,575
	Nagda-Ujjain	169	34	34	6,608	6,500	194	191	16,992	16,500	...	492
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	341	334	334	1,17,528	1,27,000	352	380	3,19,661	3,38,000	18,339	...
	Petlad-Cambay	172	34	34	6,846	6,600	201	194	17,604	17,000	...	604
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	348	108	108	35,240	28,000	326	259	98,186	68,000	...	30,186
	Southern Punjab	230	425	425	93,473	90,000	220	212	2,56,724	2,27,000	...	29,724
	Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	142	155	155	29,908	20,000	193	129	78,368	60,000	...	18,368
	Sutlej Valley	47	208	208	9,955	15,000	48	72	31,393	35,000	3,607	...
	Tapti Valley	176	155	155	34,041	33,000	220	213	87,534	84,600	...	2,934
	Turkesaur	333	22	22	16,407	15,000	746	682	37,590	32,000	...	5,590
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	2,695	2,400	79	71	6,930	6,200	...	730
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmakhed Extension)	76	89	89	10,073	9,600	113	108	25,902	24,700	...	1,202
	Bengal and North-Western	182	1,200	1,239	2,42,443	2,26,000	202	182	6,07,143	5,84,000	...	23,143
	Bengal-Dooars	181	153	153	19,457	25,800	127	169	49,617	53,800	4,183	...
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	124	52	52	7,557	8,000	145	154	19,324	20,900	1,576	...
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	150	194	227	32,071	37,800	165	167	78,824	87,400	8,576	...
	Cooch Behar	163	33	33	7,951	5,100	241	155	16,988	14,700	...	2,288
	Dibru-Sadiya	299	86	86	28,857	28,800	336	335	72,857	73,000	143	...
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi)	78	184	184	22,134	20,400	120	111	56,916	52,200	...	4,716
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	121	[illegible]	220	31,792	32,500	151	150	75,508	79,400	3,892	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	192	442	442	96,565	1,22,000	218	276	2,44,382	3,13,000	68,618	...
	Jaipur	87	73	73	5,852	5,900	80	81	15,048	15,200	152	...
	Jamnagar	90	54	54	7,440	5,000	138	93	17,425	15,800	...	1,625
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	107	995	1,057	1,23,462	1,12,000	124	106	3,17,475	2,26,000	...	91,475
	Junagad	93	113	113	15,104	15,500	134	137	33,083	40,600	7,517	...
	Kolhapur	[illegible]	29	29	8,229	9,300	284	321	21,045	22,600	1,555	...
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	40	100	100	4,347	5,500	43	55	11,176	11,700	524	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	148	93	93	13,958	13,100	150	141	35,892	30,800	...	5,092
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	132	55	55	8,824	10,100	160	184	18,031	27,900	9,869	...
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	143	268	268	46,725	36,700	174	137	1,12,121	96,800	...	15,321
	Sangli	146	5	5	863	1,000	173	200	2,206	2,600	394	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	187	65	65	15,937	15,100	245	232	39,277	38,800	...	477
	Tanjore District Board	175	103	103	22,859	21,800	222	212	56,590	56,000	...	590
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	95	67	67	6,209	5,700	93	85	15,966	15,000	...	966
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	96	116	116	30,501	29,900	203	258	78,432	1,26,000	47,568	...
	Champaner-Shivrajpur	92	20	20	2,947	1,800	147	50	7,578	5,100	...	2,478
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	89	118	142	17,913	16,500	159	116	46,062	42,200	...	3,862
	Godhra-Lunavada (b)	...	...	24	...	900	..	37	...	2,400	2,400	...
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	14	26	26	693	600	27	23	1,782	1,500	...	282
	Murtajapur-Ellichpur (c)	...	...	48	...	7,000		146	...	15,000	15,000	...
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	...	28	28	2,289	2,200	82	79	5,886	6,300	414	...
	Rajpipla	62	37	37	3,525	3,500	95	95	9,072	9,000	...	72
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	430	51	51	27,349	27,000	536	529	65,007	65,000	...	7
	Pipar-Bilara	...	25	25	481	600	19	24	1,236	1,300	64	...
	TOTAL	163	7,254	7,563	13,50,708	13,50,900	185	179	34,73,024	34,45,900	...	27,124
	GRAND TOTAL	350	32,870	33,821	1,29,91,563	1,27,15,000	395	376	3,25,47,033	3,27,79,500	1,32,867	...

(b) Opened from 5th December 1913.

(c) Opened from 1st December 1913.

Simla, the 30th April 1914.

C. F. ANDERSON, *Major, R.E.*,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla*.

Registered No. C-696.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th March 1914.

On and after the 4th April and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. After the 28th March all notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India."

Rates of Subscription.	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	8	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V and VI, or Supplement	0	4	0

A special price will be fixed for specially heavy issues of the *Gazette* or any particular Part.

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India.*

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 2nd May 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

April 20.

1606. G. Grilhé. *Improvements in or relating to valveless pumps for producing a vacuum.*

1607. J. Bromet, F. Thorman and H. C. Wood. *An improved process and apparatus for drying sewage sludge and the like.*

1608. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Ld. *Improvements in or relating to mechanism for producing low quads or spaces in type casting machines.*

1609. E. S. Luard. *Improvements in or relating to vacuum brake apparatus.*

April 21.

1610. K. Norris & Co. *A kneader.*

1611. O. P. B. Pearson. *Wire compensator.*

April 22.

1612. Whitehead Morris & Co., Ld. and E. H. Farmer. *Improvements in and relating to methods and processes for printing more especially for bank notes, bonds and the like.*

1613. C. Watson. *Improvements in automatic or like couplers for railway and like vehicles.*

April 25.

1614. A. M. Robertson & R. E. Bury. *An improved form of vacuum brake piston rod.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India,* give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1015. Dr. T. Oelenheinz. *Improvements in treating the tobacco-plant.*

1230. I. Shanker, Kishanlal & Bankeylal. *Improved padlock.*

1416. H. Leitner. *Improvements in means for controlling electric circuits.*

1444. G. B. Bowles. *Improvements in or relating to brake mechanism suitable for railway vehicles.*

1464. A. Pinder and T. Pinder. *A machine for at once shewing the weight of any article put on it.*

1527. H. Kummer. *Hollow concrete I beams with double or single web for floors, roofs and walls.*

1553. W. Jackson. *Improvements in tea-leaf rolling machines.*

1554. General Electric Co. *Improvements in and relating to voltage control of electric circuits.*

1556. H. P. Haas. *An elastic packing for vehicle wheels.*

1557. H. P. Dwyer. *An improved oscillator for generating electro-magnetic waves for use in wireless telegraphy, telephony, and for other purposes.*

1559. J. C. Martins. *Improvements in friction gearings.*

1560. G. Yseboodt and R. H. Mautsch. *Improvements in and relating to block signalling arrangements and the like.*

1563. H. C. B. Christopherson and C. A. Johansson. *Improvements in or relating to pulley blocks.*

1566. W. G. Wheatley & C. G. L. Judge. *A new or improved machine for automatically weighing and discharging tea, grain, coal and the like substances.*

1568. General Electric Co. *Improvements in and relating to liquid rheostat.*

1569. General Electric Co. *Improvements in and relating to vacuum tubes.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

815. J. Pointu. *Improvements in multi-colour looms.*

1150. L. Bradford. *Improvements in the separation of metallic sulphides.*

1276. R. Kenny. *A shikar or bivouac tent.*

1283. L von Jaraczewski. *Process for the production of a filter stuff by the employment of coal or similar filter materials.*

1367. E. J. Trypani. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for ginning or treating cotton and other fibres.*

1408. W. C. Kenny. *Line clear pickup and delivery apparatus.*

1419. C. Piazza. *Ice-chest or refrigerator.*

1459. J. Stone & Co., Ld. *Improvements in hinges and means for securing the doors or hinged sides or ends of railway wagons, and other vehicles.*

1466. W. B. Gray. *Resilient wheel.*

1467. C. H. McConnel. *Folding wardrobe.*

1482. R. S. Dickie. *A method for the transport of petrol or motor spirit.*

1488. T. Coleman and F. Coleman. *Improvements in or relating to means for drying and heating sand, grit or other materials.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

553. Larymore and Manuel.
1143. Perfect.
1211. Minerals Separation Ld.
1296. Turner, Hoare & Co.
1306. Hall.
1350. Alexander.
1359. Rawlins.
1360. Auto Strop Co.
1363. Hill's Patent Motor Vacuum Road Cleanser, Ld.
1364. Revel Père & Fils.
1365. Simmen.
1366. Simmen.
1368. Corrie & Ashcroft.
1369. General Engineering & Construction Co., Ld.
1370. Marudisetya.
1372. Pinder & Pinder.
1376. Irwin.

PATENTS SEALED.

834. Printer.
865. Printer.
1254. Webster.
1311. Woodington & Coles.
1329. Klapproth.
1330. Kinney.
1331. Herber.
1334. Bobory.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

416 of 1904. Gell. (To 11 May 1915.)
463 of 1905. Dennett. (To 4 May 1915.)
557 of 1907. Davidson. (To 20 May 1915.)
394 of 1908. Dinwoodie. (To 28 April 1915.)
465 of 1908. Linotype & Machinery, Ld. (To 16 June 1915.)
651 of 1909. Kershaw & ors. (To 28 April 1915.)
53 of 1910. Oates. (To 20 April 1915.)
102 of 1910. Firman. (To 20 September 1915.)
110 of 1910. Notcutt. (To 7 April 1915.)
154 of 1910. R. B. Rodda & Co. (To 3 May 1915.)
183 of 1910. Davidson. (To 23 May 1915.)
184 of 1910. Davidson. (To 23 May 1915.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1901.

260, (Edison).

1908.

256, (Deakin).

1909.

14, (Hydrocarbon Converter Co.). 185, (Durham). 191, (Muller). 212, (Wesener). 290, (Mono Service Vessels, Ld.). 473, (Richards). 664, (Neff). 666, (Lyon & Wilson.)

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

April 20th to 25th, 1914.

Class 4. No. 1310. Burn & Co., Ld., of Howrah. March 11.

Class 13. Nos. 1368-1382. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. April 14.

Class 14. No. 1187. Abdeali Shaikh Mahomed Ali Anik, c/o H. V. Williams & Co. 8, Esplanade East, Suite No. 20, Calcutta. February 10.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per

copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places :—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office :—

		Price R	a
(a)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(b)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0	2
(c)	The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(d)	Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
	Annual subscription with postage	3	0
(e)	Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)	2	0
(f)	Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911 each	1	0
(g)	Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly) each	0	8
(h)	Patent Office Journal, 1912	1	0
(i)	Specifications of Invention each	0	8

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

(a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
(b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta:—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	R 3	a copy.
(2)	" "	1903-04	"	" 3	"
(3)	" "	1904-05	"	" 3	"
(4)	" "	1908-09	"	" 3	"
(5)	" "	1909-10	"	" 3-8	"
(6)	" "	1910-11	"	" 3-8	"
(7)	" "	1911-12	"	" 2-8	"
(8)	" "	1912-13	"	" 2-8	"

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Interpretership and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit, and No. (8) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . . . Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . Government Observatory, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Jawala Prasad, II. . . . . . . B. I. Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
5. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1.	M. Ram Charan Lal	Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

CALCUTTA.

1.	M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya	17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2.	M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A.	8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Hossain Mirza	1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4.	M. Mohd. Israil Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5.	M. Syed Nawab Ali	11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6.	M. Wahidun Nabi Khan	88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7.	M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid	152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8.	M. Daliluddin Ahmed	9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Wajid	89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Syed Mohammad	12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1.	M. Rahim Shah	R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DACCA.

1.	Abdul Ghani	C/o Abdus Shakoor, Kotwal, The Black Watch, Camp Dacca.

DALHOUSIE.

1.	M. Abdur Rahim	Regimental Munshi, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1.	M. Mithan Lal	C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1.	M. Syed Hadi Hussain	Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHELUM.

1.	M. Thakur Das Pahwa	Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

1.	M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains	Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1.	M. Anand Sarup	C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1.	M. J. Kishori Lal	R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2.	M. Sham Lal Bhargava	Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1.	M. Abdul Alim	Near the Police Post, Husainganj, Lucknow.
2.	M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan	Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1.	M. Farzand Ali Khan	C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1.	M. Ahmed Bux	Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1.	M. S. Karim Bakhsh	Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. M. C. Saihgal	2nd Bn., King's Regiment, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1.	M. Faqir Ulla	St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1.	M. Muhammad Din	Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2.	M. Ghulam Jilani	R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1.	M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1.	M. Bodh Raj	Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2.	M. Ahmed Din	81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3.	M. Abdur Rahim	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4.	M. Abdul Karim	Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	M. Ghulam Rasul	Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fazl-i-Haq	Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

SUBATHU.

1.	M. Gulzar Lal	South Lancashire Regiment, Subathu.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

CALCUTTA.

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CORONATION DURBAR AND OF THE VISIT OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS TO INDIA, 1911-12.

To meet the repeated demands of the public, the Government of India have decided to publish a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911.

This book will be compiled from the official records, and will contain lists of all persons taking part in the celebrations and ceremonies. There will also be numerous illustrations, portraits, maps, plans, etc

It will be published in two editions, a popular one in a cloth binding at a cost not exceeding Rs. 7-8, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, which will contain a list of the subscribers, at a cost of about Rs. 250.

A translation of the popular edition will be made in Urdu and possibly in other languages also, if the demand is sufficient.

It is expected that the work will be ready for publication shortly ; names are still being registered for the various editions, and application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise, it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½-grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and *residual alkaloid* or *amorphous cinchona alkaloid* which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous alkaloid* are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These are sold strictly cash and in advance.* On *no account drugs are sent per V. P. Post.* These are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipur.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1912 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 „

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID*.

	R
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb., and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below.

[For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 annas; 1 lb. 6 annas; 2 lbs. 10 annas; 3 lbs. 12 annas; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 annas 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 annas 6.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 6 OF THE PROPERTY RATE RULES, NEEMUCH CANTONMENT.

Notice is hereby given that valuation of houses within the Neemuch Cantonment for the year 1914-15 has been completed. The assessment book can be inspected by house-owners, occupiers or agents at the office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., Sundays and holidays excepted, for 15 days from this date, up to which date objections made in writing and delivered at the office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, will be received.

At the expiration of 15 days from this date the Committee will proceed to revise the valuation and assessed rate.

F. G. A. WIMBERLEY, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Neemuch.

NEEMUCH;
30th April 1914.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 22ND APRIL 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins. — Receipts. — Purchased silver.	Receipts. — Withdrawn and* uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Receipts. — Native State coins.	Receipts. — Total.	Coinage. — New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	Coinage. — New rupees made over to Native State.	Coinage. — Total.	Balance of Bullion and Coin. — New coin ready for delivery.	Balance of Bullion and Coin. — Currency Bullion.	Balance of Bullion and Coin. — Other Government Bullion.	Balance of Bullion and Coin. — Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Balance of Bullion and Coin. — Total.	Coinage of British Dollars. — Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Coinage of British Dollars. — Dollar coined and paid over.	Coinage of British Dollars. — Closing balance of Bullion.	Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government. — Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government. — Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government. — Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	13	2	15	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bombay	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	22	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...

Silver tendered for British Dollar Coinage but not brought to account.
Silver tendered for subsidiary coinage for the Straits Settlements Government but not brought to account.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 30th April 1914.

H. J. WALLIS, CAPTAIN, I.A.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th April 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .				1,91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,07,90,724	9	1	2,75,26,534	3	7
Public Deposits at Branches	1,67,35,809	10	6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . .				19,10,90,580	11	6
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				10,82,816	10	2
Sundries . . .				23,76,840	2	11
RUPEES .				26,11,76,771	12	2

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .				1,82,11,060	0	0
Other authorized Investments				99,93,968	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .				4,37,67,106	2	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities . . .				5,42,36,901	9	7
Bills discounted and purchased				2,73,98,106	7	0
Balances with other Banks .				16,41,408	8	7
Bullion . . .				......		
Dead Stock . . .				21,65,396	14	9
Stamps . . .				16,048	12	8
Sundries .				3,82,856	11	9
				15,81,12,852	2	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*5,76,00,199	4	0	10,30,63,919	9	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†4,54,63,720	5	3			
RUPEES .				26,11,76,771	12	2

* Includes Sovs & ½ Sovs ; value Rs. 1,71 630 0 0

† Do. do. do ,, 8,46,735 0 0

Rs 10,18,365 0 0

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL ;
Calcutta, 30th April 1914.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent, 1st May 1914

Percentage 46 40.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value	Name of Claimant.
WD 4 of 13-14	OB/19 30145 . .	Rs. 100 . .	Babu Behari Lal, son of Babu Kallu Mal, Mahajan, c/o Messrs. Faqir Chand, Ghasi Ram, Timber Merchants, Meerut City.
	OB/20 02891 . .	Rs. 100 . .	

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ;
The 27th April 1914

A C. ANTHONY,
Assistant Comptroller-General,
In Charge Paper Currency

II B 2

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTICE.

Dated Mount Abu, the 25th April 1914.

No. 605.—The following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to issue under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, is published as required by sub-section (3) of section 24 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner on or after the 30th June 1914.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

No. In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 24 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, V of 1912, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules in order to carry out the purposes of the said Act in Ajmer-Merwara :—

1. Short title. These rules may be called the Ajmer-Merwara Rules for Provident Insurance Societies, 1914.

2. Definitions. In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "The Act" means the "Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912";

(*b*) "Society" means a Provident Insurance Society to which the Act applies;

(*c*) "Provident Insurance business" means any class of business to which the Act applies;

(*d*) "Dividing society business" means provident insurance business under which the amount payable on the policy money becoming due is not fixed but depends either partly or holly on the results of the division of any portion of the premium income or funds amongst the policies which have become due for payment in proportion to the premiums received under each class in any specified period ;

(*e*) "Bond Investment business" means the issue of bonds or policies by which the society in return for premiums or subscriptions payable at periodical intervals of one year or less, contract to pay the legal holder of the bond or policy a sum at a future date either with or without the other specified benefits such as the right to share in the profits of the society or to an advance for certain specified objects, and not being Life Assurance business ;

(*f*) "Ordinary Life Assurance business" means life assurance business transacted on similar lines to those adopted by ordinary life assurance companies, namely, by granting annuities on human life, or by assuring a fixed sum payable at death, on survivance or on the happening of any contingency dependent on human life in return for a premium which is fixed at the outset for each age at entry. This shall not exclude the case of sums assured and premiums which vary as the result of bonus ascertained by an actuarial valuation conducted in the manner provided for in Schedule IV of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.

3. Contingencies prescribed under Act. The provisions of the Act shall, in addition to the contingencies of birth, marriage and death prescribed in section 2 (8) of the Act extend to the receipt of premiums, or contributions for insuring money to be paid on the happening of any of the following contingencies, or of any other uncertain event coupled therewith, and shall apply to any society receiving such premium or contributions, namely :—

the payment of sums on a person or persons surviving a given term, age or contingency, and the contingencies arising under any other life assurance business which is not subject to the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 ;

Bond Investment business ;

failure of issue ;

provision for the expenses of any ceremonial occasion, such as betrothal, circumcision, thread ceremonies, shaving of the head, etc., which is generally observed among the different communities in India ;

unemployment or retirement from business ;

sickness, and

accident.

Provided always that the Act shall not apply to any society which is subject to and complies with the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.

4. The following fees shall be payable to the Registrar in cash or by postal money-order for matters transacted under the Act :—

Registration fees.

(1) Registration of a society (section 6) Rs. 100; Provided that a society which has been already registered under the Indian Companies Act shall be exempt from payment of any fee for registration under this Act.

(2) Registration of amendment of a rule (section 8), Rs. 5 ; Provided that no more than a single fee of Rs. 5 shall be leviable for the amendment of more than one rule when such amendment is intimated to the Registrar in the same communication.

Name.

5. (1) No society subject to this Act, other than a society registered under the Indian Companies Act before the date of these rules, may register hereafter with a name in which the words " life assurance " or " life insurance " occur, or having a name either the same as that of any existing society or other company or so nearly resembling it as to be likely to lead to confusion.

(2) The name of every society, which is required by section 12 of the Act to be displayed in a conspicuous position in legible letters on the outside of the office of the society, shall be displayed in English and in the Vernacular of the district in which the office is situated : provided that in the case of offices of societies in ____________ it will be sufficient if the name of the society is displayed in English alone.

Matters to be provided for by the rules.

6. In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act, every society

(1) if already existing, shall provide, within six months from the date of these rules, for such of the matters mentioned in the attached Schedule as are not already provided for in their rules ; always subject to the condition that the terms of the then existing contract shall not be altered to the detriment of the policy-holders.

If in any case it is made to appear to the Registrar that the circumstances are such that a longer period than six months should be allowed he may extend that period by such time as he may think fit.

(2) if not existing, shall provide in their rules before registration under the Act, for the matters mentioned in the said Schedule.

A copy in English of the rules of the society and of the Schedule duly completed as above, shall, within fifteen days from the date of the adoption of the rules, be sent to the Registrar. Blank forms of the Schedule may be obtained from the Registrar and should be used on each occasion when particulars are being submitted in compliance with this rule. The copy of the rules or amended rules of a society required to be forwarded in compliance with this rule and sections 6 and 8 of the Act shall not be accepted for registration unless it is certified to be a correct copy and is signed by the Chairman or Managing Director as well as by the Manager or one of the other responsible officers of the society.

Qualifications of Actuaries under the Act.

7. (1) Any person who, as an Actuary, investigates the financial condition of a society or signs valuation returns of a society shall be either—

(1) a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London, or a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland ; or ;

(2) where application is made by a society or by the Registrar and where, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, special circumstances exist,—

(a) an Associate of such Institute of Actuaries or of such Faculty of Actuaries or

(b) such other person having actuarial knowledge as the Governor in Council may authorize to be employed to perform the duties of an Actuary.

(2) Every application by a society for permission to employ as an Actuary any person other than a Fellow of the Institute or Faculty of Actuaries shall state the work for the performance of which such person is required, and the Governor in Council if he grants the application, shall cause a certificate to be issued to the society permitting, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit, the employment of the person mentioned in the application.

Accuracy of particulars.

8. An Actuary when investigating the financial condition of a society shall either satisfy himself as to the accuracy of the particulars extracted from the books or require a certificate of their accuracy from the Manager and one other responsible officer of the society.

Particulars to be given in the report of Actuary.

9. An Actuary when investigating the financial condition of a society shall comply with the requirements of the forms set forth in the Forth and Fifth Schedules of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, or as near thereto as circumstances will permit, and in addition he shall report—

(a) whether the calculations are correct and made on the principles which are contained in the statement required by the Fourth Schedule to the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 ;

(*b*) whether these principles have his approval ;

(*c*) whether he has obtained all the information and explanations that he has required ;

(*d*) what adjustment was used in the valuation to allow for unequal incidence of the premium income, and for premiums payable more often than once a year ;

(*e*) the method by which both the ages at entry and the ages at valuation were arrived at ;

(*f*) the rate at each age of the mortality assumed and of the annuity values used in the valuation where the tables employed are not published ;

(*g*) whether all negative values were eliminated from the valuation ; and

(*h*) the reserve values held against policies effected at ages 20, 30, 40 and 50 and which have been in force for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years, respectively, in respect of—

(*i*) Whole Life Assurances with premiums payable throughout life ;

(*ii*) Whole Life Assurances with premiums payable for 20 years ;

(*iii*) Endowment Assurances payable at age 60 or previous death.

Further particulars in case of insolvent society.

10. In the event of the Actuary finding that the financial condition of the Society is such, in his opinion, that no payment should be made either of bonus to policyholders or of dividend to members, he shall state whether or not he finds the society to be solvent. If he finds it to be insolvent—

(*a*) he shall state whether he considers that the Society could be made solvent as regards existing contracts by the transfer of its subscribed capital (whether paid or unpaid) to make good the deficiency in the Funds. If so, he shall state what, in his opinion, is the amount so required, and whether or not any alteration would require to be made in the rates of premium for future entrants ;

(*b*) if he considers that the Society cannot be made solvent as regards existing contracts by the transfer of the whole of the subscribed capital to the credit of the Funds in deficit, he shall state what proportion of the sum assured the Society would, in his opinion, be able to meet under such contracts, if all the premiums thereunder were reduced proportionately with the sum assured, and all subscribed capital were fully paid up and transferred to such Funds.

Power of Registrar to postpone order under section 18.

11. The Registrar before cancelling the registry of a society under section 18 may—

(*a*) suspend further proceedings for such time as he thinks fit, to enable the unpaid subscribed capital, or a sufficient part thereof, to be called up for the purpose of making good deficiencies in the funds ;

(*b*) consent to the Society reducing the amount of its contracts upon such terms and subject to such conditions as he thinks just as a means towards winding up.

Liquidation of Societies registered under Indian Companies Act.

12. The Registrar shall not appoint a liquidator under Section 19 in the case of a society subject to the law for the time being in force in British India relating to the registration of Companies.

Liquidator may reduce contracts.

13. When a liquidator has been appointed in terms of section 19, he may, if he thinks fit, reduce the amount of each of the contracts of the Society upon such terms and subject to such conditions as he may think just, as a means towards winding up. If the contracts are not to be reduced in amount as here provided, the liquidator shall ascertain the value of the liability of the Society to each person appearing by the books of the Society to be entitled to or interested in policies granted by such society. He shall give written notice to such person of the value so ascertained.

Audit of societies not registered under the Indian Companies Act.

14. The accounts of every society not subject to audit in accordance with the provisions of any law for the time being in force in British India regarding the registration of companies shall be audited in accordance with that law.

Additional particulars in case of societies to which Act applies.

15. Every auditor auditing under the Act the accounts of a Society shall state the following additional particulars in his report—

(*a*) whether or not he has personally verified the whole of the investments with the securities and other vouchers and is satisfied as to their correctness ;

(*b*) any other matters that he considers should be brought to the notice of the members or policyholders of the Society.

Form of accounts, etc.

16. The accounts shall consist of the Revenue Account, Profit and Loss Account and Balance-sheet as prescribed in the forms marked A, C and D ; but a society may, if it so desires, submit a separate Revenue Account (precisely similar to Form A) for any class of

business carried on by it, but the transactions in respect of a class of business not prescribed under the Act shall not be shown in a Revenue Account showing the transactions in respect of any business which is so prescribed. The Accounts shall be signed by all the Directors of the Society and by the Manager and one of the other responsible officers. If any of these omit to sign, the reason shall be stated. Other statements shall be prepared each year in the following forms and signed by the Chairman or Managing Director (if any) as well as by the Manager or one of the other responsible officers of the Society:—

Form B—giving particulars of expenditure which has not been charged as such.

Form E—giving particulars of the relationship existing between the lives assured and those effecting policies.

Form F—giving particulars of the numbers of policies effected at different ages.

Form G—showing the magnitude of the Society's policy contracts.

Form H—giving particulars of the new business each year.

Form I—showing for each year the additions to and deductions from the number of policies and the sums assured thereunder.

Form J—giving particulars for each year since the formation of the society of the number of policies that have gone off the books for various reasons.

Form K—showing the claims under dividing Society business arranged according to the duration of the policies.

Form L—giving examples of the sums paid in past years under dividing society business. The Registrar may on the application and with the consent of a society alter those forms as regards that society for the purpose of adapting them to the circumstances of that society.

Signing of accounts.

17. The Chairam or Managing Director (if any) as well as the Manager and one of the other responsible officers of the Society shall sign all the accounts and balance sheet, abstracts or statements sent to the Registrar.

Registrar not responsible for accuracy of returns.

18. The receipt of an annual return by the Registrar implies no approval of anything it contains. An acknowledgment of the fact that documents purporting to be the annual returns of a particular society have been received will be given, but the acknowledgment does not imply that a valid return has been made or indicate approval of anything that it contains.

Fees for procuring copies of or inspecting documents.

19. Documents required under the Act to be submitted to the Registrar shall be open to inspection on payment of a fee of one rupee; and any person may procure a copy of any such document or a part thereof on payment of a fee of six annas for every hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

Accounts not adopted.

20. If the general meeting before which the accounts are laid does not adpot them, a statement of the fact and of the reasons therefor shall be annexed to the balance-sheet and to the copies thereof required to be filed with the Registrar.

Manner of publication of documents.

21. A notice or other document shall be deemed to have been duly published under the Act if copies have been printed in English and sent to the Registrar and to all members and policyholders.

Register of members.

22. Every society having a share capital and which is not registered under the law for the time being in force in British India relating to the registration of companies shall keep in one or more books a register of its members, and enter therein the following particulars:—

(i) the names and addresses, and the occupations, if any, of the members, a statement of the shares held by each member, distinguishing each share by its member, and of the amount paid or agreed to be considered as paid on the shares of each member;

(ii) the date at which each person was entered in the register as a member;

(iii) the date at which any person ceased to be a member.

Register of Life Assurance policies.

23. A register of all ordinary life assurance policies issued by a society at any time whether or not they are now in force, shall be maintained by the society in Form M or as near thereto as circumstances will permit.

Register of other policies.

24. A register or registers of all policies, other than those of ordinary life assurance now in force, and of those issued hereafter, shall be maintained by the society in Form M or as near thereto as circumstances will permit.

The matters required to be prescribed by the rules of the Society are provided for in the subjoined Schedule :—

Matters required to be prescribed by the rules.	Number of the rules in which these matters are provided for.
(a) The name and place of the Head Office in British India, the object of the Society and the whole of the contingencies in respect of which it will receive premiums.	(a)
(b) That the society shall not issue any policy either to or for the use, of any person other than the life assured without inserting in the policy the name of the person by whom, and for whose use, it is effected and unless the life assured has given his consent in writing to the insurance being effected (if the latter be not of age the written consent of his legal guardian is required). The rules shall also provide that the amount to be assured under a policy effected by or for the use of a person other than the life assured shall not be unreasonable for the purpose of covering the expense or loss which such person has a *bonâ fide* expectation that he will incur in the event of the death of the life assured.	(b)
(c) The persons who may effect policies and the persons on whose lives policies may be effected, stating for each class of contingency the limits of age for male and female lives separately; also the conditions to be complied with by person applying for insurance in respect of each class of contingency, stating the payments to be made— (1) on application ; (2) on admission ; (3) as monthly or other periodical premiums or contributions and the period for which they are payable ; (4) as fine or other charge for late payment of premiums or contributions ; (5) on any other account in respect of the insurance.	(c)
(d) The maximum sum, including all bonus additions or other benefits, payable (1) at death and (2) on the happening of each other contingency insured against by the society under policies effected on any one life since the date of the Act, and the maximum number of polices under each different class of Provident Insurance business which a single person may hold.	(d)
(e) The conditions under which any policyholder may become entitled to any of the benefits assured, especially as regards (1) the period, if any, during which the happening of the contingency insured against will entitle the policyholder (a) to receive no payment ; (b) to receive a reduced payment, in which case the particulars will require to be stated in the rule ; (2) any advance or loan which is guaranteed after payment of premiums for a stated number of years ; (3) any benefits of whatever kind which are determined by lot or ballot ; (4) the exact method or division in the case of dividing society business ; (5) The nature of the evidence required to prove birth, marriage, death or any event, on the happening of which, the insured amount is payable ;	(e)
(f) Disqualifications due to change of occupation, residence, or other specified cause ;	(f)

Matters required to be prescribed by the rules.	Number of the rules in which these matters are provided for.
(*g*) The length of notice to be given to policyholders of any required payment of premium before the benefits under the policy lapse or are modified in any way as a result of non-payment, also the consequence of delay in paying any premium, or other contribution also; the conditions under which the right to full benefit will be restored to a policyholder whose policy has been altered in any way in consequence of any payment being made late.	(*g*)
(*h*) The terms under which any policy may be (1) surrendered for a cash payment or (2) kept in force for a reduced benefit without liability to payment of further premiums.	(*h*)
(*i*) That the conditions governing policies as regards the matters mentioned in (*e*), (*f*), (*g*) and (*h*) above shall be fully set forth in each policy issued after a period not exceeding one month from the date of the registration of the rules providing for such matters.	(*i*)
(*j*) The appointment, qualifications and powers of the managing body and officers of the society, the conditions under which they may be removed, the method of voting at the meetings of the managing body and the number constituting a quorum.	(*j*)
(*k*) As to the rights (if any) of policyholders (1) to vote at a general meeting of the society, (2) to appoint persons to represent them on the managing body and (3) to appoint an auditor.	(*k*)
(*l*) The length of notice to be given of general (or special) meetings of the society; the length of notice required to be given of any resolution to be proposed at these meetings; the method of voting at them and the number constituting a quorum: and the matters which must be brought before such meetings.	(*l*)
(*m*) The classes of security in which the funds of the society may be invested.	(*m*)
(*n*) The procedure to be adopted in making new rules or in altering or repealing existing rules, and prescribing that no such amendment or repeal shall detrimentally affect the terms of contracts then existing, and that copies of amended rules required under Section 8 (1) to be sent to the Registrar shall be so sent within fifteen days from the date of thier adoption, and that within one month after their registration a copy of any alteration in the rules which in any way applies to or affects the rights of the then existing policy contracts shall be sent to each policyholder.	(*n*)
(*o*) Prescribe the proportion of the annual income of the society derived from premiums or contributions which may be disbursed for the expenses of management of the society, and the method of apportioning the income and the expenses between each class of provident insurance and any other class of business which the society may transact.	(*o*)
(*p*) In the case of a society which by rule or practice divides any part of the funds thereof, provide for the payment of all debts due by the society existing at the time of division before any such division has taken place.	(*p*)

Matters required to be prescribed by the rules.	Number of the rules in which these matters are provided for.
(q) That every society shall keep a separate account of all receipts and disbursements in respect of each class of business transacted, and the receipts (less the disbursements) of each class shall be carried to, and form, a separate fund with an appropriate name : Provided that nothing in this rule shall require the investments of any fund of a class of business prescribed under the Act to be kept separate from the investments of any other such fund, but the rule shall provide that the investments of any fund of a class of business not prescribed under the Act shall be kept separate from the investments of the funds of business which is so prescribed and shall not be shown in the Balance Sheet (Form D) for the latter business.	(q)
(r) That a fund of any particular class of business prescribed under the Act shall be as absolutely the security of the policyholders of that class as though it belonged to a society carrying on no other business than insurance of that class, and shall not be liable for any contracts of the society for which it would not have been liable had the business of the society been only that of insurance of that class, and shall not be applied, directly or indirectly, for any purposes other than those of the class of business to which the fund is applicable.	(r)
(s) The provision, if any, made for the financial position of the society being ascertained by an Actuary, and prescribing that if ordinary life assurance business be transacted by the society it shall neither use any portion of the Life Assurance Fund towards payment of dividend nor allot any bonus to its life assurance policies either by way of addition to the sum assured or to the amount of annuity or as a cash payment or a reduction of premium, except as the result of an actuarial valuation conducted as prescribed by sections 8, 9 and 10 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912. The rules shall also provide that any society transacting ordinary life assurance business shall undergo such a valuation at any time it may choose before the 1st January 1917 and at intervals of not more than seven years thereafter, and submit the returns to the Registrar in the form as prescribed by the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.	(s)
(t) The method of ascertaining the amount of profit made by the society and the method of distributing such profit amongst policyholders and shareholders.	(t)
(u) That the paid up capital shall not be treated as part of the society's assets for the purpose of showing a divisible surplus at the time of any actuarial investigation of the financial condition of the society.	(u)
(v) That no portion of the paid up capital or other assets shall be released from liability in respect of provident insurance business until the funds applicable to such business are solvent otherwise than by a reduction of the policy contracts. The rules shall also prescribe that no money shall be allocated for payment of dividends on shares at any time while such funds are not solvent otherwise than by a reduction of such contracts.	(v)
(w) That after the accounts have been duly audited, a copy thereof and of the statements detailed in rule 16 shall be sent to every member and policyholder entitled to vote at	(w)

Matters required to be prescribed by the rules.	Number of the rules in which these matters are provided for.
a general meeting so that at least seven days shall intervene between the day on which they are sent and the last day on which notice of any resolution to be brought before the general meeting will be accepted. That during the period from the date when such accounts and statements have to be sent to members until the time of their adoption in general meeting, they shall be deposited at the Head office and copies thereof at the principal branch or agency office in each of the provinces in which the society transacts business, for the inspection of any member or policyholder of the society.	
(*x*) That the accounts and statements prescribed under the Act shall be laid before the annual general meeting within six months of the expiration of each financial year of the society (except in the case of a report by an Actuary on the financial position of the society, when twelve months are allowed), and within 15 days after having been laid before the general or special meeting of the society and before the expiration of the before mentioned period of six months (or twelve months, in the case of an actuarial report) three copies in English, and one in the vernacular, if any, of such accounts, statements and actuarial report (if any), as well as of the report of the Directors or other managing body, and of each resolution adopted at such meeting shall be sent to the Registrar. The rules shall also prescribe that after the accounts have been passed and the report adopted by the society, they, together with a copy of each resolution adopted at the meeting passing such accounts or reports, shall within one month from the date thereof be sent to each member and to each policyholder.	(*x*)
(*y*) That any member or policyholder shall be entitled at any time to be furnished by the society with a copy of any part of any account, abstract, statement, or report, which has been submitted to the members or policyholders, at a charge not exceeding six annas for every hundred words or part thereof required to be copied.	(*y*)
(*z*) The procedure to be followed in the event of voluntary winding up of the society if it be not registered under the Indian Companies Act.	(*z*)

FORM A.

Revenue Account of the Society for the year ending 19 (for all business prescribed under the Act).

	Rs.		Rs.
Amount of Funds at the beginning of the year:—		Dividends to shareholders payable on 19 for the year ending 19 [This is to be stated here by societies not supplying a Profit and Loss Account.]	
Life Assurance Fund			
Marriage Insurance Fund			
Investment Reserve Fund			
Dividend Reserve Fund			
Other Funds (to be stated separately).		Claims under policies paid and outstanding:—	
		By death (Rs.)	
		By survivance	
Shareholders' capital paid up at beginning of year.		By marriage	
Shareholders' capital paid up during the year.		By birth	
		(Other classes to be specified)	
Premiums:— (Rs.)			
insuring sums at death		Annuities	
" " on survivance only		Surrenders, including surrenders of bonus additions	
" " on marriage		Bonuses in cash	
" " at birth		Bonuses in reduction of premiums	
" other benefits (to be specified).			
		Expenses:—	
		Commission	
		Agents' and canvassers' allowances	
		Salaries, etc. (other than to agents and canvassers).	
Consideration for Annuities granted.		Travelling expenses	
		Directors' fees	
Interest, dividend, and rents falling due in year. (Rs)		Auditors' fees	
		Medical fees	
		Actuarial fees	
Less income tax thereon		Rents for offices belonging to and occupied by the Society.	
		Rents of other offices occupied by the Society	
		Law charges	
		Advertising	
		Printing and stationery	
		Other expenses incurred in year (accounts to be specified).	
Entrance fees		Other payments (accounts to be specified)	
Charge for policy stamps		Shareholders' Capital paid up at end of year as per Balance Sheet.	
Fines or other charges on account of premiums paid late.		Amount of Funds at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet.	
Other sums falling due in year (accounts to be specified).			
		(Rs.)	
		Life Assurance Fund	
		Marriage Insurance Fund	
		Investment Reserve Fund	
		Dividend Reserve Fund	
		Other Funds (to be separately stated)	

Note 1.—Items in this account to be net amounts after deduction of the amounts paid and received in respect of reassurances of the society's risks.

Note 2.—Every society transacting dividing society business shall show in its accounts both the premium income and the claims of each class of such business separately from the premiums and claims of the other classes of business transacted by the society.

Note 3.—If any class of policy is not qualified for full benefits until after the first year or other stated period, the premium income of that class will be separated accordingly in the above account. In the case of a society having more than one qualifying period for any such business the premium income shall be shown separately for each qualifying period.

Note 4.—If any sum has been deducted from the expenses account and taken credit for in the balance sheet as an asset, the sum so deducted shall be shown as in Form B which shall be submitted along with the Revenue Account. Any sum treated as an asset in this manner should be written off through the Revenue Account within five years from the date on which the expense was incurred; but in any case, the amount must not be treated as an asset at the time of any actuarial valuation made hereafter of the society's assets and liabilities.

Note 5.—The society may, if it so desires, show in this account the amount of commission on new business separately from commission on renewal premiums.

FORM B.

Statement regarding preliminary expenses, extension of business, etc.

	Rs.
Balance at beginning of year of preliminary and other expenses not shown as expenditure in the Revenue Account, but appearing as assets in the Balance Sheet of the society for the year ending 19	
Addition thereto during the year *not* shown as expenditure in Revenue Account	
Less amount written off during the year as per Revenue Account.	
Balance at the end of year of preliminary and other expenses not yet shown as expenditure in the Revenue Account but meantime shown as assets in the Balance Sheet	
Total Rs. .	

The society shall state what arragements, if any, have been made to write off the balance of—

(1) Preliminary Expenses, etc.

(2) Cost of Furniture.

FORM C.

Profit and Loss Account of the Society for the year ending 19 (to be completed by all societies except those carrying on no other business than ordinary life assurance).

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Balance of last year's account . . .			Dividends to shareholders payable on 19 for the year ending 19	
Interest and dividends not carried to other accounts *			Expenses not charged to other accounts .	
Less income tax thereon .			Loss realised† (accounts to be specified) .	
Profits realised† (accounts to be specified) ..			Other payments (accounts to be specified) .	
Other receipts (accounts to be specified) .			Balance as per Balance Sheet . . .	

* The only sum which it is permissible to enter here is the amount of interest and dividends produced by the investments representing the paid-up capital.

† Profits (or losses) which do not belong to any specific fund and any profit (or loss) on the realisation of investments representing paid-up capital shall be entered here.

FORM D.

Balance sheet of the Society for the year ending 19 for the classes of business prescribed under the Act which are transacted by the society.

	Liabilities.	Rs.	Rs.	Assets.	Rs.
Funds.	Life Assurance Fund .			Mortgages of property	
	Marriage Insurance Fund			Loans on society's policies within their surrender value.	
	Investment Reserve Fund.			Loans on personal security . . .	
	Dividend Reserve Fund .			Other loans (to be specified) . . .	
	Other Funds contained in Revenue Account (to be stated separately).			Investments in Government securities or in other bonds, debentures, stocks and shares (to be given in detail here, or if numerous the details may be stated on a schedule, the total of the schedule agreeing with the Balance Sheet figure).	
	Balance of Profit and Loss Account.			House property	
	Total funds as per Revenue and Profit & Loss Accounts			Branch and agency balances . . .	
Capital.	Shareholders' capital paid up at end of year as per Revenue Account.			Outstanding premiums renewable . .	
Outstanding liabilities.	* Claims admitted or intimated but not paid, as under :—	Rs.		Outstanding interest dividends and rents *	
	Life Assurance . .			Interest accrued but not payable* . .	
	Marriage Insurance .			Cheques paid into Bank and in course of realisation.	
	Other classes of business (to be specified).			Cash on deposit with the.........Bank . .	
	Unpaid Dividends * . .			Cash in hand or on current account with the ....Bank.	
	Deposits			Other assets (to be specified) . . .	
	Cheques issued but not presented for payment.				
	Other sums owing by the society * (such as sums borrowed by the Society, commission due but unpaid, surrender values outstanding, to be stated separately under each class of business).				

* These sums are or have been included in the corresponding items in Form A.

Note 1.—The balance sheet must state how the values of the stock exchange securities are arrived at and a certificate must be appended, signed by the same persons as signed the balance sheet to the effect that in their belief the assets set forth in the balance sheet are in the aggregate fully of the value stated therein, less any investment reserve fund taken into account.

Note 2.—A certificate must be appended hereto, signed by the same persons as signed the balance sheet and by the auditor, to the effect that no part of any fund has been applied directly or indirectly for any purpose other than the class of business to which it is applicable.

Note 3.—Societies having investments with any uncalled liability shall state separately the full amount thereof.

Note 4.—Particulars must be given of all loans, including temporary advances, except loans on policies within their surrender values, made at any time during the year to any director or officer of a society or to any other society in which any of the said directors or officers may hold the position either of director or of officer.

Note 5.—Particulars must be given of all commission or other allowance due or paid to any director or manager or other responsible officer of the society in respect of new business procured.

Note 6.—Particulars must be given of the balance of the above-mentioned branch and agency balances and outstanding premiums, interest, dividends and rents remaining unpaid at the date of the auditor's report.

In the REVENUE ACCOUNT should be entered all the financial transactions of the society by way of income and expenditure during the year, whether such transactions have been completed by the actual receipt or payment of cash, or are outstanding at the end of the year.

On the *Income* side of this account should appear the premiums for each different class of insurance, all entrance fees, fines and other sums due to the society during the year (whether received or not) under the several items provided in the forms—

(*a*) Investments made or realised should not be entered in this account, but only the *gain* or *loss* made on their realisation, which should appear as income, if gain, and as expenditure, if loss.

(*b*) No deposits in, or withdrawals from, Bank are to be brought into this account.

On the *Expenditure* side should appear all expenses incurred during the year (whether paid or outstanding) under the several items provided in the form. Bad debts, losses on Agents' balances should be shown as expenditure.

No item can be included in the funds at the end of the year which was not included in the funds at the beginning of the year unless it is shown as an item of income of the year. Similarly no diminution can be made in any of the funds in any year without appearing as an item of expenditure in the Revenue Account for that year.

The amount of each different fund at the beginning of the year should be the same amoun which was stated in the Revenue Account of the society's last return as the amount of those funds at the end of the year.

If the balance of any account shown in the previous return, be found incorrect, the corrected balance should be brought forward in the next return, and an explanation of the difference given on the form itself.

On the Liabilities (or left-hand) side of the BALANCE SHEET there should be brought from the Revenue Account the amounts of the Funds at the end of the year, as indicated on the form; and the particulars stated of any debts incurred on behalf of the society, cash (if any) due by the society, and any other liabilities incurred by it which may be outstanding at the end of the year.

On the Assets (or right-hand) side should be shown the society's investments together with the cash in hand and any other assets of the society. Amongst such other assets will be for instance—

branch and agency balances;

outstanding premiums;

outstanding interest;

interest accrued but not payable;

cheques paid into bank and in course of realisation.

The amounts of these items shown in the balance sheet will, in the main, be received during the next financial year, but they must not again be included amongst the premiums, interest or cash in the Revenue Account, as they have already been included in the amount shown in that year's Revenue Account as "Amount of Funds at the beginning of the year."

Some of these outstanding items which have been taken credit for as an asset may never be paid at all. The amount of those not realised will have to be written off through the Revenue Account and the funds will be decreased accordingly.

FORM E.

(*Referred to in Rule 16.*)

Submitted by the society for the year ending 19

—	Number of Tables in prospectus of society.		
	Table No. 1.	Table No. 2.	Etc.
(1) Number of Policies assuring money to be paid on death of a male life—			
effected during the year by the life assured . . .			
" " his wife . . .			
" " " son . . .			
" " " daughter . .			
" " " father . . .			
" " " mother . . .			
" " " brother . . .			
" " " sister . . .			
" " any person other than the above relations.			
(2) Number of Policies assuring money to be paid on the death of a female life—			
effected during the year by the life assured . . .			
" " her husband . . .			
" " " son . . .			
" " " daughter . .			
" " " mother . . .			
" " " brother . . .			
" " " sister . . .			
" " any person other than the above relations.			
tal number of policies (assuring money to be paid on death) effected in the year under each different class			

FORM F.

(Referred to in Rule 16.)

Submitted by the society for the year ending 19 .

Age of life assured.	Number of policies effected in the year under review assuring sums payable at death.			
	Table No. 1	Table No. 2.	Table No. 3.	Etc.
Under 5 years . .				
Over 5 and under 10 .				
" 10 " 15 .				
" 15 " 20				
" 20 " 25 .				
" 25 , 30 .				
" 30 " 35 .				
" 35 " 40 .				
" 40 " 45 .				
" 45 " 50 .				
" 50 " 55 .				
" 55 " 60 .				
" 60 " 65 .				
" 65 " 70 .				
" 70 . . .				
Total number effected under each of the life assurance tables.	(These totals should agree with the totals in Form E.)			

FORM G.

(Referred to in Rule 16.)

Submitted by the society for the year ending 19 .

	Rs. A. P.
Largest amount of annuity paid during the year on any one life under a policy or policies issued after the commencement of the Act, namely, 18th March 1912.	
Largest amount of annuity which the society contracted during the year to pay in the same or in any future year on any one life.	
Largest amount at risk during the year on any one life under life assurance policies effected since the commencement of the Act.	
Largest amount of whole life premiums received or undertaken to be received during the year under life assurance policies on any one life effected since the commencement of the Act.	
Largest amount of premiums received or undertaken to be received during the year under life assurance policies effected since the commencement of the Act, on any one life where the premiums are payable for the following limited periods :—	
1 year . . .	
2 years . . .	
3 " . . .	
4 " . . .	
5 " . . .	
6 " . . .	
and so on up to the longest term inclusive.	

What for each class of insurance business other than that of Life Assurance was the largest sum insured during the year against the happening of any one contingency connected with any one person, no matter whether the insurance be under one or more policies :—

Class of insurance.	Maximum sum assured.
Birth	
Failure of issue	
Marriage	
Bond investment business	
Unemployment	
Sickness	
Accident	

When the amount payable under a policy varies it shall, for the purposes of statements G, H and I, be taken as assuring the amount of the maximum limit which the society stipulates will not be exceeded. If there be no such limit then the largest amount definitely undertaken o be paid shall be entered in these statements.

FORM H.

(*Referred to in Rule 16.*)

Submitted by the society for the year ending 19 .

Contingency on which sum assured or other benefit is payable.	Table in prospectus of society.	Total new insurances effected during the year under review.				
		Number of Policies.	Sum assured or annual benefit payable.*	Renewal premium.	Single premium.	
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Death	No. . .					State also :— Number and annual amount of new annuities and the consideration received.
(Including death combined with some other contingency.)	No. . .					
	No. . .					
	No. . .					
	Etc.					
	Total .	†				
Survivance of a fixed period only.	No. . .					
	No. . .					
	Etc.					
	Total					
Marriage .	No. . .					
	Etc.					
	Total . .					
Birth .	No. . .					
	Etc.					
And so on for other classes.	Total .					

* *See* foot note to form G.

† This total should agree with the total number shown in forms E and F.

FORM I.

(*Referred to in Rule 16.*)

Submitted by the society for the year ending 19 .

	Policies insuring money to be paid on death.		Policies insuring money to be paid only on survivance		Annuities.		Marriage Policies.		And so on for each other class of business.
	No.	Sum Assured (excluding Bonus additions).	No.	Sum Assured.	No.	Annuity per annum.	No.	Sum Assured.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
(1) Policies at end of previous year.									
(2) New policies issued as per statement H.									
(3) Old policies revived									
(4) Old policies changed and increased.									
Total .									
Discontinued during year.									
(5) By death . .									
(6) By maturity or the happening of the contingencies insured against.									
(7) By expiry of term									
(8) By surrender .									
(9) By forfeiture .									
(10) By change and decrease.									
(11) By not taken up .									
Total discontinued .									
Total existing at end of year.									

See foot note to form G.

FORM J.

(*Referred to in Rule 16.*)

Submitted by the society up to the close of the year ending 19 .

Year when policy effected.	Number of policies effected in each year.	Number remaining in force at end of year under review.	The difference between the figures of columns (2) and (3) being made up of the following.				
			Claims by death.	Claims by maturity of policy other than by death.	Surrenders.	Forfeitures.	Term policies expired.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(Commence with the first year the Company granted insurances of any kind and give the particulars for each year thereafter.)							

A statement in similar form must be given for each table under which the society has at any time issued policies.

Statements required by this form need not be given until within six months after the close of the first financial year entered upon after the adoption of these rules.

FORM K.

(*Referred to in Rule 16.*)

Statement submitted by the society of claims arising in the year ending 19 under each class of dividing society business.

Number of claims arising in year by death of life assured—

After payment of premium.	Table No. 1.	Table No. 2.	Table No. 3.	Etc.
for less than one year . . .				
„ one year but less than two years .				
„ two years „ three „				
„ three „ „ four „				
and so on. .				

If the amount of the sum payable in event of death in the first few months be ascertained by a different rule than for deaths occurring later, the first column should be altered accordingly, so that the deaths may be ascertained during each period for which a different method of calculation applies. For instance, in the case of a society paying nothing in event of death before six months' premiums have been paid and returning the premiums paid, in the case of claims when six but less than eleven months' premiums have been paid the first column would be shown as follows :—

For less than six months

„ six months but less than eleven months

„ eleven months but less than twelve months

„ one year but less than two years

and so on.

A similar statement must be given of claims by marriage, by birth and under each other class of dividing society business undertaken by the society, and a reconcilement shown between the figures in such statements and the amounts shown in the Revenue Account.

FORM L.

(Referred to in rule 16.)

Statement submitted by the society
up to the close of the year ending 19 .
of the claims by Death under its dividing society policies.

Statement giving examples of the total sum (including all advances or further benefits no matter when paid) that would have been paid in past years under a policy becoming a claim by death shortly before the policy had been in force for 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 full years, respectively, all premiums having been paid up to date of death.

TOTAL SUM PAID AT DEATH IN RETURN FOR PREMIUMS OF Rs.——— RECEIVED IN EACH YEAR.

Financial year in which claim occurred.	NUMBER OF YEARS PREMIUMS PAID PRIOR TO DATE OF DEATH.				
	1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19 . . . . . (this being 1st year of Society)	...	—	—	—	—
19	...	...	—	—	—
19	...	...	...	—	—
19	...	...	...	...	—
19	...	...	...	...	...
1912	...	...	...	...	...
1913 . . . . . and so on	...	...	...	...	...

If the particulars required by the above table vary for different ages at entry, particulars must be given separately for age at entry 40 as well as for the youngest and for the oldest ages at entry for which such policies are now obtainable according to the rules of the society.

If the period of division be other than one year the form of statement will be adjusted accordingly.

Particulars must be stated of the periods, if any, during which policies becoming claims do not qualify for full benefits.

A similar statement must be given separately for each other class of dividing society business transacted by the society.

FORM M.

(Referred to in rules 23 and 24.)

Policy number.	Date of admission.	Life assured's name, occupation, address, also father's name, etc., if life assured be a minor; if the life assured be female, either the husband's or the father's name, etc., must be stated.	Name, occupation and address of policyholder when other than life assured.	Relationship between life assured and policyholder.	Age at entry of life assured.	SUM ASSURED.			Contingency on which Minimum sum assured is payable.	Contingency on which Maximum amount definitely promised is payable.	PREMIUM.			Date of withdrawal.	Cause of withdrawal. (Death, survivance, expiry of term, surrender, or forfeiture.	Amount paid on withdrawal.
						Minimum amount.	Maximum amount definitely promised.	Maximum amount which will not be exceeded but which may never be paid.			Amount of each.	When payable.	Number of years payable.			

Abu, the 21st April 1914

No. 563—65.—Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare the 22nd June 1914 to be a public holiday on account of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor of India.

The 23rd April 1914.

No. 590.—The accounts and balance sheets deposited with the Governor General in Council by the General Assurance Society, Limited, Ajmer, under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, VI of 1912, and relating to periods not later than the 31st March 1913 are herewith published in accordance with the provisions of section 28 of the said Act:—

THE GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—AJMER.

Established—1907.

Board of Directors.

Mr. Debi Dayal, Rais and Honorary Magistrate, *Chairman.*
" Thakur Lachman Singhji.
" Mithan Lal, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court.
" Behari Lal, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court.
" Lakshminarayan, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court.

Bankers.

Bank of Madras, Bangalore.
Bank of Bombay, Hyderabad, Sind.
Rai Bahadur Seth Champa Lal, Government Treasurer, Ajmer.
The People's Bank of India, Limited, Ajmer.

Auditors.

Messrs. Batliboi & Batliboi, Incorporated Accountants (London).

Financial Manager.

Mr. Mithan Lal, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.

Office Manager.

P. D. Bhargova.

Dr. ***Revenue Account for the year ending 31st March 1913.*** *Cr.*

Receipt.	Amount. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.	Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
Amount of Life Assurance Fund as at 1st April 1912.		26,564 10 6	Claims by death (paid and outstanding).		22,834 3 0
Premiums *less* re-assurances.		90,444 3 0	Surrenders . . .		236 4 6
Interest on Government Security, other investments and current account.	2,408 0 6		Dividends for the year ending 31st March 1912.	2,164 10 0	
Less income-tax . .	109 11 3		*Less* Balance at disposal on 1st April 1912.	499 7 8	1,665 2 4
		2,298 5 3	*Expenses of Management* :—		
Shares transfer and policy assignment fees.		66 8 0	Commission . . .	10,548 5 11	...
Alteration and other fees .		458 11 10	Agents' and Canvassers' Allowance.	1,651 0 0	...
			Head and Branch Office Salaries.	13,284 7 3	...
			Travelling expenses .	2,595 9 4	...
			Directors' fees . .	2,288 4 0	...
			Auditors' fees. . .	350 0 0	...
			Actuary's fees. . .	500 0 0	...
			Medical fees . . .	5,157 0 0	...
			Rents at Head Office and Branches.	1,410 5 1	...
			Advertising . . .	1,312 13 6	...
			Law Charges . . .	238 12 0	...
			Printing and Stationery .	2,528 9 6	...
			Revenue and Policy Stamps.	356 3 6	...
			Postage and Receipt Stamps.	1,544 15 3	...
			License fees . . .	100 0 0	...
			Bank and Remittances Charges.	63 5 0	...
			Share Brokerage . .	53 2 0	...
			General Expenses . .	760 5 3	...
					44,743 1 7
			Depreciation on furniture and books.		195 4 9
			Cost of extension written off.		2,882 11 10
			Amount of Life Assurance Fund on 31st March 1913.		47,275 10 7
Total .		1,19,832 6 7	Total .		1,19,832 6 7

Examined and found correct.

BATLIBOI & BATLIBOI, } *Auditors.*
Incorporated Accountants (*London*).
Ajmer, dated 17th April 1913.

M. BIHARY LAL, *Accountant.*
P. D. BHARGOVA, *Manager.*

DEBI DAYAL, *Chairman.*
BEHARI LAL, VAKIL,
MITHAN LAL, VAKIL,
LAKSHMINARAYAN, VAKIL, } *Directors.*

Class of Policy.	Total new life assurance completed during the year.		Portion thereof re-assured.	
	Sum assured.	Annual Premium.	Sum assured.	Annual Premium.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Whole Life . . B. I. .	88,500 0 0	2,519 15 0	2,000 0 0	41 0 0
Whole Life by Limited Payments . . B. III. .	24,000 0 0	830 8 0	5,000 0 0	125 6 0
Endowment Assurances . . C. I. .	5,06,500 0 0	27,661 8 0	7,500 0 0	385 0 0
Double Endowment C. II. .	6,000 0 0	480 2 0		
Pure Endowment . E. I. .	47,250 0 0	3,538 12 0		
Pure Endowment . F. .	1,000 0 0	48 6 0		
Other Classes . . A. I. .	4,422 0 0	150 12 0		
Other Classes . . A. II. .	3,193 0 0	132 0 0		
Total .	6,80,865 0 0	35,360 15 0	14,500 0 0	551 6 0

The largest sum for which the Society has issued a policy on one life during the year 1912-1913 is for Rs. 15,000 out of which a sum of Rs. 7,500 has been re-insured.

The total number of policies in force on the books of the Society on 31st March 1913, was 1,497, assuring to the aggregate to Rs. 15,86,689-12-0.

Dr. *Balance sheet as at 31st March 1912.* *Cr.*

Liabilities.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Life Assurance Fund . .	47,275 10 7	
Outstanding Claims . .	15,828 8 0	63,103 13 7
Shareholders' paid up capital	...	51,122 11 0
Investment reserve fund .	...	2,009 6 0
Deposits and Advances of premiums	...	3,213 2 11
Security deposits . . .	...	200 0 0
Unpaid dividends . .	...	598 13 8
* Outstanding creditors for salaries, rent, commission, medical fees, Directors' fees, Auditors' fees, etc. .	...	4,709 6 4
Total .	...	1,24,957 5 6

Assets.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.
Loans on Company's policies within their surrender value.	...			528	0	0
Investments :—						
Deposit with the Comptroller General of 3½% Indian Government Securities of the face value.	47,500	0	0	...		
3½% Indian Government Securities.	2,500	0	0	...		
4% Bombay Port Trust Bonds	3,000	0	0	...		
4% Fixed deposits with Bank of Madras.	6,080	0	0	...		
4% Fixed deposit with Alliance Bank of Simla.	1,000	0	0	...		
4½% Deposit with Government Treasurer, Ajmer.	19,000	0	0	...		
				79,080	0	0
Agents' Balances . . .	...			2,572	7	6
*Outstanding premiums *less* commission.	...			25,535	0	0
* Outstanding interest . .	...			2,453	0	7
Furniture and fixtures . .	3,369	10	9	...		
Less—Depreciation 5% . .	168	7	9	...		
				3,201	3	0
Books and printed matter	1,265	5	0	...		
Less 5% Depreciation on Books	26	13	0	..		
				1,238	8	0
Cash in hand and with Bankers	...			7,514	5	0
Preliminary expenses . .	...			2,834	13	5
Total .	...			1,24,957	5	6

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company, and are of opinion that the same is drawn up in conformity with law so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs on 31st March 1913, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company.

We have also verified the Cash and Securities on hand. The Government Securities have been valued at the market price.

* These items have been included in the corresponding items in the first schedule.

We hereby certify that in our belief the assets set forth in the above Balance Sheet are in the aggregate fully of the value stated therein *less* the investment Reserve Fund of Rs. 2,009-6-0 shown on the Liabilities side.

BATLIBOI & BATLIBOI,
Incorporated Accountants (London). } *Auditors.*
Ajmer, 17th April 1913.

DEBIDAYAL, *Chairman.*

M. BIHARI LAL,
Accountant.

P. D. BHARGOVA,
Manager.

BEHARI LAL, VAKIL,
MITHAN LAL, VAKIL,
LAKSHMI NARAYAN, VAKIL, } *Directors.*

No. 592.—Under the provisions of rule 15 of the Ajmer-Merwara Opium Rules published in his Notification No. 789-C of the 12th March 1904, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to add the following as condition XVIII to the form of license granted by Collector to licensed vendors prescribed in his Notification No. 30-C—589-VII of the 5th January 1905.

"XVIII.—That Chloral hydrate shall not be sold or even kept in stock by the holder of this license".

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,

First Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 21st April 1914.

No. 1033—*B-I*-18-14.—Mr. J. G. Hogan, an Assistant Superintendent of the United Provinces Police, is posted to Ajmer as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 27th April 1914.

No. 1078-*B-I*-17-14.—Mr. A. G. Phillips, an Assistant Superintendent Police, United Provinces, is posted to Ajmer as Assistant Superintendent Police, Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

By order,

L. M. KAYE,

Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 23rd April 1914.

No. 1346.—With reference to the Schedule attached to this Office Notification No. 3651, dated the 9th December 1913, and to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (XXVI of 1881), the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to declare that Monday, the 22nd June 1914, shall be observed as a public holiday in honour of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, which will be celebrated in India on that date.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 23rd April 1914.

No. 1452-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 88 of the British Baluchistan Bazars Regulations, 1910 (V of 1910), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules promulgated with his Notification No. 152-R., dated the 8th January 1912:—

1. Add the following at the end of Rule 8:—

"On joining the service of the Bazar Fund either on first appointment or by transfer from the service of some other Local or Municipal Fund each depositor shall sign an agreement in Form C annexed to these rules."

2. Insert the following between the words "Fund" and "or" occurring in line 2 of rule 5 (2):—

"for the servants of which a Provident Fund has not been established".

3. Add the following as clause (3) to Rule 5 :—

"(3) On his transfer to service under any other Local Fund in Baluchistan for the servants of which a Provident Fund may have been established on the same lines as those set forth in these rules, when the amount shall be placed to his credit with the Local Fund to the service of which he is transferred".

"*Note*.—The remittance charges will be borne by the Fund making the remittance."

4. Add the following as rule 14 :—

"The Honourable the Chief Commissioner reserves to himself the power to vary the foregoing rules as may from time to time be necessary but not so as to injure the interests of the servants who at the time of such alteration are depositors of the Provident Fund."

FORM C.

I son of caste resident of occupation do hereby agree, covenant and bind myself, for so long as I remain in the service paid from the Sibi Bazar Fund, to subscribe at the rate of 6¼% on my salary (or one anna in the rupee) to the Provident Fund established for the benefit of the servants paid from such Fund under the rules framed by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan by which I hereby agree to abide.

And I now declare that in the event of my death before leaving the service of the said Fund, the amount to my credit in the Provident Fund is to be paid to my legal heir (or heirs) whose receipt will be a full and final discharge for the amount so paid.

Signature of Depositor.

Signature of two witnesses. { ——————————1st witness.
——————————2nd witness.

Countersigned.

Deputy Commissioner.

Date ——————.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
Secretary.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 23rd April 1914.

No. 1453-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (*d*) of sub-section (1) of section 102 of the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules promulgated with his Notification No. 5885, dated the 1st December 1909 :—

1. Add the following at the end of Rule 3 :—

"On joining the service of the Committee either on first appointment or by transfer from the service of a Local or Bazar Fund in Baluchistan, each depositor shall sign an agreement in Form C annexed to these rules."

2. Insert the following between the words "Funds" and "or" occurring in line 2 of rule 5 (2) :—

"for the servants of which a Provident Fund has not been established".

3. Add the following as clause (3) to rule 5 :—

"(3) On his transfer to service under a Local or Bazar Fund in Baluchistan for the servants of which a Provident Fund may have been established on the same lines as those set forth in these rules, when the amount shall be placed to his credit with the Local or Bazar Fund to the service of which he is transferred."

"*Note*.—The remittance charges will be borne by Fund making the remittance."

4. Add the following as rule 14 :—

"The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General reserves to himself the power to vary the foregoing rules as may from time to time be necessary but not so as to injure the interests of the servants who at the time of such alteration are depositors of the Provident Fund."

FORM C.

I son of caste resident of occupation do hereby agree, covenant and bind myself, for so long as I remain in the service of the Quetta Municipal Committee, to subscribe at the rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$% on my salary (or one anna in the rupee) to the Provident Fund established for the benefit of the servants paid by the said Committee under the rules framed by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, by which I hereby agree to abide.

And I now declare that in the event of my death before leaving the service of the said Committee the amount to my credit in the Provident Fund is to be paid to my legal heir (or heirs) whose receipt will be a full and final discharge for the amount so paid.

Signature of Depositor.

Signature of two witnesses. { .... 1st witness.
.... 2nd witness.

Countersigned.
Political Agent.

Date........................

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 13th April 1914.

No. 2488-*A.*—*Home.*—Mr. M. H. Harrison, I.C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, *vice* Major H. C. Beadon, I.A., granted leave.

No. 2488-*B.*—*Home.*—Mr. M. H. Harrison, Deputy Commissioner, is, within the limits of the Province of Delhi, invested, under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, with powers to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

No. 2488-*C.*—*Home.*—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. M. H. Harrison, I.C.S., a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Delhi Province.

No. 2488-*D.*—*Home.* —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10, sub-section (*1*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. M. H. Harrison, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner and a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Delhi District, to be a District Magistrate.

No. 2488-*E.*—*Home.*—The Chief Commissioner is pleased, under the provisions of section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), to appoint the undermentioned officer to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the Province of Delhi :—

Mr. M. H. Harrison, I.C.S.

The 18th April 1914

No. 2661-*A.*—*Home*—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), Mr. C. A. Macnabb, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Delhi District.

The 23rd April 1914.

No. 2752-*Education.* —The following Bye-laws framed by the Municipal Committee of Delhi under section 188 (*1*) (*e*) (*iii*) of the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911, for defining the standard weights and measures to be used in the Municipality and for the inspection of weights and measures, within the Municipal limits of Delhi, are approved by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Delhi Province, and are hereby published for general information.

The Bye-laws will come into force six weeks after the date of publication of the notification.

Bye-laws under section 188 (1) (*e*) (*iii*), Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, for defining the standard weights and measures to be used in the Municipality and for the inspection of weights and measures under section 207.

1. The tola, the yard and the quart shall be the standards of weight, length and volume respectively for use within the limits of the Delhi Municipality.

2. There shall be kept within the Office of the Delhi Municipality a standard tola weight, a standard yard in length and a standard quart measure, all of which shall have been previously certified by the Master of the Mint in Calcutta or the Department of the Board of Trade in England.

3. (*a*) The chattack shall be a weight of 5 tolas, the seer a weight of 16 chattacks and the maund a weight of 40 seers.

(*b*) The gallon shall be a volume of 4 quarts and the pint a volume of half a quart. There shall also be kept in the Office of the Delhi Municipality a set of weights of 1 maund; 20, 10, 5, 3, 2 and 1 seer; 8, 4, 3, 2 and 1 chattack; and 3, 2 and 1 tola; also a measure equal to the standard yard in length; also a set of measures of one gallon, one quart and one pint.

4. The Municipal Engineer shall cause to be tested and verified all weights and measures brought to him by any person for verification. He shall compare such weight and measures with the sets of weights or measures hereinbefore referred to, and on satisfying himself that such weights or measures are correct, shall cause a mark or stamp to be affixed to each of such weights or measures. A fee not exceeding four annas shall be charged for each weight or measure so tested or compared which is not made of iron, brass or other hard metal.

Provided that lead may be used by the Municipal Engineer when testing any weight to bring such weights up to a standard, but such lead when used for this purpose shall be stamped by the Officer using it with a mark approved by the Committee.

5. The standard weights and measures mentioned in bye-law 2 shall be tested in the month of January in every year by the Municipal Works Sub-Committee of the Municipality, who shall certify that they actually correspond with the weights and measures marked thereon, and the said weights and measures shall thereupon, for all purposes of comparison, testing and inspection, be the sole standards for such weights respectively within the limits of the Delhi Municipality until the next testing.

6. All dealings and contracts had and made within the limits of Delhi Municipality for any work to be done or goods to be sold or delivered by weight, length, or in the case of liquids by volume shall in the absence of a special contract be deemed to be had and made according to the weights and measures herein provided.

7. No person shall use in a Municipal market a weight or measure of a denomination ordinarily applicable to any of the weights and measures referred to in these bye-laws or to any sub-division or multiple of any such weight or measure (as the case may be), unless it is in conformity with the standard prescribed by these bye-laws in respect of such weight or measure.

8. Any person committing a breach of bye-law 7 shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine which may amount to Rs. 50.

NOTE.—The standard tola referred to in the above bye-laws is as nearly as possible the Indian standard tola of 180 grains and the corresponding value of the maund referred to above is 82·28571 pounds Avoirdupois.

No. 2768-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the head-quarters of the Province of Delhi are published for information :—

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the head-quarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 15th April 1914.

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.
Wheat	10	0
Barley	12	8
Rice { Best sort	3	0
Rice { Common sort	5	12
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	11	8
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	9	8
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...	
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...	
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	12	0
Maize	12	8
Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dal)	10	0
Firewood	60	0
Salt { Wholesale	23	0
Salt { Retail	22	0
Bengal Coal	53	0
Gur	8	8
Cotton (unginned)	5	12
Bejhar	13	0

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the head-quarters of the Province of Delhi during the fortnight ending 15th April 1914.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees. Rs.	A.	P.
Rice, unhusked	3	8	0
„ husked	6	11	0
Wheat	3	13	0
Barley	2	15	0
Oats		...	
Jowar	3	8	0
Bajra	4	0	0
Maize	3	1	0
Gram	3	3	0
Arhar Dâl	4	12	0
Linseed	8	0	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	6	4	0
Poppyseed		...	
Til (Jinjili seed)	9	0	0
Sugar (raw), Gur	4	8	0
Cotton (cleaned)	17	0	0
Cotton seed	2	10	0
Ghi	51	0	0
Flour (wheat)	4	6	0
Tobacco leaf (dry)	7	12	0
Turmeric (unground)	9	0	0
Salt	1	12	0
Raw hides (cow)	35	0	0
Bran	2	5	0
Grass (dry)	1	2	8
Bhusa	1	8	0
Jowar stalks (dry)	2	0	0
Kerosine oil (per tin, Victoria brand)	3	2	9
Bengal coal	0	10	0
Plough bullocks, per pair	160	0	0
Sheep, per score	80	0	0
Bejhar	2	15	0

The 23rd April 1914.

No. 2770-*Home.*—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 18th April 1914 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi	225,471	80	71	151	87	80	167	...	...	...	108	2	38	..	19	7	30	23	53	36·0	39·6
	Notified Area.	3,673	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	41·6	41·6
	Total	...	82	72	154	89	81	170	...	...	...	111	2	38	...	19	7	31	23	54	...	...

No. 2772-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half-month ending 15th April 1914 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
			Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	60	48	...	...	1	34	...	12	...	...	1	...	10	3	13
Nangloi	28	37	...	...	...	27	...	10	..	...	...	...	7	7	14
Najafgarh	46	64	...	.	...	33	1	23	...	...	7	5	11	10	21
Subzimundi	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Mehrauli	60	66	..	...	...	43	...	23	...	...	1	...	10	11	21
Raisena	22	21	...	1	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Total of the District .	220	239	...	1	1	158	1	60	...	...	9	5	41	35	76

No. 2776-*Home*.—Captain G. R. Lynn, Indian Medical Service, assumed collateral charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st April 1914.

The 29th April 1914.

No. 2927-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi, for the week ending 25th April 1914, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	60	78	138	99	83	182	...	...	1	112	3	48	...	18	6	36	23	59	32·6	41·6
	Notified Area	3,073	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	13·8	13·8
	Total .	...	61	78	139	99	84	183	...	...	1	113	3	48	...	18	6	36	23	59	...	...

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

Bangalore, the 22nd April 1914.

No. 31.—Second Lieutenant Frederick Stapleton is granted leave for six months out of India with effect from the 17th April 1914 or date of departure.

The 23rd April 1914.

No. 32.—Captain George Edward Payne is granted leave out of India for six months from the 29th April 1914 or date of departure.

No 33.—The following draft of certain amendments which it is proposed to make in the rules published in Notification No. 5, dated the 7th February 1914, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912 (V of 1912), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is published, as required by section 24 (3) of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Resident in Mysore on or after the 15th June 1914.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to these draft amendments before the date fixed will be considered by the Resident.

Draft Amendments.

1. In rules VIII and X (*b*), for the words "Part III of the *Gazette of India*" the words "the local official Gazette" shall be substituted.

2. For rule IX the following shall be substituted :—

"IX. No person shall be appointed as an auditor or shall act as such under this Act in respect of a society of which he is a director, member, officer or agent.

IX-A. The following persons shall be entitled to be auditors and to act as such in respect of the accounts of any society registered under the Act, *viz.*,

(*a*) Members of the following six bodies, namely, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales, the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, the Society of Accountants in Edinburgh, the Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow, the Society of Accountants in Aberdeen, the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland, and members of such other bodies as may, from time to time, be notified by the Governor General in Council under the proviso to section 144 (1) of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), as entitled to audit companies' accounts.

(*b*) The holder of any certificate granted by the Resident in Mysore under section 144 (2) of Act VII of 1913 as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, or of an unrestricted certificate granted by any other Local Government in British India in exercise of the same statutory power."

The 25th April 1914.

No. 34.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the following rules providing for the grant of certificates entitling the holders thereof to act as auditors of companies in the said station.

RULES.

I. The Resident in Mysore may grant to any person other than a member of an institution or association specified by notification of the Governor-General in Council under the proviso to section 144 (1) of the Act, but who has had not less than five years' practical experience of auditing accounts, a certificate authorising him to audit the accounts of companies in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Such certificates shall be valid for two years from date of issue and may from time to time be renewed for any period not exceeding two years, provided that permanent certificates may be granted in exceptional cases.

II. A certificate granted under rule I shall be in the form hereto annexed and shall specify the language or languages, accounts in which the holder shall be entitled to audit, and the holder thereof shall be entitled to audit accounts in such language or languages only.

II F

III. Applications for certificates shall be made through the Registrar of Assurances, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

IV. It shall be open to the Resident in Mysore at any time and for such cause as he may consider to be sufficient to cancel any certificate granted by him under these rules.

V. The holder of an unrestricted certificate granted by any Local Government in British India under section 144 (2) of Act VII of 1913 entitling him to act as an auditor of companies throughout British India, shall be entitled to act as an auditor of companies in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore also.

FORM.

RESTRICTED CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that   is entitled to act as an auditor of companies, subject to the rules for the grant of certificates to auditors published by the Resident in Mysore under section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), in notification No.   dated the   th April 1914. The holder is authorised to audit the accounts of companies only in   language (s). This certificate expires on date of issue   191 .

First Assistant Resident.

NOTE—The holder of this is certificate is entitled to audit companies accounts within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore only.

P. B. WARBURTON,
First Assistant Resident.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 46 OF 1913.

Bangalore, the 18th March 1914.

L. Vijayarangam Moodr. . . . . *Petitioner*

Nanjaya Gownder and others . . . . *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that L. Vijayarangam Moodr. residing at Ulsoor, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent on 7th November 1913 and he was adjudged an insolvent accordingly by this Court on 4th March 1914.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 47 OF 1913.

Bangalore, the 9th April 1914.

Moonisawmy . . . . *Petitioner*

Thimmiah and others . . . . *Counter-petitioners*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that Moonisawmy, residing at Domlur, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent on 12th November 1913, and he was adjudged an insolvent accordingly by this Court on 20th March 1914.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 48 OF 1913.

Bangalore, the 9th April 1914.

Appireddy Pillanna . . . . *Petitioner.*

Thimmiah and others . . . . *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that Appireddy Pillanna residing at Damlur, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent on 12th November 1913, and he was adjudged an insolvent accordingly by this Court on 20th March 1914.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 54 OF 1913.

Bangalore the 14th March 1914.

H. F. Molynex, Undertaker and Monumental Sculptor, carrying on business as Mullenex Brothers . . . . *Petitioner*.

Kasiri Mall and others . . . . *Counter-Petitioners*.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7, of Act III of 1907, that H. F. Molynex, residing at St. John's Road, Bangalore, applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent on 10th December 1913, and he was adjudged an insolvent accordingly by this Court on 18th February 1914.

N. NARASIMHA MURTI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF MUNSHI RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 4 OF 1914.

Dated the 18th April 1914.

In the matter of Ram Richpal *alias* Richhu Mal, son of Ram Pershad, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 9th January 1914, on behalf of the debtor himself, and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 4 OF 1914.

Dated the 23rd April 1914.

In the matter of Ram Richpal *alias* Richhu Mal, son of Ram Pershad, of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Ram Richpal was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 18th April 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary:

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and L. Ram Kishan Das, Clerk of this Court, is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

Insolvency.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 8 OF 1912.

The 24th April 1914.

In the matter of A. Rungiah Chetty, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the adjudication of the abovenamed insolvent was, by an order of Court made herein and dated the 6th day of April 1914, annulled.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd April 1914.

No. 47.—Assistant Surgeon A. A. McCurtis, I.S.M.D., is granted privilege leave for 30 days, with effect from the 28th March 1914.

The 23rd April 1914.

No. 48.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon A. R. D'Abreu, I.S.M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from 11th March 1914.

JAY GOULD, M.B., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Simla, the 24th April 1914.

No. 49.—The services of No. 1285, 3rd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rasul Shah, I.S.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 27th March 1914.

R. A. NEEDHAM, Captain, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

The 28th April 1914

No. 50.—The services of No. 1415, 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon M. K. Usuf Khan, I.S.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 4th April 1914.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgn.-Genl.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th April 1914.

No. 234-G.—The following officiating appointments of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made with effect from the dates specified :—

From the 9th March 1914, the date of commencement of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Donnan's leave.

Major H. G. W. Chandler, Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class.

Major R. de S. Dudgeon, Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class.

Major E. G. D. deLabilliere, Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Captain W. V. Richards, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain R. Prince, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

Captain J. S. Graham, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

II. *From the 21st March 1914, the date of commencement of Captain E. S. J. Anderson's leave.*

Captain L. F. G. S. Wylde, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain A. G. Murray, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

From the 26th March 1914, the date of commencement of Major R. de S. Dudgeon's leave.

Major E. B. Peacock, Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class.

Captain H. F. Shairp, Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Captain C. J. G. Bird, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, sub-*pro tem.*, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain G. H. Morgan, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

No. 235-*G*.—Mr. A. Slater, B.A., Military Accountant, 2nd class, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for 3 months with effect from the 22nd May 1914, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, under Articles 251 and 260, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 236-*G*.—Rao Saheb P. R. Vengu Aiyar, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 20th April 1914.

No. 237-*G*.—The following officiating appointment of a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is made with effect from the date specified:—

From the 20th April 1914, consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Rao Saheb P. R. Vengu Aiyar.

Mr. C. Rozier to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant-General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT SECRETARIAT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 21st April 1914.

No. 557-*E*.—Mr. T. Harvey, Assistant Engineer, attached to the 1st Project Division I Circle, took over charge of the Division from Mr. H. M. Griffiths, Executive Engineer with effect from the forenoon of the 7th April 1914, and is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer from the same date.

LEAVE.

The 23rd April 1914.

No. 598-*E*.—8 2.—Mr. H. J. Bell, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Provincial Division I Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month and six days, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th May 1914 or such subsequent date as he is relieved of his duties.

The 24th April 1914.

No. 615-*E*.—Lieutenant R. G. G. Robson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, attached to the IV Project Division, II Circle, is granted one month's special Durbar leave combined with privilege leave for 2 months under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, or three months in all, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th April 1914.

TRANSFER.

The 28th April 1914.

No. 669-*E*.—Mr. L. D. Loomba, Temporary Engineer, is transferred from the 2nd Project Division, 1st Circle, which he left on the forenoon of the 18th April 1914, to the Chief Engineer's Office, which he joined at the same time.

No. 672-*E*.—Mr. T. B. Madnani, Temporary Engineer, is transferred from the 2nd Project Division, 1st Circle, which he left on the forenoon of the 18th April 1914, to the Chief Engineer's Office, which he joined at the same time.

TRANSFER AND TAKING OVER CHARGE.

The 29th April 1914.

No. 685-*E*.—Mr. H. M. Griffiths, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the 1st Project Division, I Circle, which he left on the forenoon of the 7th April 1914, to the 6th Project Division, II Circle, which he joined on the afternoon of that date.

Mr. Griffiths took over executive charge of the 6th Project Division on the afternoon of the 15th April 1914 from Mr. C. G. Barnett, Executive Engineer, who proceeded on combined leave.

No. 689-*E*.—Mr. H. M. Griffiths, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the 6th Project Division, II Circle, which he left on the afternoon of the 17th April 1914, to the 5th Project Division, II Circle, which he joined at the same time.

Mr. Griffiths took over executive charge of the 5th Project Division on the afternoon of the 17th April 1914 from Mr. A. Croad, officiating Executive Engineer.

He will continue to hold charge of the 6th Project Division in addition to his other duties, till further orders.

TRANSFER.

No. 693-*E*.—Mr. J. C. Stronach, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the V Project Division, II Circle, which he left on the forenoon of the 12th April 1914, to the IV Project Division, II Circle, which he joined on the same time.

TRANSFER AND TAKING OVER CHARGE.

No. 697-*E*.—141-*E*.—Mr. W. E. A. James, officiating Executive Engineer, is transferred from the II Project Division, I Circle, which he left on the afternoon of the 8th April 1914, to the Provincial Division, I Circle, which he joined at the same time.

Mr. James took over executive charge of the Provincial Division on the afternoon of the 8th April 1914 from Mr. J. O. Rennie, officiating Executive Engineer, who proceeded on combined leave.

Mr. James will continue to hold charge of the II Project Division in addition to his other duties until further orders.

No. 700-*E*.—141-*E*.—Mr. A. Croad, officiating Executive Engineer, is transferred from the V Project Division, I Circle, which he left on the afternoon of the 17th April 1914, to the II Project Division, I Circle, which he joined at the same time.

Mr. Croad took over executive charge of the II Project Division on the afternoon of the 17th April 1914 from Mr. W. E. A. James, officiating Excutive Engineer.

No. 707-*E*.—The Office of the Executive Engineer, Special Works Charge, 1st Circle was abolished with effect from the 1st April 1914.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay, 21st April 1914.

No. 22.—Commander E. W. Huddleston, R.I.M., Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Captain E. J. C. Hordern, R.I.M., with effect from 19th April 1914.

The 27th April 1914.

No. 23.—Lieutenant J. F. Vibart, R.I.M., is appointed to officiate as Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard, *vice* Commander E. W. Huddleston, R.I.M., officiating as Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from 23rd April 1914.

E. W. HUDDLESTON,
for Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st April 1914.

No. 6.—Mr. Ojagar Singh, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, of the Sambhar Weighment Circle, Sambhar Lake Division, is granted privilege leave for 2 months from the 16th March 1914.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Lahore, the 24 April 1914.

No. 32—Mr. D. H. Wilson, Executive Engineer, is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 16 months, *viz.* privilege leave for one month and 25 days, and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 1st June 1914, or such subsequent date as be may be permitted to avail himself of it.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th April 1914.

No. 50*s-Ap*.—Mr. C. C. D'Albedyhll, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 18 days with effect from the 1st April 1914.

M. Mahboobali Niazali Khan, Probationary Superintendent of Post Offices, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr C. C. D'Albedyhll, or until further orders.

The 21st April 1914.

No. 96*s-Ap*.—Mr. G. E. W. Quinn, Assistant Mail Officer, Bombay-Aden Sea Post Office, pay Rs. 200—250, and officiating 1st Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, is appinted 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 300—400, with effect from the 13th April 1914, *vice* Mr. C. M. Pereira, retired.

The 22nd April 1914.

No. 112*s-Ap*.—Mr. P. D. Earle, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 21 days combined with leave on private affairs for 3 months and 9 days with effect from the 25th April 1914, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Kunal Chandra Sen, Head Clerk, Calcutta General Post Office, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. P. D. Earle, or until further orders.

No. 116*s-Ap*.—Bawa Bishen Singh, Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 1st May 1914 or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lala Jai Kishen Das, Probationary Superintendent of Post Offices, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Bawa Bishen Singh, or until further orders.

No. 124s-Ap.—Mr. L. P. Kulkarni, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, is granted an extension of privilege leave for three weeks with effect from the 10th April 1914.

No. 128s-Ap.—Mr. G. Narasimhulu Naidu, Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months with effect from the 1st May 1914, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. M. C. Gopalachari, City Inspector, Madras General Post Office, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. Narasimhulu Naidu, or until further orders.

No. 131s-Ap.—The following promotion and appointments in the grades of Superintendents of Post Offices are made with effect from the 22nd March 1914, *vice* M. Niaz Hussain Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, and Personal Assistant to the Inspector General, R.M.S. and Sorting, Eastern Circle, deceased :—

Mr. A. R. Augier to be confirmed in the 4th grade;

Mr. R. W. N. Scroggie to be promoted provisionally to the 4th grade;

Mr. T. Marimuthu Pillai to be appointed substantively to the 5th grade;

Mr. R. W. Appleby, Sub-Postmaster, Chota Simla, to be appointed provisionally as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, from the date on which he assumes charge of that appointment.

No. 134s-Ap.—The following promotions and appointments in the grades of Superintendents of post offices are made with effect from the 1st April 1914, *vice* Rai Bahadur Sudarshan Singh Seth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, retired :—

Babu Becharam Basu to be promoted to the 1st grade from the date on which he returns from leave ;

Lala Sukhdial Das to be confirmed in the 2nd grade ;

Mr. G. J. H. Quilter to be promoted provisionally to the 2nd grade ;

Mr. R. D. Nash to be confirmed in the 3rd grade ;

Mr. F. T. Peter to be promoted provisionally to the 3rd grade ;

Mr. J. H. Owens to be confirmed in the 4th grade ;

Mr. T. V. Bapat to be promoted provisionally to the 4th grade ;

Mr. T. Subramania Iyer, Assistant Superintendent, R. M. S., 2nd grade, and officiating Superintendent, R. M. S., 5th grade, to be appointed Superintendent, R. M. S., 5th grade, and Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General, R. M. S. and Sorting, Southern Circle.

The 24th April 1914.

No. 155s-Ap.—Babu Revati Ramad Shome, Inspector of Post Offices, Dacca Sub-Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 11th April 1914, and until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELERAPHS.

Telegraph Engineering.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd April 1914.

No. 72s-E.—Mr. R. M. Kewalramani, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days with effect from the 1st April 1914.

No. 75s-E.—In this Department's notification No. 414 G. E., dated the 30th March 1914, *for* "1st April 1914" *read* "2nd April 1914".

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

No. 4384-*Rev.*—It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that about four months prior to 5th August 1913. Dudekula Subbanna of Vanipenta village, Proddatur taluk, found while demolishing a mud wall of Devati Veeriah's house in Vanipenta village, treasure consisting of gold four coins worth about Rs. 24.

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddapah at his office at Cuddapah on 25th September 1914 at 11 A. M., with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

CUDDAPAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated the 22nd April 1914.

E. A. DAVIS,
Ag. Collector.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA. 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, No. 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.
Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Limited, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin W. N., Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India), Limited, Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75-1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Combridge & Co., Madras.
Messrs. P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-I-Am Press, Lahore and Calcutta.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Lahore, Punjab.
Babu S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.
Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
Mr. T. K. Seetharam Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract, Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road, Allahabad.*
Messrs. D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.*
Mr. Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra Allahabad.*
Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.*

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. II of 1913, dated 31st December 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Taked, 3a. 3p. (1a.)

Act I of 1914. Civil Procedure Code Amendment. In Urdu and Hindi. Pies 3 (1a.) each.

Act II of 1914. Destructive Insects and Pests. Urdu. Pies 3 (1a.)

Act V of 1914. Negotiable Instruments Amendment. Urdu. Pies 3 (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments Government of India, No. 27, Corrected to 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. 11a or 1s. (3a.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Archæological Survey of India Annual Report 1911-12. Part I. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (4a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, Corrected to 1st January 1914. R[illegible] 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th January 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (2*a.*)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

The Bengal Treasury Manual, 3rd Edition, 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (5*a.*)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for April 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3*s.* 6*d.* (6*a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Return Statements of Accounts and Abstracts of Actuarial Reports in respect of Life Assurance Companies doing business in British India. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 3-4 or 4*s.* 11*d.* (8*a.*)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of February 1914. No. 11 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and six months ending September 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912. No. 2 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. 1 of 1913, dated 30th June 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. VI (Index of Cases) Edition 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 6 or 9*s.* (10*a.*)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1912. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India by B. D. Bose, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

Table showing the Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1913. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Classification and Uses of Finger Prints (Fourth Edition) by Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2 or 3*s.* (3*a.*)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, October to December 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments Government of India, No. 26, corrected to 1st October 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 11*a.* or 1*s.* (3*a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Scientific Memoirs New Series, No. 60. Studies on the Mouth Parts and Sucking Apparatus of the Blood Sucking Diptera, No. 4. The Comparative Anatomy of the Proboscis in the Blood Sucking Muscidæ. Super Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 1-2 or 1*s.* 9*d.* (5*a.*)

Indian Educational Policy, 1913. (Being a Resolution issued by the Governor General in Council on the 21st February 1913. Demy 8vo. Cloth. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (2*a.*)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part I, Report by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 5 or 7*s.* 6*d.* (9*a.*)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part II, Tables by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4 or 6*s.* (9*a.*)

Progress of Education in India, 1907—1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. I, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4 or 6*s.* (10*a.*)

Progress of Education in India, 1907-1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. II, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3*s.* (8*a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Indian Forest Records, Vol. V, Part III, Report on the investigation of Savannah Grasses as Material for production of Paper Pulp. By W. Raitt, F.C.S. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (2*a.*)

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in India and Burma on 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

The Indian Forest Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, Economy Series.—On the Economic Value of Shorea Robusta (Sal) by R. S. Pearson, F.L.S. Super-Royal 4to. Board. Re. 1-12 or 3*s.* (5*a.*)

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, corrected to 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Proceedings of the Seventh Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies with Appendix. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (4*a.*)

Note on Turpentines of Pinus Khasya, P. Merkusii and P. excelsa. Forest Bulletin No. 24, 1913, by Puran Singh, F.C.S. Super-Royal. Paper cover. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*)

Note on the Preparation of Indian Forest Flora and Descriptive Lists, Forest Bulletin No. 23 1913, by R. S. Hole, Esq. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (2*a.*)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-4 or 2*s.* (2*a.*)

Annual Return of Statistics relating to Forest Administration in British India, 1911-12. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 6*p.* or 9*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Manual of Drawing and Surveying (designed especially for the use of Students of the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh), by F. A. Brining and D. N. Avasia. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3-12 or 5*s.* 9*d.* (5*a.*)

Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun. Calendar. February 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (2*a.*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Notes on Aerial Ropeways, by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E. September 1912. Punjab P. W. D. Paper No. 67. Foolscap. Limp. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Annual Report of Architectural Work in India for the year 1912-13. (P. W. D.) Technical Paper No. 28.) Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

Notes on Grain Elevators (by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E., Executive Engineer) January 1914. (Punjab P. W. D. Paper No. 68. 13 pages, 7 plates.) Foolscap Limp Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly List of the Foreign Department, No. 28, corrected up to the 1st October 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 or 3*s.* 9*d.* (4*a.*)

Report on the Working of the Dispensaries, Jail Hospitals, on Vaccination and on the Vital Statistics in the Central India Agency for 1912. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (3*a.*)

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3*s.* (4*a.*)

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4-4 or 6*s.* 5*d.* (5*a.*)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

The Quarterly List of the Foreign and Political Department, No. 29, corrected up to the 1st January 1914. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 or 3*s.* 9*d.* (4*a.*)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th August and 25th September 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (2*a.*) each.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th November 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (2*a.*)

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India Receipts and Disbursements of Home and India Accounts from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1912. Published 1914. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1912. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Resolution No. 7552-7581—121, dated the 15th September 1913.—Rules for the grant by Local Governments of Licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases in British India. Foolscap. Stitched. 1a. (1a.)

Report on the Operations of the Currency Department, the Movement of Funds and on the Resource Operations of the Government of India, for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 6d. (2a.)

Annual Report on the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of July 1913. No. 4 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of September and October 1913. Nos. 6 and 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Statistics on Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in September 1913. No. 6 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Statistics of British India, Part IVa, Finance and Revenue (Sixth issue) for 1911-12 and preceding years. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population, etc. (Sixth issue), for 1911-12. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the Month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in October 1913 and in the Seven months April to October 1913, compared with the corresponding period of 1911 and 1912. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Variations in Indian Price Levels from 1861 to 1912 expressed in Index numbers. Foolscap. Board. 12a. or 1s. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Tariff Schedules for 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 6a. or 7d (1a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by rail and river in India in the quarter ending June 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912, No. 1 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12, Vol. I, 28th issue. Foolscap. Board. Rs 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (9a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of October 1913. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo Stitched. 8a. (2a.)

Prices and Wages in India. 30th issue, 1913. Foolscap. Board Rs. 2 or 3s (9a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo Stitched. 2a. or 2d (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the Month of December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d (2a.)

Statistics of British India for 1911-12 and preceding years. Part IV (b), Finance and Revenue, Sixth issue. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the eight months April to November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12. Vol. II—Native States. Twenty-eighth issue, 1914. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1912-13 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-12 or 2s. 9d. (4a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the nine months April to December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1913-14, Vols. I and II. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3. or 4s. 6d. (15a.) each.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for October 1913 Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, in Urdu, Parts I to III Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 14a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Training Manual Signalling, 1907. (Jismen May 1911 tak Tamam Tarmimen Shamil hain. Hindustan ke Khas Zamini Samet). Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 1d. (2a.)

Telegraph Manual (War) (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

List of Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden, as existing on the 30th June 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Hand Book for 6 3 inch R. M. L. Howitzer for movable Armament and Armament of Works, 1913. Royal 8vo. Limp. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (2a.)

Mobilization Regulation (including Concentration and Embarkation), 1911. [Reprinted and Corrected up to July Appendix to India Army Orders, 1913.] Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

War Establishments, India (Provisional). Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Field Service Manual, British Infantry (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, British Cavalry (India) 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Infantry and Pioneers, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Silladar Cavalry, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Non-Silladar Cavalry, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, Urdu. Parts IV and V and Appendix. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 13a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Hindi, Part I. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (2a.)

Army Tables. Medical, 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. As. 12 or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

Field Service Manual, Head Quarters Units (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Mobilization Store Tables for the Field Army, a Battalion of Indian Infantry and Pioneers. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2a. or 3d. (1a).

Classified List of the Military Works Services and Public Works Department Military Subordinates and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Military Works Services. Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo, Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a)

Field Service Manual, Engineers, Field Company (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Posts and Telegraphs, India, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Volume I (Urdu) Demy 16mo. Paper cover, Rs. 3-4 or 4s. 11d. (1a. 6p.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Vol. II (Urdu). Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 4-4 or 6s 5d. (2a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Gurmukhi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover, Rs. 7-8 or 10s. 10d (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Part I, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2s 3d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Part II, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 10a. or 1s. (1a. 6p.)

Field Service Manual, Field Artillery Brigade. (India). Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

First Report on the Working of the State Railways, Coal Department, 1913, by R. W. Church, B.Sc., F.G.S. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of all Railways, corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper. cover. Re 1 or 1s 6d. (2a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Report on the Working of District Boards in the N.-W. F. Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a, 6p. or 10½d. (2a.)

Report on the Season and Crops of the N.-W. F. Province for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. or 10d. (2a.)

Report on the First Wage Census of the N.-W. F. Province taken in December 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 3a. or 3d. (2a.)

Records of Fort St. George - Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2-2 or 3s. 3d. (6a.)

North-West Frontier Province Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 4d. (2a.)

Report on the Working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re 1-2 or 1s. 6d. (1a. 0p.)

Summary of Remarks on the Kharif Crop of the North-West Frontier Province for 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a or 1d. (1a.)

Progress Report on Arboriculture in the N.-W. F. Province for Triennial Period 1910-11 to 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. (1a.)

North-West Frontier Province Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch Administration Report, Statistical Departments and Accounts for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-8 or 2s. (4d.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos. 9-11 at Rs. 2.

Journal, Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-10 at Rs. 2

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana, by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji, Saraswati, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 6. Some current Pushtu Folk Stories by F. H. Malyon, 21st Punjabis, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 7. The Chank Bangle Industry by James Hornell at Rs. 2.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.

Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.

Tantravartica. Fasc. 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Re. 1-4.

Tattacintamony Didhity Vivrity, Vol. 3. Fasc 1, by Kamikha Nath Tarkabagis at As. 10.

Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc. 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Re. 1-4.

Tirtha Cintamoni. Fasc. 4, by Kamal Krishna Smrititirtha at As. 10.

Maasir-i-Rahini. Fasc 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hosain at Rs. 2.

Bisvahitam. By Bisvambhar Jyotisarnava at As. 10.

Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 3. Part 2, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Munta Khab-ul Tawarikh, Part 3. Fasc. 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1.

Kiranavali. Fasc. 3. by M. M. Shib Nath Sarvabhauma at As. 10.

Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 1, by Jagannath Misra at As. 10.

Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 10, by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Re. 1.

Samaraicca Kaha. Fasc. 5, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Ramavatara Sarma at As. 10.

Smriti Prokas. Fasc. 1, by M. M. Sadasiva Misra at As. 10.

Amar Tika Kamadhenuh, by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palaeontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

Registered No. C-696.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the matter of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR CREDITORS.

The creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 16th day of May 1914 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to J. Sanders Slater, Esq., of Bombay, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., at the registered office of the said Company at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, and, if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, are in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims, as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they shall be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.

The 15th day of June 1914, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon at the said registered office of the Company at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said debts and claims.

Dated this 7th day of March 1914.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Prothonotary, High Court.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes No. B046643 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55 and No. B036856 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rupees five hundred, each originally standing in the name of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, and last endorsed to Allymahomed Karmally, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—ALLYMAHOMED KARMALLY
Residence—Queen's Road, Near Charni Road Station,
Datto Ebrahim's Mansion, Bombay.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED.

(As the case may be.)

The Upper half of the Government Promissory Note No. 093988 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 and the Lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 017791 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1879 for Rs. 500 each, both originally standing in the name of the Allahabad Bank, Limited, and the former last endorsed to Gopal Lal and the latter last endorsed to B. Nand Lal and B. Har Kishan Lal, minors, heirs of the late B. Gopal Lal under the guardianship of B. Manohar Lal, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—MANOHAR LAL,
Guardian of Babus NANDLAL and HAR KISHEN LAL.
Residence—Fyzabad.

Estate Mrs. L. A. Bowie, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Lucy Anne Bowie, widow, who died on 28th January 1914 at No. 78, Prospect Road, Southborough, Kent. Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 5th June next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON.

Calcutta, 23rd April 1914.

Estate Miss A. L. Filose, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Agnes Lucy Filose, spinster, who died on 6th February 1913 at Morar, Gwalior, Intestate, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 5th June next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

Calcutta, 23rd April 1914. J. E. VALLANCE.

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1914.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2184-M.

Simla, the 6th May, 1914.

Intelligence having been received of the death of Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, K.G., K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., Duke of Argyll, Court Mourning is ordered for one month from 3rd May, half mourning commencing from 24th May.

When attending Viceregal Lodge, Ladies will appear in black until the 23rd May and thereafter in half mourning (white, grey or mauve). Officers will, when attending Viceregal Lodge, wear a crape band on the left arm throughout the period of Court Mourning.

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

1861

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

No. 3532.

Simla, the 7th May, 1914.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of a leaflet in Urdu entitled "Faringi ká fareb".

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

1961

Registered No. C-696.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED.

(As the case may be.)

The Upper half of the Government Promissory Note No. 093938 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1854-55 and the Lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 017791 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1879 for Rs. 500 each, both originally standing in the name of the Allahabad Bank, Limited, and the former last endorsed to Gopal Lal and the latter last endorsed to B. Nand Lal and B. Har Kishan Lal, minors, heirs of the late B. Gopal Lal under the guardianship of B. Manohar Lal, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—MANOHAR LAL,

Guardian of Babus NANDLAL and HAR KISHEN LAL.

Residence—Fyzabad.

Estate Mrs. L. A. Bowie, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Lucy Anne Bowie, widow, who died on 28th January 1914 at No. 78, Prospect Road, Southborough, Kent, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 5th June next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON.

Calcutta, 23rd April 1914.

Estate Miss A. L. Filose, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Agnes Lucy Filose, spinster, who died on 6th February 1913 at Morar, Gwalior, Intestate, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 5th June next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

Calcutta, 23rd April 1914. J. E. VALLANCE.

LOST.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No. 101047 of 1854-55 for Rs. 3,000 originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Ltd. and last endorsed to Rev. W. W. Wallace, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with above-mentioned security.

Name of the advertiser—W. W. WALLACE.
Residence—Madura.

DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Note No. 093425 and 093426 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 400 each originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sreemati Shyam Pyaree Dassee and Srimati Rakhalmoney Dassee respectively the the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the respective proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—RAKHALMONEY DASSEE.
SHYAM PYAREE DASSEE.
Residence—C/o Hemgiri Shaw, Poddar shop, 80, Municipal Market, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Duncan Mackinnon in our firms in Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi expired on 30th April 1914.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

NOTICE.

Estate Margaret Rosely Stapleton.

Notice is hereby given under Section 25 of Act III of 1913 that under and by virtue of a Deed of Transfer bearing date the 6th day of May 1914 the estate and effects of the deceased abovenamed remaining in the hands of Miss Mary Rosely Barton of No. 43, Middle Road, Entally, Calcutta, were transferred to the undersigned.

ALEX. KINNEY,
Administrator General of Bengal.

No. 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA;
The 6th May, 1914.

NOTICE.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bandmann Variety and Asiatic Cinem Co., Ld., held on April 27th, 1914, the following resolution was passed: "The Bandman Variety and Asiatic Cinema Co., Ld., be wound up voluntarily and that Walter Girard, Esq. of Chartered Bank Buildings, Clive Street, and James Bury, Esq., of 10, Kyd Street, be an they are hereby appointed Liquidators of such Company for the purpose of such winding u without remuneration and without security, and carried unanimously.

W. GIRARD,
Chairman

Registered No. C-696.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 19. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1914.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the month of April									
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition and military stores	27	35	45	40	41	40	38	52	54	53
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	24	21	25	41	42	69	65	99	75	71
Spirits and liqueurs	6,73	5,58	8,38	8,45	8,58	10,48	8,93	8,51	9,07	10,76
Wines	30	30	37	40	34	56	45	47	54	45
Opium and its alkaloids *	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Petroleum	3,11	2,25	4,30	4,80	5,10	4,28	4,43	7,38	4,90	7,81
Silver, bullion and coin (a)	3,09	2,76	2,42	5,87	2,39	13,97	18,37	11,05	5,88	15,58
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco (a)	24	29	37	30	44	1,58	1,93	3,54	2,93	2,44
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	1,33	1,34	1,83	1,79	1,63	1,89	1,76	2,17	2,19	2,33
Sugar (ordinary duties)	1,40	4,76	2,62	2,48	2,74	4,22	3,97	4,15	5,28	4,51
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding opium and its alkaloids* and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials	93	79	1,33	1,15	1,19	1,50	1,55	1,48	1,74	1,53
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	5,05	5,85	6,28	4,54	5,17	4,17	5,22	7,24	8,18	6,75
„ white	2,34	2,17	3,16	3,10	2,06	3,01	3,17	4,68	4,76	4,09
„ coloured	2,29	2,46	2,96	2,99	1,88	3,51	3,46	4,20	5,18	4,22
Other goods	20	22	22	31	22	38	31	33	39	36
Metals (excluding silver, bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof	2,16	2,28	3,16	5,20	3,47	4,70	4,16	4,38	6,31	7,04
Oils (excluding petroleum)	7	17	18	24	9	12	7	17	18	17
Manufactured articles	5,41	5,67	7,04	7,08	7,03	8,57	9,07	11,28	12,49	11,58
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	77	64	92	1,44	97	1,21	1,14	1,67	1,12	99
TOTAL IMPORTS	35,93	38,09	46,24	50,45	44,13	65,25	64,02	74,12	72,34	81,85
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	85	57	97	1,00	1,38	1,05	1,26	1,35	1,72	1,34
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour	15,86	18,17	16,65	12,09	10,62	14,96	13,32	18,82	15,53	11,67
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	61	71	90	76	1,01	91	86	1,18	1,05	1,12
GRAND TOTAL	53,25	57,54	64,76	64,30	57,14	82,17	79,46	95,47	90,64	95,98
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	12,31	13,66	19,42	15,16	15,63	17,50	19,13	21,27	25,69	26,78
Bengal — Exports	2,09	1,53	1,13	71	1,24	2,47	2,53	3,19	2,35	1,59
Bihar and Orissa — Imports	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa — Exports	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	14	9	4
Bombay — Imports	14,03	13,68	14,89	19,58	15,60	31,28	27,24	33,96	24,61	33,33
Bombay — Exports	24	20	19	26	38	28	15	21	28	29
Sind — Imports	3,50	4,27	4,06	4,86	3,78	6,92	6,67	7,80	7,80	7,19
Sind — Exports	16	23	43	11	16	15	17	16	24	25
Madras — Imports	2,56	2,78	3,53	4,45	4,68	4,61	5,99	4,92	6,78	7,88
Madras — Exports	39	65	1,17	1,10	45	51	79	54	53	80
Burma — Imports	3,53	3,70	4,34	6,40	4,44	4,94	4,99	6,17	7,51	7,22
Burma — Exports	12,98	15,56	13,73	9,01	8,39	11,55	9,68	14,56	12,04	8,70

* The duty on alkaloids of opium for the years previous to 1910-11 is included under the head "Chemicals, drugs, etc."
(a) Figures for the years previous to 1910-11 represent "*General Import Duties*"

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, May 6, 1914

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORTS (in hundredweights) of COTTON (raw), WHEAT, RICE (including paddy), GRAM and PULSE, LINSEED, RAPE and MUSTARD SEED, JUTE, and TEA, into certain ports in February 1914, and from 1st April 1913 to 28th February 1914 and in the corresponding period of 1913

Whence exported	COTTON, RAW										Whence exported
	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL		
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	
Imports in February											
By Rail and River—											*By Rail and River—*
Assam	306	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	67	Assam
Bengal	21,566	2,345	...	..	...	...	...	1	21,566	2,346	Bengal
Bihar and Orissa	21	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	140	Bihar and Orissa
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	11,401	777	49,703	31,810	840	...	...	...	61,944	32,617	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
Panjab	3,754	...	68,733	55,482	218,866	304,008	...	...	286,403	359,490	Panjab
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	..	1	75,195	86,288	...	...	75,195	86,289	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
Raj. and C. India	1,047	...	143,769	178,960	40	...	...	...	144,856	178,960	Raj. and C. India
Bombay	154	...	394,146	497,971	...	...	328	1,470	394,628	499,441	Bombay
Central Provinces and Berar	16,705	71,999	603,128	660,386	...	...	...	...	619,833	732,385	Central Provinces and Berar
Nizam's Territory	...	...	133,483	207,543	...	...	1,342	8,924	134,825	216,467	Nizam's Territory
Madras	...	...	484	297	...	...	15,971	15,252	16,455	15,540	Madras
Mysore	...	..	1,276	1,098	...	...	477	4,038	1,753	5,136	Mysore
TOTAL	54,954	75,328	1,394,772	1,633,578	289,941	390,296	18,118	29,685	1,757,785	2,128,887	TOTAL
By Sea—											*By Sea—*
Bengal	3,497	6,574	959	1,200	...	...	...	...	4,456	7,774	Bengal
Bihar and Orissa	7	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	7	...	Bihar and Orissa
Bombay	5,499	930	2,292	1,277	...	...	9,562	7,020	17,353	9,227	Bombay
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	143,006	36,789	...	...	...	...	143,006	36,789	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
Madras	295	991	9,566	2,105	...	...	...	...	9,861	3,096	Madras
Burma	9,852	10,519	664	...	...	...	343	80	10,859	10,599	Burma
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	116,522	97,527	...	...	...	...	116,522	97,527	Non-Br. Ports in India
Foreign countries	...	220	11,031	718	...	...	4	849	11,035	1,787	Foreign countries
TOTAL	19,150	19,234	284,040	139,616	...	...	9,909	7,949	313,099	166,799	TOTAL
TOTAL IMPORTS	74,104	94,562	1,678,812	1,773,194	289,941	390,296	28,027	37,634	2,070,884	2,295,686	TOTAL IMPORTS
Imports to end of February											
By Rail and River—											*By Rail and River—*
Assam	8,273	9,219	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,273	9,219	Assam
Bengal	123,771	92,909	676	4	...	...	...	1	124,447	92,914	Bengal
Bihar and Orissa	11,898	11,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,898	11,147	Bihar and Orissa
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	131,031	169,919	745,392	1,253,411	12,530	25,214	...	...	888,953	1,448,544	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
Panjab	18,944	7,846	424,317	348,579	1,048,945	1,217,102	...	...	1,492,206	1,573,527	Panjab
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	182	1	451,254	438,794	...	...	451,436	438,795	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
Raj. and C. India	4,966	1,861	589,538	761,383	1,789	174	...	406	596,293	763,824	Raj. and C. India
Bombay	1,741	1,456	1,022,298	2,933,018	...	...	7,049	19,755	1,031,088	2,954,229	Bombay
Cent. Provs. and Berar	63,116	383,674	2,044,596	2,633,[illegible]	...	...	...	...	2,107,712	3,017,572	Cent. Provs. and Berar
Nizam's Territory	981	697	631,166	691,133	...	...	137,298	60,525	769,445	752,355	Nizam's Territory
Madras	1,302	607	43,372	35,112	...	...	1,208,915	931,745	1,253,589	967,464	Madras
Mysore	28	...	4,648	4,045	...	...	20,659	22,664	25,335	26,709	Mysore
TOTAL	366,051	679,335	5,506,185	8,660,584	1,514,518	1,681,284	1,373,921	1,035,096	8,760,675	12,056,299	TOTAL
By Sea—											*By Sea—*
Bengal	43,243	31,573	15,426	7,077	...	...	2	537	58,671	39,187	Bengal
Bihar and Orissa	10	80	...	...	..	...	...		10	80	Bihar and Orissa
Bombay	18,069	25,293	4,048	5,344	712	573	38,062	57,940	60,891	89,150	Bombay
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	1,303	395,345	209,004	...	...	...	...	395,345	210,307	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
Madras	39,650	26,586	179,021	100,425	...	...	84	43	218,755	127,054	Madras
Burma	105,143	80,586	5,667	11,473	...	...	361	94	111,171	92,153	Burma
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	905,548	1,170,670	94	67	...	...	905,642	1,170,737	Non-Br. Ports in India
Foreign countries	12,547	225	495,798	49,094	289	...	13,152	3,735	521,786	53,054	Foreign countries
TOTAL	218,662	165,646	2,000,853	1,553,087	1,045	640	51,661	62,349	2,272,221	1,781,722	TOTAL
TOTAL IMPORTS	584,713	844,981	7,507,038	10,213,671	1,515,563	1,681,924	1,425,582	1,097,445	11,032,896	13,838,021	TOTAL IMPORTS

N.B.—Provinces named in the first and last columns include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the ports of Madras, French Ports (Pondicherry with its suburb Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from Non-British Ports and Foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, and Badagara

Whence exported	Wheat								Rice (includ*			
	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Total		Calcutta		Karachi	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in February												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,887	427	...	...
Bengal	1,765	46	...	...	..	...	1,765	46	1,656,323	1,838,088	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	38,224	496	...	...	...	...	38,224	496	197,325	123,793	...	...
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	175,416	36,374	63,647	...	191,503	...	430,566	36,374	48	1,056	...	...
Panjab	...	32,690	66	5,831	129,657	153,098	129,723	191,619	125	197	5,718	22,459
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	8,560	59,509	8,560	59,509	...	1	177,982	225,119
Raj. and C. India	4,100	16,813	84,533	163,107	1,918	...	90,551	179,920	192	...	..	...
Bombay	31	...	3,280	7,130	...		3,311	7,130	...	...	...	1
Cent. Provs. and Berar	32,582	97,388	170,079	66,236	...	..	202,661	163,624	3,558	5,591	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	24	1,458	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	252,119	183,807	321,606	242,304	331,638	212,607	905,363	638,718	1,863,482	1,500,606	183,700	247,579
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	13	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	27,340	3,692	...	...
Bombay	...	...	1	2,019	...	1	1	2,020	15	1	364	469
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	60,500	6	8,227	9	...	15	68,727	...	...	9,046	3,872
Madras	...	184	...	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	...
Burma	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113,441	1,098,297	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	330	15,449	...	192	330	15,641	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	54	...	25	1	...	..	79	1	155	4,098	..	10
Total	54	60,684	362	25,696	9	193	425	86,573	140,963	1,106,088	9,425	4,351
Total Imports	252,173	241,491	321,968	268,000	331,647	212,800	905,788	725,291	2,004,445	2,606,694	193,125	251,930
Imports to end of February												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	549	4	...	...	...	...	540	4	113,175	5,256	...	...
Bengal	91,691	36,595	13	3	...	...	91,704	36,598	10,962,449	6,639,766	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	941,252	192,259	201	...	...	...	941,453	192,259	2,051,776	1,061,340	...	...
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	5,038,340	3,030,896	1,833,988	426,491	7,073,721	3,103,483	13,946,049	6,566,870	12,603	8,463	9	397
Panjab	4,691	468,183	209,325	85,649	20,713,966	14,817,078	20,927,982	15,370,910	2,278	2,537	90,537	165,773
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	102	681	...	...	90,927	861,755	91,029	862,436	2	3	1,295,450	1,598,380
Raj. and C. India	31,380	143,161	1,549,649	2,961,477	13,717	10,012	1,594,746	3,114,670	563	1	18	...
Bombay	31	216	98,736	254,462	...	...	98,767	254,678	2	1	...	1
Cent. Provs. and Berar	192,605	1,246,813	2,502,006	2,603,017	...	1,548	2,694,611	3,851,378	36,875	81,018	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	8,419	229	...	...	8,419	229	...	...	...	...
Madras	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1,102	20,466	...	...
Mysore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	..	..	...	2,606	...	2,606	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,300,643	5,124,828	6,202,337	6,331,328	27,894,937	18,793,876	40,397,917	30,250,082	13,180,825	7,818,851	1,386,004	1,764,551
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	48	112	...	...	48	112	214	1,568	255	215
Bihar and Orissa	..	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	179,288	118,162	...	...
Bombay	...	...	883	7,943	456	249	1,839	8,192	18	16	3,090	4,057
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	138,002	13,105	66,212	9	...	13,114	204,214	...	...	58,744	41,365
Madras	...	432	53	781	...	...	53	1,213	...	18,039	5	81
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123,688	5,860,917	...	458
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	3,678	386,817	...	20,635	3,678	407,452	...	...	118	1,794
Foreign countries	181	...	48,971	131	1,600	11	50,752	142	600	13,066	77	183
Total	181	138,469	66,738	461,996	2,065	20,895	68,984	621,360	303,803	6,011,766	62,284	48,153
Total Imports	6,300,824	5,263,297	6,269,075	6,793,324	27,897,002	18,814,771	40,466,901	30,871,392	13,484,628	13,830,619	1,448,848	1,812,704

* One maund of paddy is

…ING PADDY)*				GRAM AND PULSE								
Madras ports		TOTAL		Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		TOTAL		Whence exported
1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	
Imports in February												
												By Rail and River—
...	...	5,887	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam
40,424	3,883	1,696,747	1,871,966	45,572	56,178	...	...	...	...	45,572	56,178	Bengal
81,786	8,989	279,111	132,782	70,772	46,311	...	...	...	...	70,772	46,311	Bihar and Orissa
..	...	48	1,056	175,532	41,609	95,721	884	6,527	1,316	277,780	43,809	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
...	4	5,843	22,660	395	6,688	8,289	20,839	9,102	88,113	17,736	115,640	Panjab
...	...	177,982	225,120	...	...	...	...	8,035	3,762	8,035	3,762	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
...	...	192	...	6,189	2,498	8,104	701	3,181	9,457	17,474	12,656	Raj. and C. India
7	124	7	125	...	42	37,625	76,796	...	1	37,625	76,839	Bombay
750	7	4,808	5,598	9,857	53,989	26,925	41,475	...	...	36,782	95,464	Cent. Provs. and Berar
290	610	290	610	...	...	473	11,344	...	...	473	11,344	Nizam's Territory
271,009	514,364	271,083	515,822	1,220	16,874	433	136	...	...	1,653	17,010	Madras
44	104	44	104	...	...	868	...	...	...	868	...	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kashmir
394,310	528,085	2,441,492	2,276,270	309,537	224,189	178,388	152,175	26,845	102,649	514,770	479,013	TOTAL
												By Sea—
95,455	17,595	95,480	17,595	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	Bengal
3,324	...	30,664	3,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bihar and Orissa
39,620	64,071	39,999	64,541	...	1	2,274	5,152	376	15	2,650	5,168	Bombay
6,488	4,504	15,536	8,376	...	...	635	280	...	...	635	280	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
9,700	15,052	9,700	15,052	5,027	28,739	56	...	...	...	5,083	28,739	Madras
124,879	486,043	238,320	1,584,340	290	6,900	92	...	...	...	382	6,900	Burma
1,166	...	1,166	...	...	...	2,836	19,830	...	5,656	2,836	25,486	Non-Br. Ports in India
24	411	179	4,519	2	265	40	1,605	56	122	98	1,992	Foreign countries
280,656	587,676	431,044	1,698,115	5,319	35,995	5,933	26,871	432	5,793	11,684	68,659	TOTAL
674,966	1,115,761	2,872,536	3,974,385	314,856	260,184	184,321	179,046	27,277	108,442	526,454	547,672	TOTAL IMPORTS
Imports to end of February												
												By Rail and River—
...	...	113,175	5,256	536	232	..	...	...	...	536	232	Assam
253,507	56,883	11,215,956	6,696,649	683,415	1,147,822	...	...	...	...	683,415	1,147,822	Bengal
557,543	151,820	2,609,319	1,213,160	2,003,739	1,136,448	30	...	..	...	2,003,769	1,136,448	Bihar and Orissa
107	...	12,719	8,860	3,761,202	1,850,877	1,358,903	280,521	313,450	51,352	5,463,555	2,182,750	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
6	7	92,871	168,317	30,244	39,324	647,394	391,565	1,758,233	1,374,870	2,435,871	1,805,759	Panjab
21,336	...	1,316,788	1,598,383	116	54	10	...	150,051	131,953	150,177	132,007	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
...	...	581	1	109,208	19,525	339,427	195,218	62,288	56,751	510,923	271,494	Raj. and C. India
367	318	369	320	3,179	6,144	174,967	544,294	...	218	178,146	550,656	Bombay
15,787	8,520	52,662	89,588	124,248	446,951	734,785	685,150	...	...	859,028	1,132,101	Cent. Provs. and Berar
2,649	3,623	2,649	3,628	196	554	21,545	17,420	...	...	21,741	17,974	Nizam's Territory
2,783,464	3,900,410	2,784,566	3,920,876	35,257	79,799	5,625	826	...	...	40,882	80,625	Madras
8,067	2,179	8,067	2,179	1,635	328	1,703	267	...	...	3,338	595	Mysore
...	105	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kashmir
3,642,833	4,123,865	18,209,722	13,707,267	6,752,970	4,728,058	3,284,380	2,115,261	2,314,022	1,615,144	12,351,381	8,458,463	TOTAL
												By Sea—
1,974,682	254,610	1,975,151	256,393	...	...	30	7	...	...	30	7	Bengal
89,841	8,792	218,629	126,954	60	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	Bihar and Orissa
187,527	225,760	190,635	229,833	19	3	10,733	14,896	5,803	6,778	16,555	21,677	Bombay
125,643	270,400	184,387	811,765	...	...	20,081	11,368	86	516	20,167	11,884	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
59,068	106,517	59,073	124,637	24,509	86,467	367	40	...	...	24,876	86,507	Madras
1,003,854	3,622,447	1,127,537	9,483,822	2,972	19,001	6,231	5,726	...	...	9,203	24,727	Burma
3,420	1,461	3,538	3,255	...	...	11,078	47,969	2,870	6,712	13,948	54,681	Non-Br. Ports in India
425	2,836	1,102	10,085	3,793	6,796	28,880	9,942	5,898	2,679	38,521	19,417	Foreign countries
3,393,960	4,492,823	3,760,047	10,552,744	31,353	112,267	77,350	89,948	14,657	16,685	123,360	218,900	TOTAL
7,036,793	8,616,688	21,969,769	24,260,011	6,784,323	4,840,325	3,361,739	2,205,209	2,328,679	1,631,829	12,474,741	8,677,363	TOTAL IMPORTS

taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

Whence exported	Linseed						Rape and Mustard Seed					
	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total		Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in February												
By Rail and River—												
Assam . . .	...	300	...	...	..	300	1,828	1,334	...	...	1,828	1,334
Bengal .	960	13,355	...	...	960	13,355	1,461	1,750	...	...	1,461	1,750
Bihar and Orissa .	22,195	34,039	...	...	22,195	34,039	88,452	167,347	...	...	88,452	167,347
U. P. of Agra and Oudh . . .	10,174	13,277	10,300	3,465	20,474	16,742	84,957	72,954	12,212	2,662	97,169	75,616
Panjab . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,401	6,243	...	...	3,401	6,243
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India .	...	1,669	9,452	6,942	9,452	8,611	5,960	4,576	13,618	5,707	19,578	10,283
Bombay . . .	...	...	12,138	25,469	12,138	25,469	...	...	4,057	6,724	4,057	6,724
Cent. Provs. and Berar . . .	70	5,490	5,979	42,895	6,049	48,385	10,491	8,866	28,400	5,706	38,891	14,572
Nizam's Territory .	...	...	56,138	116,150	56,138	116,150	...	...	106	5	106	5
Madras . . .	...	...	1,419	1,068	1,419	1,068	1,366	3,475	...	...	1,366	3,475
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	33,399	68,130	95,426	195,989	128,825	264,119	197,916	266,545	58,393	20,804	256,309	287,349
By Sea—												
Bengal . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . .	...	...	...	10	...	10	82	...	...	640	82	640
Madras . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . .	...	...	1,230	2,927	1,230	2,927	...	...	155	161	155	161
Foreign countries .	...	...	3	487	3	487	...	170	...	18	...	188
Total .	...	...	1,233	3,424	1,233	3,424	82	170	155	819	237	989
Total Imports .	33,399	68,130	96,659	199,413	130,058	267,543	197,998	266,715	58,548	21,623	256,546	288,338
Imports to end of February												
By Rail and River—												
Assam . . .	7,942	3,621	...	...	7,942	3,621	12,008	104,716	...	...	12,008	104,716
Bengal . . .	345,387	520,646	..	...	345,387	520,646	18,976	37,966	399	...	19,375	37,966
Bihar and Orissa .	1,339,561	1,934,125	352	342	1,339,913	1,934,467	199,693	855,879	1,269	112	200,962	855,991
U. P. of Agra and Oudh . . .	1,369,155	1,288,078	791,992	753,380	2,161,147	2,041,458	1,686,094	1,924,626	823,349	411,752	2,509,443	2,336,378
Panjab . . .	2,157	325	15,934	450	18,091	775	364,319	39,446	19,197	5,927	383,516	45,373
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . .	...	...	...	280	...	280	...	...	...	99	...	99
Raj. and C. India .	20,510	111,108	895,854	1,520,751	916,364	1,631,859	341,380	133,230	102,393	152,902	443,778	286,132
Bombay . . .	...	...	64,984	145,377	64,984	145,377	660	8	28,392	205,497	29,052	205,505
Cent. Provs. and Berar . . .	44,080	152,784	777,426	1,000,535	821,506	1,153,319	22,954	18,795	47,699	33,334	70,653	52,129
Nizam's Territory .	...	...	370,698	776,579	370,698	776,579	...	...	2,071	375	2,071	375
Madras . . .	...	...	2,673	10,361	2,673	10,361	8,944	16,133	...	...	8,944	16,133
Mysore . . .	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	3,128,792	4,010,687	2,919,926	4,208,055	6,048,718	8,218,742	2,655,028	3,130,799	1,024,769	809,998	3,679,797	3,940,797
By Sea—												
Bengal . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa .	596	659	...	...	596	659	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . .	...	...	...	88	...	88	...	...	3	9	3	9
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . .	...	...	908	1,144	908	1,144	977	...	5,141	11,522	6,118	11,522
Madras . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,078	1,100	...	...	12,078	1,100
Burma . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,291	...	...	...	1,291
Non-Br. Ports in India . . .	...	...	23,950	115,588	23,950	115,588	143	...	1,562	2,319	1,705	2,319
Foreign countries .	81	36	7,840	11,538	7,921	11,574	...	172	14	52	14	224
Total .	677	695	32,699	128,358	33,376	129,053	13,198	2,563	6,720	13,902	19,918	16,465
Total Imports .	3,129,469	4,011,382	2,952,625	4,336,413	6,082,094	8,347,795	2,668,226	3,133,362	1,031,489	823,900	3,699,715	3,957,262

Jute						Tea						Whence exported
Calcutta		Chittagong port		Total		Calcutta		Chittagong port		Total		
1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	
Imports in February												
												By Rail and River—
60,178	42,093	...	...	60,178	42,093	25,096	19,938	2,059	4,253	27,155	24,191	Assam
1,347,976	794,354	...	16,424	1,347,976	810,778	9,091	7,502	4	24	9,095	7,526	Bengal
329,282	89,171	...	...	329,282	89,171	104	2	...	...	104	2	Bihar and Orissa
11,878	...	...	...	11,878	...	27	377	...	...	27	377	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	38	...	...	5	38	Panjab
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raj. and C. India
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay
...	310	...	...	...	310	...	4	...	...	...	4	Cent. Provs. and Berar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nizam's Territory
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	Mysore
1,748,814	925,928	...	16,424	1,748,814	942,352	34,323	27,862	2,063	4,277	36,386	32,139	Total
												By Sea—
...	...	...	...	...	...	445	...	1	...	446	...	Bengal
27,520	21,530	...	...	27,520	21,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bihar and Orissa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burma
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-Br. Ports in India
20	...	...	...	20	...	11	3	...	...	11	3	Foreign countries
27,540	21,530	...	...	27,540	21,530	456	17	1	...	457	17	Total
1,776,354	947,458	...	16,424	1,776,354	963,882	34,779	27,879	2,064	4,277	36,843	32,156	Total Imports
Imports to end of February												
												By Rail and River—
555,678	756,586	...	...	555,678	756,586	1,166,331	1,121,585	551,725	503,890	1,718,056	1,625,475	Assam
20,023,518	18,327,104	1,402,935	1,013,961	21,426,453	19,341,065	585,167	669,624	1,494	2,243	586,661	671,867	Bengal
2,032,572	1,376,115	...	...	2,032,572	1,376,115	2,448	2,739	...	...	2,448	2,739	Bihar and Orissa
49,558	7	...	...	49,558	7	1,007	10,021	...	...	1,007	10,021	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
...	...	...	...	...	...	314	654	...	...	314	654	Panjab
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	44	...	...	1	44	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
744	...	...	...	744	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	Raj. and C. India
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	4	...	...	34	4	Bombay
1,056	1,222	...	...	1,056	1,222	11		...	...	11	17	Cent. Provs. and Berar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nizam's Territory
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	Mysore
22,663,126	20,461,034	1,402,935	1,013,961	24,066,061	21,474,995	1,755,316	1,804,694	553,219	506,133	2,308,535	2,310,827	Total
												By Sea—
2,191	18,660	22	29	2,213	18,6[illegible]	9,626	8,763	15	1	9,641	8,764	Bengal
97,004	184,630	...	...	97,004	184,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bihar and Orissa
...	...	...	...	...	...	72	1	...	...	72	1	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	21	...	...	5	21	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
...	180	...	...	...	180	179	524	...	...	179	524	Madras
8	...	...	...	8	...	33	97	...	...	33	97	Burma
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-Br. Ports in India
270	8,760	...	...	270	8,760	246	350	...	...	246	350	Foreign countries
99,468	162,280	22	29	99,490	162,259	10,161	9,756	15	1	10,176	9,757	Total
22,762,594	20,623,264	1,402,957	1,013,990	24,165,551	21,637,254	1,765,477	1,814,450	553,234	506,134	2,318,711	2,320,584	Total Imports

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

R. E ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, May 2, 1914.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The Controller of Currency requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements:

Filling up Tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office on application to the Darwan on duty, at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and will also be supplied to the Principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountants General at Madras and Bombay will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to them under note (1) to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of Deposit in case of Non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Controller of Currency or Accountant General a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should, on the third day after the opening of the tenders, be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Controller of Currency or the Office of the Accountant General. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposits upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Controller of Currency and the Accountant General at Madras or Bombay (in the case of tenders received by such Accountant General and payable in Madras or Bombay), will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts:—Rs. 100, Rs. 300, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and the deposit on the tender will be divided among them; they will be substantially of the following form:

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 845-F., dated the 18th June 1914 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 18th June 1914), the above-named tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000 of the 3½ per Cent. Loan of 1900-01 at the rate above mentioned on or before ; and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000 bearing interest from .

CALCUTTA:
The 18th June 1914.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

S1GI

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, THURSDAY, THE 18TH JUNE 1914.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 18th June 1914.

No. 845-F.

THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow five hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner:

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the Form annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *the Three-and-a half Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01,* of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01,* will apply to the notes to be now issued. The interest on the notes of that loan is payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December.

Tenders.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 5,00,00,000 will be received by the Controller of Currency at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, from this date to noon, standard time,* of Friday, the 3rd July 1914. Tenders must be for sums of 100 Rupees or multiples of that sum.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan*". If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India, to

* Noon, standard time, corresponds to 12-24 P.M., Calcutta time.

whom an allotment-certificate may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

NOTE (1).—Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants General at Madras and Bombay on account of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, on the 2nd July and up to noon, standard time,* on the 3rd July : provided that—

(a) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at the Accountant General's Office (where a receipt will be given for them) ;

(b) they are made on printed forms, to be obtained at the same office or at the local Presidency Bank ;

(c) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000 ;

(d) the deposit is either a promissory note or a Treasury Receipt from the local office of the Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in favour of the Accountant General ;

(e) the amount of the tender is made payable at the place of tender, *viz.*, Madras or Bombay (as the case may be) or in Calcutta ;

and the Accountant General will return deposits on non-accepted tenders and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras or Bombay.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas : a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna : if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

Deposits.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-hundredth or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. The deposit must be in one of the following forms : (*a*) a receipt for the amount from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or (*b*) a cheque drawn in favour of the Controller of Currency, on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or (*c*) Government Promissory Notes[1] standing in the name of, or endorsed to, the tenderer or the person making the deposit.

[1] *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Controller of Currency.*

8. (*a*) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 16 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(*b*) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

Opening of Tenders.

9. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Controller of Currency, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

10. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Controller of Currency at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon, standard time,* on Friday, the 3rd July next, and those received under the terms of note (1) to clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountants General at Madras and Bombay

* Noon, standard time, corresponds to 12-24 P.M., Calcutta time.

at noon, standard time,* on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 12.

11. Tenders at rates not below the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate. The amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 100: preference will however be given to small tenders, not exceeding Rs. 2,000, at the lowest accepted rate, such tenders receiving allotments in full as far as possible.

Allotment-Certificates.

12. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Controller of Currency [1] as soon as possible after the 3rd July and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted for general information at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

1 For tenders received by the Accountant General at Madras or Bombay, and payable at those places, the Accountant General will issue the allotment-certificates.

13. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates [after credit of the deposit under clause 8 (*a*)] will be made payable upon the 20th August.

Otherwise, the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into two instalments as follows:—

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 50 per cent., but not less than 50 per cent., payable upon the 20th July;

Instalment II.—The balance payable upon the 20th August;

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100.

14. Any allotment-certificates will, on application to the Controller of Currency at Calcutta, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations; provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

15. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

Issue of Promissory Notes.

16. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 100) bearing interest from the 31st December 1914, and he will also receive interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th December 1914.

*Noon, standard time, corresponds to 12-24 P. M., Calcutta time.

(b) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from the 30th June 1914 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from the 30th June 1914.

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE (see Clause 2).

Fort William, the

Promissory Note | *Government Rupees* | *at 3½ per cent*
No | | *of 1900-01.*

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from

the sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and do hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan by paying the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only to the said

his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury, at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only from the

at the rate of three-and a half per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury, at Fort William to the said

, his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this Note) all further interest shall cease.

The Governor General in Council hereby further engages that Notice of Payment as aforesaid shall not be given before the Thirtieth day of September 1920, and that this Note shall not be discharged before the Thirty-first day of December 1920.

FORM OF TENDER (see Clause 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (X) of *The Three-and-a-half Per Cent Loan* advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 18th June 1914, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (Y) Annas (Z) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (XY), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of†*

or at the†
Branch of the Bank of†

; *or*

into the Public Treasury at† , *as the case may be*—

The first instalment, as near as convenient to 50 per cent., but not less than 50 per cent., on or before the 20th July

The balance on or before the 20th August.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before the 20th August.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D.* at‡ .

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note

† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury

‡ Here insert *C. D.'s* address which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India or if residing in India he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted, and wishes the allotment-certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

NOTE.—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount, thus "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "Ninety-nine," not "Two per cent. premium" or "Par" or "One per cent. discount."*

By order of the Governor General in Council,

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. C-698.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1914.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th March 1914.

Until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India."

Rates of Subscription.	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V and VI, or Supplement	0	4	0

A special price will be fixed for specially heavy issues of the *Gazette* or any particular Part.
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.
Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 9th May 1914.

APPLICATION FOR RESTORATION OF LAPSED PATENT UNDER SECTION 16.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Roberts has made application for the restoration of the Patent granted to him for an invention entitled "Working trains on the line clear system by means of a key staff in conjunction with the Morse system or alone," numbered 110 of 1905, and bearing date the 6th day of September 1905 which expired on the 6th day of September 1913, owing to the non-payment of the prescribed renewal fee. Any person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving Patent Form No. 5 at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on or before the 20th June 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

April 27.

1615. S. R. Lalkaka. *An improved wheel hub.*

1616. S. H. Sherwood. *Improvements in oil lamps.*

1617. R. Gaudart. *A decorticating machine.*

1618. General Electric Co. *Improvements in and relating to speed control of textile machinery.*

1619. P. C. Saccaggio and F. A. Lagrange. *Improvements in or relating to spark arresters.*

1620. S. H. Summerscales. *Improvements in traction wheels.*

1621. A. Purser. *Improvements in and relating to valves.*

April 30.

1622. Fried Krupp Aktiengesellschaft Grusonwerk. *Air heater.*

1623. J. F. Kuehnel. *New board for drying clay goods.*

May 2.

1624. L. M. Datta. *The Umes water runner.*

1625. H. W. Woods. *An appliance for curing such ailments as are due to congestion of blood vessels around the eye and for restoring defective vision.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India,* give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1282. E. Tatarek, F. Blum, B. de Dory, F. Kretz & C. L. Szápáry. *Automatic cartridge magazine for self-loading fire-arms.*

1478. A. C. Fuller. *Improved method of and apparatus for increasing the variations of electric current.*

1547. J. S. Davidson. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for drying tea, coffee, grain or other substances.*

1576. A. G. Cooper. *Improvements in engine lubricators.*

1578. F. Pfleumer. *Improvements in and relating to vehicle wheels.*

1583. T. E. Haywood, A. G. Kershaw, Saxby & Farmer Ld. and Saxby & Farmer (India) Ld. *Improvements in railway signalling and interlocking apparatus.*

1584. J. J. C. Paterson. *A new or improved apparatus for flushing commodes and the like.*

1587. T. W. Ridley. *Improvements relating to concrete piles.*

1588. Société Anonyme Pour L'Exploitation Des Procédés Westinghouse Leblanc. *Improvements in ejectors.*

1589. J. Adams. *Improvements in and relating to rotary cylinder internal combustion engines.*

1590. Allgemeine Gesellschaft für chemische Industrie m. b. H. *A process for the treatment of lubricating oils and distillates from which such oils are formed.*

1591. S. Turner (Jr.) and H. R. Turner. *Improvements in driving or conveyer belts.*

1592. Mrs. C. A. Harrison. *Improvements in or relating to incandescent electric lamps.*

1600. A. M. Bell. *Improvements in traversers for railway rolling stock.*

1603. Hampdens, Ld. *Improvements in or relating to machines for making ice.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

731. Société Générale Des Nitrures. *Process for carrying out chemical reactions.*

909. N. B. Bhattacharjee. *Improved portable harmonium.*

1392. Stock Motorpflug G. m. b. H. *Improvements in or relating to the wheels of motor ploughs and the like.*

1491. T. W. Ridley. *Improvements in apparatus for forming concrete piles.*

1498. F. Waller. *Overall for protecting skirts.*

1502. Maatschappij voor Vezelindustrie. *Improved process and apparatus for obtaining fibrous material from plant-stalks and leaves.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1325. Mucklow.
1361. Greig & Greig.
1377. Levick.
1379. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld.
1380. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld.
1382. Société Générale Des Nitrures.
1383. Fredrikson.
1384. Stone & Co., Ld.
1385. Stone & Co., Ld.
1388. Ebler.
1389. Ebler.
1390. Barnes.
1393. McCoy.
1394. Sheffield and McKerrow & Co., Ld.

PATENTS SEALED.

752. Lines & Lines.
894. Lines & Lines.
895. Apte.
936. Hussain & Bukhsh.
1031. American Machine & Foundry Co.
1257. The Holt Manufacturing Co.
1340. Richards.
1351. DeLavandeyra & Orner.
1355. Watson.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

301 of 1901. Gray. (To 2 June 1915.)
535 of 1904. Cummins. (To 30 June 1915.)
511 of 1906. Hatmaker. (To 13 May 1915.)
513 of 1906. Glasscoe. (To 8 May 1915.)
576 of 1906. Billows. (To 25 June 1915.)
118 of 1907. Rees. (To 17 May 1915.)
314 of 1907. Swales. (To 9 August 1915.)
491 of 1907. Eufon Co. Ld. (To 30 May 1915.)
528 of 1907. Sheffield & anr. (To 6 June 1915.)
602 of 1907. Haywood & ors. (To 24 June 1915.)

59 of 1908. Kershaw & ors. (To 24 June 1915.)
321 of 1908. M. Muhammad Din & Co. (To 1 May 1915.)
9 of 1909. Manganese Steel Rail Co. (To 14 May 1915.)
26 of 1909. White. (To 19 May 1915.)
115 of 1909. Farquharson. (To 11 June 1915.)
131 of 1909. Brettell & ors. (To 26 June 1915.)
505 of 1909. Hudson & anr. (To 11 February 1915.)
576 of 1909. Sheffield & anr. (To 4 June 1915.)
665 of 1909. Sharp. (To 20 January 1915.)
668 of 1909. Sheffield & anr. (To 25 June 1915.)
689 of 1909. Bendle & ors. (To 27 April 1915.)
138 of 1910. Sandeman. (To 11 May 1915.)
201 of 1910. Farnham. (To 26 May 1915.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1906.

312, (Westinghouse).

1909.

198, (Jackson). 295, (Lebeau). 305, (Turner and Maxwell). 308, (Bloeck). 309, (Siegert). 349, (Bachmann & Duclos). 475, (Crawford). 585, (Potter). 652, (Silent Writing Machine Co.). 653, (Silent Writing Machine Co.). 654, (Silent Writing Machine Co.). 655, (Silent Writing Machine Co.). 656, (Silent Writing Machine Co.). 686, (Ramage). 687, (James Howden & Co. Ld. & J. H. Hume).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

April 27th to May 2nd, 1914.

Class 13. Nos. 1391-1398. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. April 20.

Class 13. Nos. 1400-1430. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. April 27.

Class 15. Nos. 1383-1386. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings Oxford Street, Manchester, England. April 14.

Class 15. No. 1399. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. April 20.

Class 15. Nos. 1431-1433. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. April 27.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price R	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual subscription with postage		3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

" Specimens of Persian Manuscripts " for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	R 3	a copy.
(2)	"	"	1903-04	"	" 3	"
(3)	"	"	1904-05	"	" 3	"
(4)	"	"	1908-09	"	" 3	"
(5)	"	"	1909-10	"	" 3-8	"
(6)	"	"	1910-11	"	" 3-8	"
(7)	"	"	1911-12	"	" 2-8	"
(8)	"	"	1912-13	"	" 2-8	"

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Interpretership and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit, and No. (8) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic.

" Diwan-i-Sarkhush " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

" Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

" Qaani " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

" Diwan-i-Andalib " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the " Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

" Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

" Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

" Raghuvansam "—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

" Akhlaq-i-Jalali " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

ALLAHABAD.

1.	M. Jawala Prasad, I.	Kasauli Hills, The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi	Government Observatory, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan	Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan	The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Jawala Prasad, II.	B. I. Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. Sita Ram Mahta	Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
5.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey	Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1.	M. Mohd. Ishaq	Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DACCA.

1. Abdul Ghani . . . . C/o Abdus Shakoor, Kotwal, The Black Watch, Camp Dacca.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh . . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . . 2nd Bn., King's Regiment, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1.	M. Muhammad Din	Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2.	M. Ghulam Jilani	R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1.	M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1.	M. Bodh Raj	Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2.	M. Ahmed Din	81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3.	M. Abdur Rahim	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4.	M. Abdul Karim	Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	M. Ghulam Rasul	Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fazl-i-Haq	Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

SUBATHU.

1.	M. Gulzar Lal	South Lancashire Regiment, Subathu.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

CALCUTTA.

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, shoul communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CORONATION DURBAR AND OF THE VISIT OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS TO INDIA, 1911-12.

To meet the repeated demands of the public, the Government of India have decided to publish a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911.

This book will be compiled from the official records, and will contain lists of all persons taking part in the celebrations and ceremonies. There will also be numerous illustrations, portraits, maps, plans, etc.

It will be published in two editions, a popular one in a cloth binding at a cost not exceeding Rs. 7-8, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, which will contain a list of the subscribers, at a cost of about Rs. 250.

A translation of the popular edition will be made in Urdu and possibly in other languages also, if the demand is sufficient.

It is expected that the work will be ready for publication shortly ; names are still being registered for the various editions, and application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise, it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½-grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and *residual alkaloid* or *amorphous cinchona alkaloid* which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous alkaloid* are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These are sold strictly cash and in advance.* On *no account drugs are sent per V. P. Post.* These are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipur.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1912 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 „

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID*.

	R
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb., and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below.

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 annas; 1 lb. 6 annas ; 2 lbs. 10 annas ; 3 lbs. 12 annas ; 4 lbs. 1 Re. ; 5 lbs. Re. 1 annas 4 ; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 annas 6.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 2nd May 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th April 1914.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										Remarks.
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		TOTAL.	
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	2,70,61,370	26,06,51,505	28,77,12,875	9,27,40,184	1,24,65,128	...	9,15,00,000		...	...	(a) 9,99,99,946	(b) 4,00,00,000	33,67,05,258	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571.
Cawnpore	..	3,17,34,155	3,17,34,155	3,41,23,991	63,86,670	..	.	.		..	.	...	4,05,10,661	
Lahore	.	3,97,55,745	3,97,55,745	2,35,73,955	1,39,67,265	...	..	..	...		.	...	3,75,41,220	
Bombay	2,44,05,630	11,04,24,760	13,48,30,390	1,13,50,700	15,62,91,960	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16,76,42,660	
Karachi	...	1,83,49,750	1,83,49,750	25,26,555	22,66,500	...		...	...		..	...	47,93,055	
Madras	1,00,43,480	7,35,79,200	8,36,22,680	1,83,08,470	40,37,685	..	.	...		...	.	..	2,23,46,155	
Rangoon		5,85,73,765	5,85,73,765	3,71,43,001	[illegible],27,350				...			...	4,50,70,351	
	6,15,10,450	59,30,68,880	65,45,79,360	21,97,66,856	20,33,42,558	...	9,15,00,000		..	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	65,46,09,360	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			Nil.	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									30,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			65,45,79,360	TOTAL RESERVE R									65,45,79,360	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 30th April 1914.
The Silver held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 30th April 1914 to 6,00 lakhs in coined rupees.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD TO 30TH APRIL 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.											
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	12	...	12	4	...	4	2	...	11	10	23	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bombay	...	1	...	1	6	...	6	...	...	17	2	19	...	...	...	...	..	...

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 6th May 1914.

H. J. WALLIS, CAPTAIN, I.A.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th April 1914.

PARTICULARS	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th April 1914	30,51,400	1,14,61,200	5,96,75,900	1,66,43,500	82,38,100	18,92,600	9,79,11,300	6,933	5,000	.	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	10,10,13,233
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	..	..	.	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..		...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 9th April 1914	...	...	...	1,000	...	37,000	38,000	...	..	..	...		..	...	...	...	38,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th April 1914	...	1,900	15,500	...	6,900	1,500	25,800	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	25,800
	30,51,400	1,14,63,100	5,96,91,400	1,66,44,500	82,45,000	19,31,100	9,79,75,100	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	10,10,77,033
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	5,42,000	7,92,400	33,500	50,000	50,000	14,67,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,67,900
Balance on 30th April 1914	30,51,400	1,09,21,100	5,88,99,000	1,66,11,000	81,95,000	18,81,100	9,65,07,200	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,96,09,133

NOTE.—

From 9th June 1867 to 28th Feb. 1914	Enfaced from India	12,299 lakhs,	re-transferred from London	12,632 lakhs.
" 1st Mar. 1914 " 15th Mar. "	ditto	1 lakh	ditto	6 "
" 16th " " 31st " "	ditto	3 lakhs	ditto	4 "
" 1st April " 15th April "	ditto	2 "	ditto	1 lakh.
" 16th " " 30th " "	ditto	1 lakh	ditto	15 lakhs.
		12,306 lakhs		12,658 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 4th May 1914.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th May 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 1,02,59,501 A. 7 P. 10; Public Deposits at Branches 1,78,09,375 15 4	2,80,68,877	7	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	19,02,66,015	3	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.	9,46,258	12	9
Sundries	24,34,868	14	6
RUPEES	26,08,16,020	5	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,87,34,915	0	0
Other authorized Investments	95,92,968	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,33,93,405	8	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,46,97,566	7	9
Bills discounted and purchased	2,74,69,599	8	0
Balances with other Banks	17,84,131	8	1
Bullion	......		
Dead Stock	24,65,355	13	2
Stamps	15,356	3	7
Sundries	3,80,784	13	3
	15,84,84,082	9	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs. *5,74,51,505 A. 10 P. 10; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †4,48,80,432 2 0	10,23,31,937	12	10
RUPEES	26,08,16,020	5	11

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. ; value Rs. 2,40,705 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 10,31,842 8 0

Rs. 12,72,547 8 0

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL ;
Calcutta, 7th May 1914.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.

Percentage 46·15.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st May 1914.

No. 51.—The services of 2nd class Assistant Surgeon E. A. Davies, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the 23rd February 1914.

Simla, the 5th May 1914.

No. 52.—The services of No. 1198, 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mul Singh, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Baluchistan, with effect from 9th April 1914.

No. 53.—No. 1243, 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Gopal Dutt Joshi, I.S.M.D., is granted 2 months and 22 days' privilege leave combined with 3 months and 8 days' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 20th January 1914.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgn.-Genl.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Agents for sale of Maps.

LONDON.—Edward Stanford, Limited, 12, 13 and 14, Long Acre, London, W.C.

CALCUTTA.—Maps can be obtained from the office, 13, Wood Street, or from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Nos. 5 and 6, Government Place, North; Messrs. Newman & Co., No. 4, Dalhousie Square; the Secretary, School Book Society, No. 309, Bow Bazar Street; and Messrs. Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons, No 76, Lower Circular Road.

DACCA.—The Manager, Calcutta School Book Society, Dacca Branch.

BOMBAY.—Messrs. Thacker & Co., Limited, and Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co.

LAHORE.—Messrs. Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh and Sons.

MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham, Limited.

MUSSOORIE.—Proprietor, Mafasilite Printing Works.

MUZAFFARPUR.—Messrs. Burman & Co.

POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-Zinco-graphic Department.

SIMLA.—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

SRINAGAR.—Mrs. C. Winter, The Picture Gallery.

A General Catalogue of Maps corrected up to 1st February 1910 is available at Re. 1 per copy.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash with postage *prepaid*.

Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service except on cash payment*.

The following is a list of the more important "General" and other Maps which are available.

Description of Map.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	PRICE. Un-coloured.	PRICE. Coloured	REMARKS.
GENERAL MAPS.					Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
India (with hills) . . .	1908	1"=32 M.	6	44×30	9 0	12 0	4th Edition.
India (skeleton) . . .	1913	1"=32 M.	12	33×25	6 0	12 0	
India (outline and contour edition)	1913	1"=32M.	12	33×25	6 0	12 0	
India, Layered map of . .	1913	1"=32M.	12	33×25	...	12 0	
India (without hills), showing Railways with stations.	1913	1"=32 M.	6	44×30	...	8 0	Corrected to 31st December 1912.
India, Railway, Canal and Road Map of (with hills).	1912	1"=32 M.	6	44×30	9 0	12 0	Railways, Canals and Roads corrected up to 31st March 1912. Other details up to 1905.
India, Railway, Canal and Road Map of (with hills and Rainfall contours).	1912	1"=32 M.	6	44×30	13 0	15 0	Railways, Canals and Roads corrected up to 31st March 1912. Other details up to 1905.
India, District map of . .	1903	1"=64 M.	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	Additions and corrections from Extra Departmental Sources to 1912.
India, contour map of . .	1886	1"=64 M.	1	41×33	1 8	...	
India and adjacent countries .	1883	1"=54M.	2	44×24	4 8	6 0	Additions to Railways to 1913.
India showing Railways open and under construction.	1912	1"=64 M.	1	38×33	...	1 8	Corrected to 31st March 1913.
India, Military Traffic map of, showing Railways open and under construction on 31st December 1912.	...	1"=64 M.	1	40×32	...	1 8	
India and adjacent countries (without hills).	1911	1"=128 M.	1	24×21	1 12	2 0	With additions and corrections up to 1913.
India (without hills) . .	1906	1"=192 M.	1	18×14	0 8	0 12	Corrections to boundaries to 1912.
India (without hills) . .	1894	1"=256 M.	1	16×13	0 6	0 8	Additions to 1904.
India (with hills) . . .	1909	1"=256 M.	1	16×13	0 6	0 8	

Description of Map.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price. Un-coloured.	Price. Coloured.	Remarks.
					Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
PROVINCIAL MAPS.							
Baluchistan (with hills) . .	1894	1"=16 M.	4	28×27	4 0	5 0	
Baluchistan Agency with Sind (with hills).	1898	1"=32 M.	1	24×24	..	1 8	
Bengal (without hills) . .	1912	1"=16 M.	1	44×30	...	1 12	
Bengal and Bihar and Orissa .	1888	1"=80 M.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	With additions and corrections to 1912.
Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam (with hills).	1912	1"=32 M.	1	33×31	...	1 4	
Berar (with hills) . . .	1906	1"= 8 M.	1	38×27	2 0	2 8	
Bihar and Orissa (without hills) .	1912	1"=16 M.	1	44×30	...	1 12	With additions and corrections to 1913.
Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind (with hills).	1908	1"=32 M.	1	27×40	1 0	1 8	
Burma	1908	1"=32 M.	1	41×30	...	1 8	Corrected to 1912.
Central India Agency (with hills).	1886	1"=16 M.	2	32×22	...	3 8	Additions and corrections to 1912.
Central India Agency (without hills).	1900	1"=80 M.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	
Central Provinces (without hills)	1908-09	1"=32 M.	1	28×24	1 0	1 8	
Gujrat (without hills) . .	1896	1"=16 M.	1	32×30	1 0	1 8	Additions to 1905.
Hyderabad (with hills) . .	1908	1"=32 M.	1	20×18	...	1 8	
Madras Presidency, Mysore and Ceylon (without hills).	1908	1"=16 M.	6	40×27	7 0	8 0	
Mysore and Coorg (with hills) .	1908	1"=16 M.	1	27×24	1 0	1 8	
North-West Frontier Province (with hills).	1903	1"=16 M.	1	34×27	1 0	1 8	Corrections up to 1910.
Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir (without h lls)	1909	1"=16 M.	4	36×26	...	4 0	
Punjab (with hills) . .	1890	1"=80 M.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	Additions to 1910.
Punjab (without hills) . .	1912	1"=80 M.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	
Rajputana Agency (with hills) .	1908	1"=16 M.	2	38×24	...	1 8	2nd Edition. Additions and corrections to 1903.
United Provinces (with hills) .	1908	1"=32 M.	1	21×20	1 0	1 8	
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS.							
Afghanistan	1908	1"=32 M.	1	35×27	...	1 8	
Arabia and the Persian Gulf .	1910	1"=32 M.	4	40×30	4 0	5 0	
Arabia and the Persian Gulf .	1910	1"=48 M.	2	40×27	...	2 0	
Chih-li Province, China . .	1903	1"= 8 M.	1	44×30	1 8	1 12	
City of Calcutta	1911	6"= 1 M.	4	30×27	3 0	5 0	With additions and corrections to April 1912.
City of Calcutta . . .	1910	3"= 1 M.	1	32×26	1 0	2 0	With additions and corrections to 1912.
Delhi (Special Extract Map) .	1912	4"= 1 M.	1	42×33	...	2 0	
Delhi and Vicinity . .	1912	4"= 1 M.	4	37×30	...	4 0	
Delhi and Vicinity . .	1912	2"= 1 M.	1	40×27	...	1 8	
Eastern Turkistan . . .	1908	1"=32 M.	1	24×19	...	1 8	

Description of Map.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price. Un-coloured.	Price. Coloured.	REMARKS.
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS— *contd.*					Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Kiang-Su Province, China .	1903	$\frac{1}{1,000,000}$	1	40×27	1 0	1 8	Additions and corrections to 1910.
Ootacamund Hunt Map .	1913	3″=1 M.	2	40×27	2 0	2 2	
Periyar and Pembiyar catchment areas (Travancore State).	1913	2″=1 M.	4	40×27	...	4 0	
Persia . . .	1910	1″=40 M.	1	34×29	...	1 4	
Persia, Southern . . .	1912	$\frac{1}{2,000,000}$	1	39×27	...	3 0	Index to names 8 annas extra.
Rennell's Atlas of Bengal .	...	...	20	Various	10 0	...	Rs. 20 for a complete bound set.
Sikkim	1906	1″= 4 M.	1	26×19	1 0	1 4	
Simla and adjacent country .	1909	1″= 1 M.	1	27×30	...	1 8	
Simla and Jutogh (with list of houses).	1911	6″= 1 M.	1	40×30	1 0	1 8	Revised and corrected up to 1910.
Tenasserim	1868	1″= 4 M.	6	44×30	6 0	7 8	Additions to 1912.
Western Tibet, portion of .	1904	1″=12 M.	1	34×28	1 8	1 12	
Yun-nan	1905	$\frac{1}{1,000,000}$	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	REMARKS.
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES. Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$			Rs. A.	
Sheet No. 10 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1909	24×19	1 0	Parts of Persia, Arabia and Turkish Empire.
„ „ 17 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1909	ditto	1 0	Parts of Persia (Karman and Fars).
„ „ 18 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1908	ditto	1 0	Parts of Persia and Arabia.
„ „ 29 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1908	ditto	1 0	Parts of Persia, Afghanistan and Russian Turkistan.
„ „ 30 (Rough Provisional Issue) . .	1910	ditto	1 0	Parts of Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Persia.
„ „ 31 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1908	ditto	1 0	Parts of Persia and Baluchistan.
„ „ 33 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1908	ditto	1 0	Part of Afghanistan.
„ „ 34 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	1 0	Parts of Afghanistan, Baluchistan Agency and Bombay Presidency.
„ „ 35 and 36 (Provisional Issue) . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Baluchistan and Bombay (Sind).
„ „ 38 (Provisional Edition) . . .	1909	ditto	1 0	Parts of Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Afghanistan. With additions and corrections to 1913.
„ „ 39 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1913	ditto	1 0	Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Rajputana, Baluchistan and Afghanistan. Published (1) layered with shaded hills, (2) layered without shaded hills and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
„ „ 40 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1908	ditto	1 0	Parts of Bombay, Punjab and Rajputana Agency.

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	REMARKS.
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES—*contd.* Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$			Rs. A.	
Sheet No. 41 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1913	24×19	1 0	Bombay, Sind, Baroda and Diu. Published (1) layered with shaded hills, (2) layered without shaded hills and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
" " 44 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1910	ditto	1 0	Punjab and Rajputana.
" " 45 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Rajputana, Punjab, Central India, Bombay, Baroda and Ajmer-Merwara.
" " 46 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1910	ditto	1 0	Bombay, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Central India, Hyderabad, Baroda and Daman.
" " 47 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1910	ditto	1 0	Bombay and Hyderabad.
" " 48 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	1 0	Bombay, Hyderabad, Goa, Mysore, Coorg and Madras.
" " 53 (Provisional Issue, 2nd Edition) .	1913	ditto	1 0	Parts of Punjab, Rajputana, Delhi, United Provinces and Tibet. Published (1) layered with shaded hills, (2) layered without shaded hills and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
" " 54 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1909	ditto	1 0	Parts of Punjab, Rajputana, United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces.
" " 55 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Central Provinces, Bombay and Berar.
" " 57 and part of 66 (Provisional Issue)	1913	ditto	1 0	(Without hills.) Parts of Bombay, Hyderabad, Coorg, Madras, Mysore and Pondicherry.
" " 61 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Tibet and Eastern Turkistan.
" 63 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	1 0	Parts of United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, Bengal and Nepal.
" " 66 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	0 8	Madras.
" " 70 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1906	ditto	1 0	Parts of Tibet and Eastern Turkistan.
" " 71 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Parts of Nepal and Tibet.
" " 72 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	(Without hills.) Parts of Nepal, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and United Provinces.
" " 77 (Provisional Issue) . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan.
" " 78 (2nd Provisional Issue) . .	1907	ditto	1 0	Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet Bhutan, Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam. With additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1910.
" " 79 (Provisional Issue) . .	1907	ditto	1 0	Parts of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam. Additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1910.

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	REMARKS.
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES —concld.				
Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$			Rs. A.	
Sheet No. 83 (Provisional Issue)	1903	24×19	1 0	Parts of Eastern Bengal and Assam and Burma. Additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1911.
" " 86	1905	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma and the Andaman Islands.
" " 87 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1905	ditto	1 0	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
" " 91 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Assam, Tibet and China (Yun-nan and Sze-ch'uan Provinces).
" " 93 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma, China and Siam. With additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1909.
" " 94 (Provisional Issue) . .	1907	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma and Siam.
" " 95 (2nd Provisional Issue) . .	1905	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma and Siam. With additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1909.
" " 100 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	1 0	(Skeleton.) Parts of Tibet and China.
" " 101 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1910	ditto	1 0	Parts of China.
" " 102 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Burma, Siam, Tongking and Yun-nan (China). Additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1910.

F. FRASER HUNTER, Captain, I.A.,
Officer in charge, Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA;
Calcutta, 1st April 1914.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 29th April 1914.

No. 24.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave in India on medical certificate under the leave Rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, with effect from 16th April 1914.

Engineer S. B. Trenoweth, R. I. M. . . . . 3 months.

No. 25.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave Rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty, till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India, *i. e.*, 25th April 1914:—

Lieutenant T. J. Farrell, R. I. M. . . . . 6 months.

E. W. HUDDLESTON,
for Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st March 1914.

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	URDU MEDICINE.				
1	**Tehqiqat Insdad Madea Plague.**—A price list of medicine by Dr. Rama Nand. Pages 11. Litho. $\frac{17 \times 27}{4}$. 1st edition. March 1914. Price free.	Delhi Printing Works.	5,000	40 / 14th Mar. '14.	
2	**Tohfai Darwesh.**—Advertisements by Dr. Rama Nand for his visits and treatments. Pages 8. Litho. $\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$. 1st edition. 1914. Price free.	Ditto	50,000	42 / 14th Mar. '14.	
	URDU EDUCATION.				
3	**Jadid-asbaq-ul-Ashia No. 3.**—A book containing name and description of things by Master Girdhari Lal of Delhi. Pages 16. Litho. $\frac{22 \times 29}{16}$. 1st edition. December 1913. Price Re. 0-2-0.	Ditto	2,000	5 / 13th Jan. '14.	
4	**Jadid-asbaq-ul-Ashia No. 4.**—A book containing name and description of things by Master Girdhari Lal of Delhi. Pages 21. Litho. $\frac{22 \times 29}{16}$. 1st edition. December 1913. Price Re. 0-3-0.	Ditto	2,000	6 / 13th Jan. '14.	
5	**Atlas Hindustan.**—By Murari Lal, Book-seller, Muradabad. Pages 105. Litho. $\frac{20 \times 30}{8}$. 1st edition. March 1914. Price Re. 0-8-0.	Ditto	2,000	32 / 13th Mar. '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st March 1914.

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	URDU DRAMA.				
6	Zeri Samp.—Drama by Durabjee, proprietor of the New Parsee Theatrical Company of Bombay. Pages 16. Litho. $\frac{18\times22}{8}$. 1st edition. February 1914. Price Re. 0-2-0.	Delhi Printing Works.	1,000	34 / 14th Mar. '14.	
7	Asir Hirs.—Drama by Durabjee, proprietor of the New Parsee Theatrical Company of Bombay. Pages 16. Litho. $\frac{18\times22}{8}$. 1st edition. February 1914. Price Re. 0-2-0.	Ditto .	1,000	35 / 14th Mar. '14.	
8	Said Havis.—Drama by the New Parsee Theatrical Company of Bombay. Pages 16. Litho. $\frac{18\times22}{8}$. 1st edition. December 1913. Price Re. 0-2-0.	Ditto .	1,000	12 / 13th Jan. '14.	
9	Khun i-Jigar.—Drama by the New Parsee Theatrical Company of Bombay. Pages 20. Litho. $\frac{18\times22}{8}$. 1st edition. December 1913. Price Re. 0-3-0.	Ditto .	1,000	11 / 13th Jan. '14.	
10	Dushman-i-Iman.—Drama by Durabjee, proprietor of New Parsee Theatrical Company of Bombay. Pages 16. Litho. $\frac{18\times22}{8}$. 1st edition. December 1913. Price Re. 0-2-0.	Ditto .	1,000	10 / 13th Jan. '14.	
11	Duzhki Hur.—Drama by Durabjee, proprietor of New Parsee Theatrical Company of Bombay. Pages 16. Litho. $\frac{18\times22}{8}$. 1st edition. December 1913. Price Re. 0-3-0.	Ditto .	1,000	9 / 13th Jan. '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st March 1914—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	URDU POETRY.				
12	**Chanchal Mashook.**—A collection of Miscellaneous poems by Munshi Abdul Rahim, Book-Seller, Kashipur. Pages 16. Litho. $\frac{18\times22}{8}$. 1st edition. February 1914. Price not known.	Delhi Printing Works.	2,000	31 / 13th Mar. '14.	
	URDU HISTORY.				
13	**Humayon Badshah Ki Mukhtsir Tarik.**—Brief history of King Humayon and his tomb by Printing and Publishing Company, Delhi. Pages 14. Printed. Demy Octavo. 1st edition. 14th March 1914. Price Re. 0-1-0.	Art Printing Works.	5,000	46 / 23rd Mar. '14.	
	URDU PHILOSOPHY.				
14	**Qavaid Amal Angothi Mesmerism.**—As a price list and description of use of Mesmerism ring by the Mesmerism and Hypnotism Apparatus Manufacturing Co., Karnal, Punjab. Pages 8. Litho $\frac{18\times22}{16}$. 1st edition 1914. Price free.	Ditto	2,000	39 / 14th Mar. '14.	
15	**Khazana Karamat.**—As a price list and description of use of Mesmerism Instrument by the above Company. Pages 8. Litho. $\frac{18\times22}{16}$. 1st edition 1914.	Delhi Printing Works.	2,000	38 / 14th Mar. '14.	
16	**Takmil-ul-ilaj.**—Price list by Dr. Rama Nand. Pages 12. Litho. $\frac{17\times27}{4}$. 1st edition. March 1914. Price free.	Ditto.	50,000	41 / 14th Mar. '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st March 1914—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyrights (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	URDU PHILOSOPHY—*contd.*				
17	**Risala Hifz-i-Sahat, No. 2.**—A pamphlet on destruction of flies by Major W. Cook Young, M.A., D.P., H.D.T., M.A. & H. Cambridge, I.M.S., Health Officer, Delhi. Pages 8. Litho. $\frac{20 \times 30}{16}$. 1st edition, 1914. Price *nil*.	Delhi Printing Works.	4,000	33 / 13th Mar. '14.	
	URDU FICTION.				
18	**Chander Kala, Part II.**—A novel of a woman Chander Kala by Shimbu Nath Bhargu of Delhi. Pages 144. Litho. $\frac{22 \times 18}{12}$. 1st edition. 20th January 1914. Price Re. 0-4-0.	Lakhshmi Press, Delhi.	1,000	19 / 27th Feb. '13.	Shimbhu Nath Bhargu of Delhi Chaori Bazar No. 19, dated 27th February 1913.
19	**Chander Kala, Part III.**—A novel of a woman Chander Kala by Shimbu Nath Bhargu of Delhi. Pages 144. Litho. $\frac{22 \times 18}{12}$. 1st edition. 20th January 1914. Price Re. 0-4-0.	Ditto	1,000	20 / 27th Feb. '14.	Shimbhu Nath Bhargu of Delhi Chaori Bazar, No. 20, dated 27th February 1914.
20	**Chander Kala, Part IV.**—A novel of a woman Chander Kala by Shimbu Nath Bhargu of Delhi. Pages 144. Litho. $\frac{22 \times 18}{12}$. 1st edition. 20th January 1914. Price Re. 0-4-0.	Ditto	1,000	21 / 27th Feb. '14.	Shimbhu Nath Bhargu of Delhi Chaori Bazar, No. 21, dated 27th February 1914.
	URDU MEDICINE.				
21	**Zaban Khalq.**—A price list by the Taj Manufactory, Bombay and Delhi. Pages 20. Litho. $\frac{17 \times 22}{16}$. 1st edition. February 1914. Price free.	Delhi Printing Works.	10,000	37 / 14th Mar. '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st March 1914—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	URDU MEDICINE—*contd.*				
22	**Zum.**—A pamphlet on Zum medicine by *Ahsan Ahsan & Co.*, Fatehpuri, Delhi. Pages 17. Litho. Demy Octavo. 1st edition, 1913. Price free.	Art Printing Works, Delhi.	2,500	23 / 28th Feb. '14.	
	URDU HINDU RELIGION.				
23	**Sach Sukhan Ganga Ram.**—A book containing Divine Songs by Ganga Ram Sani of Pinddadan Khan, District Jhelum. Pages 20. Litho. $\frac{29\times22}{8}$. 1st edition. 1st February 1914. Price Re. 0-1-0.	Lakhshmi Press, Delhi.	1,000	18 / 27th Feb. '14.	Ganga Ram Sani of Pinddadan Khan, District Jhelum, No. 18, dated 27th February 1914.
24	**Awaz Khaksar.**—Poems in memory of birth of Guru Nanak by Ujagir Singh and Mangal Singh of Delhi. Pages 8. Litho. $\frac{20\times26}{8}$. 1st edition. December 1913. Price free.	Delhi Printing Works.	1,000	4th Jan. '14.	
	URDU-MOHAMMEDAN RELIGION.				
25	**Report Anjuman Hilal Ahmar Delhi.**—A report and list of subscribers to the Anjuman by Sheikh Ataullah, Pleader, the Secretary of the Anjuman. Pages 196. Litho. $\frac{23\times29}{8}$. 1st edition. January 1914. Price *Nil.*	Ditto	1,500	8 / 13th Jan. '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st March 1914—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	PERSIAN EDUCATION.				
26	**Ama Ikhlaq, Part III.**—A Persian and Arabic Reader for use of students by Molvi Mohammad Shugaat Ali Khan, M.A. R.S. (London), Late Member of Fitzwilliam Hall, Patna College, Bankipore. Pages 72. Litho. $\frac{18 \times 22}{8}$. 1st edition. January 1913. Price *Nil.*	Delhi Printing Works.	2,000	$\frac{7}{\text{13th Jan. '14}}$	
	PERSIAN RELIGION.				
27	**Ganyatul-W'aizin, Part I.**—A book containing exhortations by Z. U. Molana Mohammad Abdul Ghani Naqshbandi of Nawakhali City. Page 32. Litho. $\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$. 1st edition. February 1914.	Ditto	1,000	$\frac{26}{\text{13th Mar. '14}}$	
	ENGLISH HISTORY.				
28	**Jaina Historical Studies.**—Containing History of Bhandaris of Jodhpore, Amar Chand Surana of Bikaner, Dumrag, the Governor of Ajmere, etc., and the rise and fall of Bachchhavats. Pages 29. Printed $\frac{\text{Foolscap}}{\text{8vo}}$. 1st edition. 22nd February 1913. Price 0-6-0.	Art Printing Works.	500	$\frac{13}{\text{4th Feb. '14}}$	Umrao Sing Tank, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab, No. 13, dated 14th February 1914.
	ENGLISH LAW.				
29	**Military Law.**—A book of Examination Papers fully answered with hints and Instructions by Dr. Fitzgeral Lee, M.A. LL.D. Pages 71. Printed $\frac{18 \times 22}{8}$. 2nd edition. March 1914. Price Rs. 5-0-0.	Delhi Printing Works.	500	$\frac{30}{\text{13th Mar. '14}}$	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st March 1914—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	ENGLISH HINDU RELIGION.				
30	**The Essence of Sadharan Dharma.**—A book containing prayer, physical, mental and moral culture and God realisation by Swami Shiwagan Acharya. Pages 18. Printed. $\frac{18 \times 22}{8}$. 1st edition. March 1914. **Price** *Nil.*	Delhi Printing Works.	1,000	28 / 13th Mar. '14.	
	ENGLISH MEDICINE.				
31	**Ideal of acceptability.**—A price list of medicines by Taj Manufactory, Delhi. Pages 16 Printed. $\frac{17 \times 27}{16}$. 1st edition. February 1914. **Price free.**	Ditto .	10,000	36 / 14th Mar. '14.	
	ENGLISH ART.				
32	**A. T. Carts and Workshops.**—A book containing principles of construction, keep up and repair of carts by Major R. S. Thomas, Supply and Transport Corps. Pages 64. Printed. $\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$. 1st edition. February 1914. **Price Re. 1-0-0.**	Raj Kishen Press, Delhi.	250	47 / 24th Mar. '14.	
	ENGLISH MISCELLANEOUS.				
33	**The Delhi Directory for 1914.**—By Delhi Municipality. Pages 80. Printed. $\frac{18 \times 20}{8}$. 1st edition. December 1913. **Price Re. 1-8-0.**	Delhi Printing Works.	500	1 / 13th Jan. '14.	
34	**Proceedings of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce** by Punjab Chamber of Commerce. Pages 91. Printed $\frac{20 \times 20}{8}$. 1st edition. December 1913. **Price** *Nil.*	Ditto .	150	2 / 13th Jan. '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st March 1914—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era, when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	ENGLISH MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
35	**Report of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce for the year 1912** by Punjab Chamber of Commerce. Pages 144. Printed. $\frac{22 \times 26}{8}$. 1st edition. December 1913. Price nil.	Delhi Printing Works.	250	3 / 13th Jan. '14.	
36	**Code Book.**—A book containing Code words in English with their equivalents in Urdu by Hajee Elahi Bakhsh Ahmad, General merchants, N. W. F. Province, Peshawar. Pages 62. Printed $\frac{22 \times 29}{8}$. 1st edition 1914. For free distribution among consignees.	Imperial Native Press.	150	17 / 3rd Feb. 14.	Hajee Elahi Bakhsh, Hajee. Ahmad Gul, Mohalla Dhalan, Peshawar city, No. 17, dated 13th February 1914.
37	**The key of Treasure.**—Advertisements re Premium Bonds by Presidency Agency, Delhi. Pages 54. Printed $\frac{20 \times 30}{16}$. 1st edition. March 1914. Price free.	Delhi Printing Works.	2,000	28 / 13th Mar. '14.	
38	**Programme of the Indian Cavalry races Friday 20th February 1914** by Honorary Secretary. 10 pages. Printed $\frac{20 \times 30}{16}$. 1st edition. 20th February 1914. Price 0-8-0.	The Art Printing Works.	400	25 / 28th Feb. '14.	
39	**Programme of the Delhi Horse Show Thursday 19th February 1914,** by Honorary Secretary. Pages 50. Printed. Demy 8vo. 1st edition. 19th February 1914. Price Re. 1-0-0.	Ditto .	400	22 / 28th Feb. '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st March 1914—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of Registration of copyright.
	URDU VEDANT RELIGION.				
40	**Chatranshi Mahawak Part II.**—An abridgment from Vedas and Puranas and other religious books, by Pandit Lalta Pershad Chatranshi of Delhi. Pages 68. Litho. $\frac{22 \times 29}{4}$. 1st edition. October 1913. Price 0-4-0.	Imperial Native Press, Delhi.	500	10 13th Feb. '14.	Pandit Lalta Pershad Chatranshi of Pipal Mahadeo, Delhi. No. 10, dated 13th February 1914.
	NAGRI POETRY.				
41	**Holi Pathri Garh.**—Poems by Pandit Bhim Sen of Meerut. Pages 80. Litho. $\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$. 1st edition. March 1914. Price not known.	Delhi Printing Works.	1,000	27 13th Mar. '14.	
	NAGRI SCIENCE.				
42	**Vikashvad.**—The doctrine of evolution. Contains abridgments from the following books :— Story of Creation, 1888, Pioneers of Evolution, 1897, Origin of Species, 1859, Variation of Animals and Plants, under domestication (18..) and Descent of Man, etc. By P. A. V. G. Sathey, M. A., Professor, Vegyan Grukul, Kangri, Hardwar. Pages 267. Litho. $\frac{18 \times 22}{8}$. 1st edition. March 1914.	Sat Dharam Pracharak Press, Delhi.	1,000	43 23rd Mar. '14.	V. G. Sathey, M A., Professor, Vegyan Grukul, Kangri, Hardwar. No. 43, dated 23rd March 1914.
	NAGRI POETRY.				
43	**Madhv Mukh Chapitika.**—A poetry on the wickedness of Dhundees, by Baboo Mangal Singh Jaini. Pages 10. Litho. $\frac{20 \times 30}{16}$. 1st edition. March 1914.	Ditto .	1,000	45 23rd Mar. '14.	... ..

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st March 1914—*concld.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	NAGRI RELIGIOUS.				
44	**Sadharan Dharam.**—A translation of Urdu Book Sadharan Dharam *re* how to train the body of human beings, by Ugeshwa Shri Swami Shiwanganji Acharya. Pages 276. Litho. Demi Octavo. 3rd edition. 1st January 1914. Price Re. 1-0-0.	Art Printing Works.	1,000	15 / 6th Feb. '14.	Printing and Publishing Co., Sunder Building, Fatehpuri, Delhi. No. 15, dated 6th February 1914.
	NAGRI MISCELLANEOUS.				
45	**Alonance.**—Calendar Sambat 1971, by Niador Mal Jagan Nath. Pages 34. Litho. $\frac{22 \times 29}{8}$ vo. 1st edition. 1914. Price.	Ditto	6,000	24 / 28th Feb. '14.	......
46	**Bharat Siksha tdarsh.**—Instruction to Bidhiartis (Scholars), by Pt. Ghansham Singh, B.Sc., L.L.B., of Grukul, Kangri, Hardwar. Pages 89. Litho. $\frac{20 \times 30}{16}$. 1st edition. 1st February 1914. Price Re. 0-3-6.	Sat Dharam Precharak Press, Delhi.	500	14 / 11th Feb. '14.	
47	**Manwati.**—A book on instruction of drinking by Baboo Yogindra Nath. Pages 253. Litho. $\frac{20 \times 30}{16}$. 1st Edition. March 1914.	Ditto	1,000	44 / 23rd Mar. '14.	Pandit Harish Chandra. No. 44, dated 23rd March 1914.

H. C. BEADON, Major,
Deputy Commissioner,
Delhi.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, DELHI;
The 24th April 1914.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated the 28th April 1914.

No. 1976.—It is notified for information that the following persons have been granted certificates of approval bearing this date by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan under Part I of the rules for the grant by Local Governments of licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases in British India published with Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department Resolution No. 7552-7581—121, dated 15th September 1913.

(*i*) "The Baluchistan Mining Syndicate, Limited."

The 2nd May 1914.

No. 2088.—It is notified for information that the following persons have been granted certificates of approval bearing this date by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan under Part I of the rules for the grant by local Governments of licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases in British India published with Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department Resolution No. 7552-7581—121, dated 15th September 1913 :—

(*i*) Khan-Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., Quetta.

(*ii*) Messrs. Sorabji and Company of Quetta.

J. C. RIMINGTON, Colonel,
Secretary to the Hon'ble A. G. G. in Baluchistan, P.W.D.

Quetta, the 11th February 1914.

No. 597.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7, Sub-section I of the Indian Airships Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to prohibit the navigation of Airships other than Government Airships over the areas specified below :—

(*i*) Any area within five miles of the boundary dividing British Baluchistan and the Baluchistan Agency territories from Afghanistan and Persia.

(*ii*) An area of three miles radius from the central point of the following :—

Quetta (Miri Fort).
Quetta (Radio Station).
Bridge over the Pishin Lora near Saiyid Hamid.

This Office Order No. 3542, dated the 11th December 1912, is hereby cancelled.

Quetta, the 29th April 1914.

No. 1525-*R*.—M. Sharbat Khan, Naib Wazir-i-Azim in the Kalat State was placed on special duty under the Political Agent, Kalat, in connection with the Las Bela State from the 23rd December 1913 to the 1st January 1914, both days inclusive. While so employed M. Sharbat Khan was allowed to draw pay from the Las Bela State at the rate of Rs. 350 per mensem *plus* a Mehmani allowance at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem and Travelling Allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. His pension and other contribution was to be paid by the Las Bela State.

No. 1526-*R*.—On the termination of his special duty under the Political Agent, Kalat, in the Las Bela State and with effect from the 2nd January 1914, M. Sharbat Khan is appointed as Wazir, Las Bela State, for a period of six months, *vice* Mr. S. D. Turner, who was granted privilege leave for five weeks by the Las Bela State. Under the provisions of Article 764 (ii) of the Civil Service Regulations, M. Sharbat Khan is permitted to draw pay at the rate of Rs. 350 per mensem *and travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations plus* a Mehmani allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem while employed as Wazir, Las Bela State.

This Office Notification No. 293-R., dated the 26th January 1914, is hereby cancelled.

The 1st May 1914.

No. 1490.—Under the provisions of paragraph 53, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX, 2nd-Lieutenant W. G. Nalder, Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles, was granted leave out of India for 15 months with effect from the 18th February 1914.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 29th April 1914.

No. 255-*J*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to appoint Captain D. M. Field, I.A., Assistant Political Agent of Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District, to be an Additional Sessions Judge of the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway Sessions Division.

No. 256-*J*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 193 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to order that Captain D. M. Field, I. A., Additional Sessions Judge of the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway Sessions Division, shall try all Sessions cases occurring in the said Sessions Division.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 30th April 1914.

No. 490.-*B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), as delegated to him by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3477—I. B., dated the 1st October 1897, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to license the Reverend D. J. Davidson of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission to solemnize marriages and to grant certificates of marriages between Native Christians under the Act within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar and of His Highness the Raja of Dhar in Central India.

The Central India Agency notification No. 622—B., dated the 22nd April 1907, is hereby cancelled.

By order,
H. A. K. GOUGH, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Abu, the 1st May 1914.

No. 1142-*B*.-*I*.-17-14.—Mr. A. G. Phillips, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Ajmer-Merwara, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the forenoon of 26th April 1914, *vice* Mr. L. B. Goad, granted combined leave.

By order,
L. M. KAYE,
Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

RAJPUTANA ADMINISTRATION—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated, Mount Abu, the 28th April 1914.

No. 1049-*S*.—Whereas the land designated below is required for a public purpose this declaration is made accordingly under the provisions of Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894.

District.	Parganah.	Mausa.	Approximate area.	For what purpose.	REMARKS.
Ajmer.	Ajmer.	Ajmer.	Khata No. 611/28, files Nos. 1534, 1537, 1538 and 1533, twenty years' settlement compared with 2243, 2242, 2245, 2246 and 2244, of current settlement area, 4 Bighas 6 Biswas Barani.	For quarters of Assistant Engineer, Ajmer Division, *Ajmer*.	The plan can be seen at the office of the Collector of Ajmer-Merwara.

Under Section 7 of the Act, the Collector of Ajmer-Merwara is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

By order,

(Sd.) R. J. POWELL,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, in the Public Works Department.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

Bangalore, the 1st May 1914.

No. 35.—Captain Charles Napier Keith is granted leave out of India for six months from the 26th April 1914 or date of departure.

P. B. WARBURTON,

First Assistant Resident.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 4th May 1914.

No. 3019-*Education*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7-A of Act XVII of 1878, the Northern India Ferries Act, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the public ferry at Jagatpur shall be managed by the District Board, Delhi, in accordance with the provisions of the Act as amended by Act III of 1886, and of the rules made thereunder and that the proceeds of the ferry shall be paid into the district fund administered by the said board.

The 5th of May 1914.

No. 3051-*Education*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 (3) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, VII of 1904, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confirm Notification No. 1658-Education, dated the 11th March 1914, which declared the remaining gateways of Abadi Arab Sarai and of Abadi Bagh Bu Halima, to be protected monuments within the meaning of the Act.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT SECRETARIAT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ERRATUM.

Delhi, the 30th April 1914.

No. 715-*E*.—114-*E*.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 625-E., dated the 3rd November 1913, regarding the appointment of Mr. C. G. Blomfield, for "Architectural Draftsman" read "Architectural Assistant".

Delhi, the 4th May 1914.

No. 763.—183 *E*.—Mr. H. W. Long, Temporary Engineer, is transferred from the office of the Superintendent of Works, 1st Circle, which he left on the afternoon of the 17th April 1914, to the II Project Division, 1st Circle, which he joined at the same time.

Delhi, the 6th May 1914.

No. 1303-*W*.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely for depositing the excavated debris from the Kutab compound, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purposes.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under Section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of Delhi is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	D[illegible]ction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Delhi .	Mahrauli .	Mahrauli .	1·19.	Between Mahrauli road and the compound of the Kutab, belonging to Kewal Kishan, Lambardar.	A portion bounded by the Mahrauli road and the compound of the Kutab Minar and running generally East and West.	Offices of the Executive Engineer, 5th Project Division, at *Delhi* and of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi District.

H. T. KEELING,

Secretary, Public Works Department

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, dated at Fyzabad, this 5th day of May 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—8369, Private, Thomas Barrett.
Age—30 years 1 month.
Height— Five feet seven inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, sandy; eyes, grey.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—12th July 1907.
Place of enlistment—Mosney Camp, Drogheda, Co. Louth, Ireland.
Parish and County in which born—Tulloyallem, Drogheda, Co. Louth, Ireland.
Date of desertion or absence—5th May 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Fyzabad.
Marks—Scar about 1½ inches long with three stitch marks on front of right forearm. Scar about size of shilling on small of back on left side.
Under seven years' service.

A. G. SHARP, Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment, dated at Dalhousie, this 30th day of April 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—2123, Private, Charles Houlahan.
Age—20 years 7 months.
Height—5 feet 3 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Tailor.
Date of enlistment—10th June 1911.
Place of enlistment—Ashton-U-Lyne.
Parish and County in which born—Preston, Lancashire.
Date of desertion or absence—25th April 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Dalhousie.
Marks—Cross tattooed on right forearm.
Under 3 years' service.

A. H. BALDWIN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 53 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 9th April 1914.

In the matter of Jadunath, Fitter, Bombay Burma Trading Company, Ltd., Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Jadunath, Fitter, Bombay Burma Trading Company, Ltd., residing at Angyi, Rangoon, on the 8th day of April 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Jadunath.

CASE NO. 54 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 9th April 1914.

In the matter of Bernard Benjamin Nasse, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Bernard Benjamin Nasse, Telegraphist in the Telegraph Office, residing at No. 9, Brooking Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of April 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Bernard Benjamin Nasse.

CASE NO. 55 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 9th April 1914.

In the matter of Mahomed Sultan, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahomed Sultan, son of A. M. Sawdagar, Clerk, residing at Botataung, Rangoon, on the 9th day of April 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahomed Sultan.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

II E

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 18 OF 1914.

Dated the 1st May 1914.

In the matter of Mohamad Khan, son of Barkat Khan, of Delhi, debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 21st March 1914, on behalf of the debtor himself, and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 18 OF 1914.

Dated the 5th May 1914.

In the matter of Mohamad Khan, son of Barkat Khan, caste Pathan, of Delhi, debtor.

Whereas Mohamad Khan was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 21st March 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent, and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent, and Clerk of this Court is hereby constituted Receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on or about the 16th December 1913 treasure containing of gold and silver jewels and cash as detailed below valued at Rs. 5,311-15-0 was found by Alavali Venkatasubbaiya while digging the dwelling house occupied by his aunt Chenchu Nagamma at Chiyyapad, Proddatur Taluk, Cuddapah District.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddapah at his office at Cuddapah on 26th October 1914 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

LIST OF PROPERTY FOUND.

		Rs.	A.	P.
	JEWELS.			
(1)	One silver vadhyanam in 2 pieces	32	2	0
(2)	Two pairs silver bangles	67	4	0
(3)	One pair silver golusulu	24	15	0
(4)	One gold vadhyanam	19	8	0
(5)	One pair gold sandibondalu	31	0	0
(6)	One gold ear-ring	0	8	4
(7)	One gold zone	1	3	2
		176	8	6
	CASH.			
(8)	One bag containing	2,177	4	0
(9)	Ditto	800	0	0
(10)	Ditto	600	0	0
(11)	Ditto	400	0	0
		3,977	4	0

E. A. DAVIS,
Ag. Collector.

CUDDAPAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
Dated the 27th April 1914.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 28th April 1914.

No. 16.—The following promotions and reversions of officers in the Northern India Salt Revenue Department are ordered with effect from the dates specified.

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from.
Mr. P. C. S. O'Connor	Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500—30—800.	Offg. Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 900.	Promotion .	24th February 1914. Consequent on retirement of Mr. Dickinson, Offg. Senior Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 900 per mensem in the leave vacancy of Mr. Buckley.
„ F. D. Reid .	Offg. Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500—30—800.	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Reversion .	24th February 1914. In the leave vacancy of Mr. G. F. Buckley, Deputy Commissioner.
„ Lakhmir Singh .	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Offg. Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500—30—800.	Promotion.	
„ P. A. Kirwan .	Offg. Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Reversion	24th February 1914. In the leave vacancy of Mr. A. V. Nash, Superintendent.
„ N. Daly .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade	Offg. Superintendent, 4th grade.	Promotion.	
„ F. D. Reid .	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500-30-800.	Substantive promotion.	24th February 1914. Consequent on the retirement of Mr. F. J. Dickinson, Assistant Commissioner.
„ E. D. Wilson .	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Do.	
„ A. M. Young .	Superintendent, 3rd grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Do.	
„ H. H. Bryan .	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Superintendent, 3rd grade.	Do.	
„ P. A. Kirwan .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Do.	
„ R. N. Haygarth .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, and Offg. Superintendent, 4th grade, in succession to Mr. G. F. Buckley, Deputy Commissioner, on leave.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, and continues to act as Superintendent, 4th grade, in succession to Mr. G. F. Buckley, Deputy Commissioner, on leave.	Do.	

The 29th April 1914.

No. 17.—Mr. E. D. Bennett, Superintendent, is granted furlough for 2 months in extension of the period sanctioned by Notification No. 394, dated the 31st March 1914.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 29th April 1914.

No. 10.—Mr. R. T. Mathews, Executive Engineer, State Railways, is granted 7 months, combined leave (*viz.* Privilege leave for 2 months and 8 days and furlough for the remaining period) under Articles 233-260 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 14th April 1914.

W. D. WAGHORN, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent, O. and R. Railway.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th April 1914.

No. 198s-*Ap*.—Mr. Shankar Lal, Head Assistant, office of the Inspector-General R. M. S. and Sorting, Western Circle, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, R. M. S., 5th grade, with effect from the 10th April 1914 and until further orders.

The 30th April 1914.

No. 214s-*Ap*.—The following officiating appointments are made with effect from the 13th April 1914 and until further orders, *vice* Mr. H. J. W. High, 1st Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay R300—400, appointed to act as Postmaster, Allahabad :—

Mr. G. E. W. Quinn, 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay R300—400, to continue to act as 1st Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, on his own pay ;

Mr. C. Malone, 3rd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay R200—300, to act as 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay.

The 1st May 1914.

No. 241s-*Ap*.—Mr. W. G. Bason, Postmaster, Cawnpore, pay Rs. 500-600 and officiating Postmaster, Simla, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days, with effect from the 22nd May 1914, or from the date on which he will be relieved by Mr. G. W. Love.

No. 247s-*Ap*.—Mr. K. Venkata Rao Naidu, Inspector of Post Offices, Rajahmundry Sub-Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, from the 29th April 1914 and until further orders, in the arrangements *vice* Mr. R. W. Hanson, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, appointed to act as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office.

No. 251s-*Ap*.—Mr. M. R. Mahima Das, 1st Assistant Postmaster, Madras, pay Rs. 300-400, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st May 1914, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Rao Sahib C. Cundaswamy Mudaliar, 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Madras, pay Rs. 200-300, is appointed to officiate as 1st Assistant Postmaster, Madras, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. M. R. Mahima Das, or until further orders.

No. 256s-*Ap*.—Babu Akshaya Bhusan Ganguly, Postmaster, Mymensingh, pay Rs. 300-400, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 14th March 1914.

Babu Kumarish Chandra Chatterji, Deputy Postmaster, Mymensingh, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster, Mymensingh, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Akshaya Bhusan Ganguly, or until further orders.

The 4th May 1914.

No. 265s-*Ap*.—In this office Notification No. 983-Ap, dated the 6th April, 1914, *read* pay of Mr. J. Pratt Johnson "Rs. 153" for "Rs. 140."

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Telegraph Engineering.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th April 1914.

No. 178s-E.— Mr. G. O. L. Donnelland, Deputy Superintendent, Technical, is granted privilege leave for 20 days with effect from the 31st March 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th April 1914.

No. 115s.-T.—The following temporary appointments are made to the Second Division of the Superior Traffic Branch with effect from the 1st April 1914 on the rates of pay sanctioned for Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Telegraphs :—

Mr. W. P. Henderson, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Agra office.
Mr. S. C. Maulik, Assistant Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa Circle.
Mr. D. D. Banerji, Assistant Postmaster-General, Madras Circle.
Mr. F. T. DeMonte, Assistant Postmaster-General, United Provinces Circle.
Mr. M. L. Pasricha, Assistant Postmaster-General, Punjab Circle.
Mr. H. M. Ffinch, Assistant Postmaster-General, Bengal Circle.
Mr. A. C. Board, Assistant Postmaster-General, Burma Circle.
Mr. A. Brokenshaw, Assistant Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle.
Mr. A. Batalia Ram, Assistant Postmaster-General, Central Circle.

The following Deputy Superintendents are appointed to the Second Division of the superior Traffic Branch with effect from the 1st April 1914, on Rs. 250—25—400—20—600 :—

Mr. J. W. Thurley, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Calcutta Office.
Mr. W. H. Rowe, Superintendent of Post Offices, Traffic.
Mr. S. W. Bunyan, Assistant to the Deputy Director General of Telegraph Traffic.
Mr. J. J. Platel, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay office.
Mr. R. G. Walker, Superintendent of post offices, Traffic.
Mr. J. R. H. Wayne, Superintendent, Karachi Office, officiating as Superintendent of Post Offices, Traffic, *vice* Mr. S. C. Maulik.
Mr. W. A. V. D'Rozario, Superintendent, Rangoon office.
Mr. J. W. Hendrick, Superintendent, Lahore office.
Mr. E. H. B. Baxter, Superintendent of post offices, Traffic.
Mr. E. T. Pope, Superintendent of post offices. Traffic.
Mr J. P. O'Brien, Superintendent of post offices, Traffic.
Mr. W. P. Carr, Superintendent of post offices, Traffic.
Mr. A. J. Williams, Superintendent of post offices, Traffic.
Mr. R. A. Clarke, Superintendent, Delhi office.
Mr. A. G. Moore, Superintendent of post offices, Traffic.
Mr. C. H. Cooper, Superintendent of post offices, Traffic.
Mr. A. S. Brookes, Superintendent of post offices, Traffic.
Mr. W. R. Howson, seconded.
Mr. J. G. Smith, provisional, *vice* Mr. W. R. Howson, Superintendent of post offices, Traffic.
Mr. C. O. Doherty, officiating in the arrangements, *vice* Mr. J. J. R. Overton, Superintendent, Karachi office.

Mr. C. A. D'Souza, officiating, *vice* Mr. A. C. Board, Superintendent of post offices, Traffic.

Mr. G. Barton, officiating, *vice* Mr. M. L. Pasricha, Superntendent of post offices, Traffic.

Mr. W. G. Wells, officiating, *vice* Mr. H. M. Ffinch, Superintendent of post offices, Traffic.

The following promotions in the ordinary Traffic Branch are sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1914:—

Name.	Rank. From	Rank. To
Mr. A. Rama Rao	Deputy Superintendent, 1st Class, on Rs. 400—500, sub. *pro tem.*	Deputy Superintendent, 1st Class, on Rs. 400—500.
„ C. D. Vigors	Deputy Superintendent, 1st Class, on Rs. 325—400.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st Class, on Rs. 400—500.
„ A. E. Rebeiro		
„ O. A. D. Ross		Deputy Superintendent, 1st Class, on Rs. 325—15—400—25—500.
„ W. G. W. O'Brien		
„ C. O. Doherty	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, on Rs. 250—325.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st Class, on Rs. 325—400.
„ T. W. Wilkins		
„ W. J. Rose		
„ C. A. D'Souza		
„ C. F. Burns		
„ W. V. D'Cruze		
„ W. H. Human		
„ C. J. Smith		
„ J. S. C. Todd	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, on Rs. 250—325.	Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st Class, on Rs. 325-400.
„ C. V. Leach		
„ A. H. Raikos	Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, on Rs. 250—325.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, on Rs. 250—325.
„ T. Lucas		
„ T. W. D'Souza	Telegraph Master on Rs. 200—250.	Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class on Rs. 250-325.
„ A. S. D'Santos		
„ W. J. Comber		
„ F. C. Band		
„ A. McGhee		

The following promotions in the Engineering Branch are sanctioned with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	Rank. From	Rank. To	Date.
Mr. J. C. Murphy	Deputy Superintendent, 1st Class, on Rs. 325—400.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st Class, on Rs. 400—500.	27th March 1914.
„ H. W. Few	Do.	Do.	1st April 1914.
„ C. R. Simmonds	Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st Class, on Rs. 325-400.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st Class, on Rs 325—400.	27th March 1914.

Name.	Rank. From	Rank. To	Date.
Mr. F. Rodrigues .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, on Rs. 250—325.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st Class, on Rs. 325—400.	1st April 1914.
„ R. Robertson . .	Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st Class, on Rs. 325—400.	Do .	Ditto.
„ P. R. Ralston	Do. .	Do. .	Ditto
„ T. P. Buckley .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, on Rs. 250—325.	Do. .	Ditto.
„ J. F. Shannon . .	Do. .	Do. .	Ditto.
„ L. P. De Souza . .	Do. .	Do. .	Ditto.
„ J. M. Maloney . .	Do. .	Do. .	1st April 1914 to 25th July 1914.
„ E. Marshall . .	Do. .	Do. .	1st April 1914 to 30th June 1914.
„ J. Edmundson . .	Do. .	Do. .	1st April 1914 to 14th April 1914.
„ G. C. Bullock . .	Do. .	Do. .	1st April 1914 to 12th April 1914.
„ C. D. Macfarlane . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, on Rs. 250—325. *Sub pro tem.*	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, on Rs. 250—325.	1st April 1914.
„ J. F. Coshan . .	Telegraphist on Rs. 50—200.	Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, on Rs. 250—325.	1st April 1914 to 2nd January 1915.
„ G. Perkins . . .	Do. .	Do. .	1st April 1914 to 3rd July 1914.
„ M. Costello . . .	Do. .	Do. .	1st April 1914 to 30th June 1914.
„ W. Bamford . .	Do. .	Do. .	Ditto.
„ C. H. Cooke . .	Do. .	Do. .	1st April 1914 to 22nd May 1914.

Calcutta, the 4th May 1914.

No. 1975-T.—Mr. C. K. Iyer, Deputy Superintendent (Traffic), 2nd class, pay Rs. 250—325, was granted privilege leave for eighteen days, with effect from the 20th February 1914.

Mr. W. J. Comber, Telegraph Master, pay Rs. 220—250, officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, during the absence of Mr. C. K. Iyer.

No. 1978-T.—Mr. C. V. Leach, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, pay Rs. 250—325, is granted an extension of the privilege leave sanctioned in Notification No. 1803-T, dated the 8th April 1914, for one month, with effect from the 6th April 1914.

Mr. W. M. Lillywhite continues to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class *vice* Mr. Leach.

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 7th May 1914.

No. 1999-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 22nd April 1914 to 5th May 1914.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Dinajpur Rajbati	Bengal	31st March 1914 .	Opened.
Madhupur (Mymensingh) . .	Bengal	25th April 1914 .	„
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Bahadurpur	Eastern Bengal State Railway .	28th April 1914 .	Opened.
Mundhewadi	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1st May 1914 . .	„

The following alterations in the names of the Government Telegraph offices are notified :—

"Ahmednagar Station Road" instead of "Ahmednagar R. S."
"Jalgaon Peth" „ „ "Jalgaon R. S."
"Maymyo Alexandra Barracks" „ „ "Alexandra Barracks"
"Miraj Road" „ „ "Miraj Railway Station."
"Miyagaon Karjan" „ „ "Miyagam R. S."
"Siyajeganj" „ „ "Baroda R. S."

H. CHARLES,
for Deputy Director-General of Telegraph, Traffic.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination held in April, 1914 :—

(In alphabetical order.)

	Abdur Rasheed	...	Medical College.
	Ah Shaung	...	Ditto.
	Alphonso, Gertrude	...	Ditto.
	A. M. Md. Asjad	...	Ditto.
	Bagchi, Sachindrakumar	...	Ditto.
	Baidya, Yogyaman	...	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Bhupendranath	...	Ditto.
	„ Dhirendranath	...	Ditto.
	„ Kalipada	...	Ditto.
10	„ Kshirodnath	...	Ditto.
	„ Nalinichandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Narendranath	...	Ditto.
	„ Panchanan	...	Ditto.
	„ Sachidananda	...	Ditto.
	„ Satyendranath	...	Ditto.
	Bardolai, Anandaram	...	Ditto.
	Basu, Bhupendranath (I)	...	Ditto.
	„ Bhupendranath (II)	...	Ditto.
	„ Dhirendranath	...	Ditto.
20	„ Jyotiprakas	...	Ditto.
	„ Khagendranath	...	Ditto.
	„ Pulinranjan	...	Ditto.
	„ Santoshkumar	...	Ditto.
	„ Susilkumar	...	Ditto.
	Basubarman, Rameschandra	...	Ditto.
	Basumallik, Kanailal	...	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Surendranath	...	Ditto.
	Bhaumik, Sisirkumar	...	Ditto.

	Campos, Joachim Joseph ...	Medical College.
30	C. Chakko ...	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Dhirendranath ...	Ditto.
	" Nilmani ...	Ditto.
	" Saratchandra ...	Ditto.
	Chandra, Dhanapati ...	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Abaninath ...	Ditto.
	" Haridhan ...	Ditto.
	" Khagendranath ...	Ditto.
	" Narendranath (I) ...	Ditto.
	" Narendranath (II) ...	Ditto.
40	" Niradchandra ...	Ditto.
	" Nirmalakanta ...	Ditto.
	" Satyaranjan ...	Ditto.
	" Simadriprasun ...	Ditto.
	" Surendranath ...	Ditto.
	" Susilchandra ...	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Gajendralal ...	Ditto.
	" Parbatinarayan ...	Ditto.
	Das, Amarnath ...	Ditto.
	" Bidhubhushan ...	Ditto.
50	" Jaganath ...	Ditto.
	" Jyotishchandra ...	Ditto.
	" Nandalal ...	Ditto.
	" Prabodhchandra ...	Ditto.
	Dasgupta, Anilendranath ...	Ditto.
	" Bhupeschandra ...	Ditto.
	" Jnanendranath ...	Ditto.
	Datta, Surendramohan ...	Ditto.
	De, Kusalchandra ...	Ditto.
	" Nirmalchandra ...	Ditto.
60	Deb, Rabindramohan ...	Ditto
	Ghosh, Anilchandra ...	Ditto.
	" Arabindanath ...	Ditto.
	" Bishnucharan ...	Ditto.
	" Kalipada ...	Ditto.
	" Phanindranath ...	Ditto.
	" Satischandra (II) ...	Ditto.
	Ghoshal, Phanindranath ...	Ditto.
	Gupta, Chandidas ...	Ditto.
	" Jyotishchandra ...	Ditto.
70	" Nirmalchandra ...	Ditto.
	" Pradoshendu ...	Ditto.
	Jagdip Sahay ...	Ditto.
	Jagendra Prasad ...	Ditto.
	Jajnik, Arunkumar ...	Ditto.
	Kaiser Jung Thapa ...	Ditto.
	Kohn, Elizabeth ...	Ditto.
	Laha, Jyotishchandra, ...	Ditto.
	Lahiri, Satyaprakas ...	Ditto.
	" Surendramohan ...	Ditto.
80	Maitra, Bijanbihari ...	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Aswinikumar ...	Ditto.
	" Karunadas ...	Ditto.
	" Kasinath ...	Ditto.
	" Surendramohan ...	Ditto.
	Mandal, Rakhalkrishna ...	Ditto.
	Manna, Upendranath ...	Ditto.
	Maung Thein Maung ...	Ditto.
	Md. Mozaffar ...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Bhupatinath ...	Ditto.
90	" Purnendubhushan ...	Ditto.
	" Rabindranath ...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar ...	Ditto.
	" Bibhutibhushan ..	Ditto.
	" Gobinlal ...	Ditto.
	" Lalitmohan ...	Ditto.
	" Mrigendranath ...	Ditto.

	Mukhopadhyay, Santoshkumar	...	Medical College.
	" Subodhchandra	...	Ditto.
	Nandi, Narendranath	...	Ditto.
100	Niyogi, Surendranath	...	Ditto.
	Pal, Bijaybasanta	...	Ditto.
	Pande, Ramprasad	...	Ditto.
	Panja, Ganapati	...	Ditto.
	P. R. Thambugala	...	Ditto.
	Rakshit, Narendranath	...	Ditto.
	Ray, Abinaschandra	...	Ditto.
	" Binaykumar	...	Ditto.
	" Biswaranjan	...	Ditto.
	" Ganeschandra	...	Ditto.
110	" Indubhushan	...	Ditto.
	" Kantibhushan	...	Ditto.
	" Mohinimohan	...	Ditto.
	" Narendranath	...	Ditto.
	" Praphullachandra	...	Ditto.
	" Ramendu	...	Ditto.
	Raychaudhuri, Anantabandhu	...	Ditto.
	" Sibadas	...	Ditto.
	Saha, Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
	Sanyal, Bidhubhushan	...	Ditto.
120	Sarbadhikari, Nikhilchandra	...	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Amulyaratan	...	Ditto.
	" Dhyanendranath	...	Ditto.
	" Satyendrakumar	...	Ditto.
	Sen, Anilkumar	...	Ditto.
	" Annadacharan	...	Ditto.
	" Atmajyoti	...	Ditto.
	" Jaminimohan	...	Ditto.
	Sen, Lalitmohan	...	Ditto.
	" Nibaranchandra	...	Ditto.
130	" Prakaschandra	...	Ditto.
	" Sachikanta	...	Ditto.
	" Satischandra	...	Ditto.
	" Sudhendusekhar	...	Ditto.
	" Sureschandra	...	Ditto.
	Sengupta, Ajitkumar	...	Ditto.
	" Jagadischandra	...	Ditto.
	" Nripendrachandra	...	Ditto.
	" Sibnath	...	Ditto.
	" Subodhkumar	...	Ditto.
140	Sinha, Birendrakrishna	...	Ditto.
	Tha Mya	...	Ditto.
	Varma, Tariniprasad	...	Ditto.
143	Wiseham, Beryl	...	Ditto.

II. The undermentioned candidate, who was permitted to sit for the Examination in Zoology only at the Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination held in April, 1914, is declared to have passed in that subject:—

Mukhopadhyay, Pramathanath ... Medical College.

P. BRÜHL,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE, *the 4th May 1914.*

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the L.T Examination held in March, 1914:—

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

(*In alphabetical order.*)

1	Abuimansur Muhammad Nurul Islam	Dacca Training College.
	Achyutananda	Patna Training College.
	Basu, Sukharanjan	Dacca Training College.
	Loveday, Gertrude Konocklotta ...	Diocesan College.
	Sarma, Aswinikumar	Dacca Training College.
	Sen, Bimalananda	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
7	Sengupta, Prabhatchandra ...	Dacca Training College.

PASS.

(*In alphabetical order.*)

	Abdur Rahman	Dacca Training College.
	Alidad Khan	Patna Training College.
	Bachu, Behari Lal	Ditto.
	Baruya, Kesabkanta	Dacca Training College.
	Bhattacharyya, Mokshadacharan ...	Ditto.
	„ Natabar	Ditto.
	Biswas, Shushama	Diocesan College.
	Chattopadhyay, Sibsankar ...	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	Das, Kalicharan	Patna Training College.
10	„ Sarbananda	Dacca Training College.
	Dasgupta, Rajanikanta	Ditto.
	De, Pitambarchandra	Patna Training College.
	Fateh Bahadur	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Kunjabihari	Dacca Training College.
	„ Marie	Loreto House.
	„ Muktaprabha	Diocesan College.
	Gupta, Gopalchandra	Patna Training College.
	Jagatnath	Ditto.
	Jagdip Narain	Ditto.
20	Kathbaruya, Muktalal	Dacca Training College.
	Muhammad Ashraf	Ditto.
	Nandi, Mahendranath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	Pires, Blanche	Loreto House.
	Raghubans Kumar	Patna Training College.
	Sen, Rajatsekhar	Ditto.
26	Sircar, T. N.	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.

P. BRÜHL,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE, *the 4th May, 1914.*

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London E.C.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, No. 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.
Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Limited, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin W. N., Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India), Limited, Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75-1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Combridge & Co., Madras.
Messrs. P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-I-Am Press, Lahore and Calcutta.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Lahore, Punjab.
Babu S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.
Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
Mr. T. K. Seetharam Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract, Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road, Allahabad.*
Messrs. D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.*
Mr. Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra Allahabad.*
Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.*

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. II of 1913, dated 31st December 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Taked, 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Act I of 1914. Civil Procedure Code Amendment. In Urdu and Hindi. Pies 3 (1*a.*) each.
Act II of 1914. Destructive Insects and Pests. Urdu. Pies 3 (1*a.*)
Act V of 1914. Negotiable Instruments Amendment. Urdu. Pies 3 (1*a.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments Government of India, No. 27, Corrected to 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. 11*a* or 1*s.* (3*a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Archæological Survey of India Annual Report 1911-12. Part I. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1-8 or 2*s.* 3*d.* (4*a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, Corrected to 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th January 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

The Bengal Treasury Manual, 3rd Edition, 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (5a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Return Statements of Accounts and Abstracts of Actuarial Reports in respect of Life Assurance Companies doing business in British India. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 3-4 or 4s. 11d. (8a.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of February 1914. No. 11 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and six months ending September 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912. No. 2 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of March 1914. No. 12 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the ten months, April 1913 to January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for April 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Sword Instruction, Mountain Artillery, 1914. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 1a. (1a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. 1 of 1913, dated 30th June 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. 1a. (1a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. VI (Index of Cases) Edition 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 6 or 9s. (10a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1912. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India by B. D. Bose, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. Royal 8vo. Cloth Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d (4a.)

Table showing the Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1913. 2a. 3p. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Classification and Uses of Finger Prints (Fourth Edition) by Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2 or 2s. (3a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, October to December 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments Government of India, No. 26, corrected to 1st October 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 11a. or 1s. (3a.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Scientific Memoirs New Series, No. 60. Studies on the Mouth Parts and Sucking Apparatus of the Blood Sucking Diptera, No. 4. The Comparative Anatomy of the Proboscis in the Blood Sucking Muscidæ. Super Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 1-2 or 1s. 9d. (5a.)

Indian Educational Policy, 1913. (Being a Resolution issued by the Governor General in Council on the 21st February 1913. Demy 8vo. Cloth. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part I, Report by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 5 or 7s. 6d. (9a.)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part II, Tables by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. [illegible]. Rs. 4 or 6s. (9a.)

Progress of Education in India, 1907—1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. I, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap. Board Rs. 4 or 6s. (10a.)

Progress of Education in India, 1907—1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. II, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Indian Forest Records, Vol. V, Part III, Report on the investigation of Savannah Grasses as Material for production of Paper Pulp. By W. Raitt, F.C.S. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in India and Burma on 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

The Indian Forest Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, Economy Series.—On the Economic Value of Shorea Robusta (Sal) by R. S. Pearson, F.L.S. Super-Royal 4to. Board. Re. 1-12 or 3s. (5a.)

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, corrected to 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Proceedings of the Seventh Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies with Appendix. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (4a.)

Note on Turpentines of Pinus Khasya, P. Merkusi and P. excelsa. Forest Bulletin No. 24, 1913, by Puran Singh, F.C.S. Super-Royal. Paper cover. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Note on the Preparation of Indian Forest Flora and Descriptive Lists. Forest Bulletin No. 23 1913, by R. S. Hole, Esq. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a or 5d. (2a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re 1-4 or 2s. (2a.)

Annual Return of Statistics relating to Forest Administration in British India, 1911-12. Foolscap. Paper cover 8a. 6p. or 9d (1a. 6p.)

Manual of Drawing and Surveying (designed especially for the use of Students of the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh), by F. A. Brining and D. N. Avasia. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3 12 or 5s. 9d. (5a.)

Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun. Calender. February 1914. Royal 8vo Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Notes on Aerial Ropeways, by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E. September 1912. Punjab P. W. D. Paper No. 67. Foolscap Limp. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Annual Report of Architectural Work in India for the year 1912-13. (P. W. D.) Technical Paper No. 28.) Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 3 or 4s 6d. (4a.)

Notes on Grain Elevators (by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E., Executive Engineer) January 1914. (Punjab P. W. D. Paper No. 68. 13 pages, 7 plates.) Foolscap. Limp Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly List of the Foreign Department No. 28, corrected up to the 1st October 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

Report on the Working of the Dispensaries, Jail Hospitals, on Vaccination and on the Vital Statistics in the Central India Agency for 1912. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (4a.)

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4-4 or 6s. 5d. (5a.)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

The Quarterly List of the Foreign and Political Department, No. 29, corrected up to the 1st January 1914. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th August and 25th September 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.) each.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th November 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India Receipts and Disbursements of Home and India Accounts from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1912. Published 1914. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s (8s.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1912. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Resolution No. 7552-7581—121, dated the 15th September 1913.—Rules for the grant by Local Governments of Licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases in British India. Foolscap. Stitched. 1a. (1a.)

Report on the Operations of the Currency Department, the Movement of Funds and on the Resource Operations of the Government of India, for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 6d. (2a.)

Annual Report on the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of July 1912. No. 4 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of September and October 1913. Nos. 6 and 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Statistics on Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in September 1913. No. 6 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Statistics of British India. Part IVa. Finance and Revenue (Sixth issue) for 1911-12 and preceding years. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population, etc. (Sixth issue), for 1911-12. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the Month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in October 1913 and in the seven months April to October 1913, compared with the corresponding period of 1911 and 1912. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Variations in Indian Price Levels from 1861 to 1912 expressed in Index numbers. Foolscap. Board. 12a or 1s. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Tariff Schedules for 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 6a. or 7d. (1a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by rail and river in India in the quarter ending June 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912, No. 1 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12, Vol. I, 28th issue. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (9a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of October 1913. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo Stitched. 8a. (2a.)

Prices and Wages in India. 30th issue, 1913. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (9a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the Month of December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of British India for 1911-12 and preceding years. Part IV (b), Finance and Revenue, Sixth issue. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the eight months April to November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12. Vol. II—Native States. Twenty-eighth issue, 1914. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s 6d (4a.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1912-13 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-12 or 2s. 9d. (4a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the nine months April to December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1913-14, Vols. I and II. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3. or 4s. 6d. (15a.) each.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for October 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, in Urdu, Parts I to III. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 14a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Training Manual Signalling, 1907. (Jismen May 1911 tak Tamam Tarmimen Shamil hain. Hindustan ke Khas Zamini Samet). Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 1d. (2a.)

Telegraph Manual (War) (India), 1913. Royal 16mo, Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

List of Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden, as existing on the 30th June 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Hand Book for 6 3 inch R. M. L. Howitzer for movable Armament and Armament of Works, 1913. Royal 8vo. Limp. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (2a.)

Mobilization Regulation (including Concentration and Embarkation), 1911. [Reprinted and Corrected up to July Appendix to India Army Orders, 1913.] Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

War Establishments, India (Provisional). Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d (2a.)

Field Service Manual, British Infantry (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, British Cavalry (India), 1913. Royal 16mo Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Infantry and Pioneers, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Silladar Cavalry, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Non-Silladar Cavalry, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, Urdu, Parts IV and V and Appendix. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 13a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Hindi, Part I. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (2a.)

Army Tables. Medical, 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. As. 12 or 1s. 2d (2a.)

Field Service Manual, Head Quarters Units (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Mobilization Store Tables for the Field Army, a Battalion of Indian Infantry and Pioneers, Foolscap. Paper cover. 2a. or 3d. (1a).

Classified List of the Military Works Services and Public Works Department Military Subordinates and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Military Works Services. Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo, Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Engineers, Field Company (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Posts and Telegraphs, India, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Volume I (Urdu) Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 3-4 or 4s. 11d. (1a. 6p.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Vol. II (Urdu). Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 4-4 or 6s. 5d. (2a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Gurmukhi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover, Rs. 7-3 or 10s. 10d (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Part I, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Part II, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 10a. or 1s. (1a. 6p.)

Field Service Manual, Field Artillery Brigade (India). Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

First Report on the Working of the State Railways, Coal Department, 1913, by R. W. Church, B.Sc., F.G.S. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Report on the Working of District Boards in the N.-W. F. Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. 6p. or 10½d. (2a.)

Report on the Season and Crops of the N.-W. F. Province for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. or 10d. (2a.)

Report on the First Wage Census of the N.-W. F. Province, taken in December 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 3a. or 3d. (2a.)

Records of Fort St. George—Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2-2 or 3s. 3d. (5a.)

North-West Frontier Province Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 4d. (2a.)

Report on the Working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-2 or 1s. 6d. (1a. 6p.)

Summary of Remarks on the Kharif Crop of the North-West Frontier Province for 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a or 4d. (1a.)

Progress Report on Arboriculture in the N.-W. F. Province for Triennial Period 1910-11 to 1912-13. Foolscap, Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. (1a.)

North-West Frontier Province Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch Administration Report, Statistical Departments and Accounts for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-8 or 2s. (4d.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos. 9-11 at Rs. 2.
Journal, Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-10 at Rs. 2.
Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana, by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji, Saraswati, at Re. 1-8.
Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 6. Some current Pushtu Folk Stories by F. H. Malyon, 21st Punjabis, at Re. 1-8.
Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 7. The Chank Bangle Industry by James Hornell at Rs. 2.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.
Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.
Tantravartica. Fasc. 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Re. 1-4.
Tattacintamony Didhity Vivrity, Vol. 3. Fasc. I, by Kamikha Nath Tarkabagis at As. 10.
Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc. 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Re. 1-4.
Tirtha Cintamoni. Fasc. 4, by Kamal Krishna Smrititirtha at As. 10.
Maasir-i-Rahini. Fasc 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hosain at Rs. 2.
Bisvahitam. By Bisvambhar Jyotisarnava at As. 10.
Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 3. Part 2, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.
Munta Khab-ul Tawarikh, Part 3. Fasc. 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1.
Kiranavali. Fasc. 3, by M. M. Shib Nath Sarvabhauma at As. 10.
Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 1, by Jagannath Misra at As. 10.
Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 10, by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Re. 1.
Samaraicca Kaha. Fasc. 5, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.
Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Ramavatara Sarma at As. 10.
Smriti Prokas. Fasc. 1, by M. M. Sadasiva Misra at As. 10.
Amar Tika Kamadhenuh, by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palaeontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

REGISTERED No. L 848.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 19.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
Part I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	941—968
Part II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	1079—1126
Part III.—Advertisements and notices by Private Individuals and Corporations	39—41

Supplement No. 19—	Pages.
Indian Customs Revenue	1125—1126
Imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, Indigo, Jute, Tea and Rice	1127—1131
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 2nd May 1914	1133—1140
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 7th May 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period	1141—1142
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd May 1914	1143—1146
Statement showing the number of persons on relief works, etc., for the week ending 25th April 1914	1147—1148
Proclamation issued by the Government of Mauritius	1149
Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways	1150—1151

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th May, 1914.

No. 2184-*M*.—Intelligence having been received of the death of Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, K.G., K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., Duke of Argyll, Court Mourning is ordered for one month from 3rd May, half mourning commencing from 24th May.

When attending Viceregal Lodge, Ladies will appear in black until the 23rd May and thereafter in half mourning (white, grey or mauve). Officers will, when attending Viceregal Lodge, wear a crape band on the left arm throughout the period of Court Mourning.

The 7th May, 1914.

NO. 2217-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy will hold a Drawing Room at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Monday, the 8th June 1914, at 9-30 P.M.

Admission to the Drawing Room will be by ticket only.

Ladies who have already been presented at the Court of St. James, or at the Viceregal Court. and who desire to attend the Drawing Room are requested to apply in writing to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Simla, ***on or before the 1st of June***, stating at which Court they have been presented. Applications reaching the Military Secretary after this date cannot be considered.

Ladies who enjoy the privilege of the Private Entrée need not apply for tickets but will bring with them their own cards on which their names should be very clearly hand printed.

Ladies who have not been presented at the Court of St. James, or at the Viceregal Court, and who desire to attend the Drawing Room will make their applications to be presented through ladies who have had the honour of presentation at the Court of St. James, or at the Viceregal Court.

Note.—No applications can be received direct by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy from ladies who wish to be presented. Their names must be forwarded by the ladies who propose to make the presentation.

Ladies, who desire and are eligible, to present others, should apply to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Simla, not later than the 23rd of May for presentation forms, which, on receipt, should be filled in and returned to the Military Secretary, ***not later than the 29th May.***

Tickets for those ladies whose presentation to His Excellency has been approved will then be forwarded direct to them.

Ladies, who present others, must themselves attend the Drawing Room.

Ladies attending the Drawing Room will appear in full evening dress, but will not wear trains or feathers.

Gentlemen accompanying ladies by the Private Entrée will leave them at the entrance to the dining room and re-join them in the ball room.

Gentlemen accompanying ladies by the Public Entrée will leave them in the verandah at the entrance to the hall and will re-join them in the drawing room proceeding to that room *viâ* the South verandah.

Ladies who had intended to be present, but have found themselves unable to do so, should send an explanatory letter to the Military Secretary before, or as soon as possible after, the Drawing Room.

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 8th May, 1914.

No. 633—Mr. W. H. C. Minns is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd March 1914.

PORT BLAIR.

The 5th May, 1914.

No. 144.—In the Home Department notification no. 1025-C., dated the 12th February 1914, sanctioning the grant to Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Douglas, C.I.E., Superintendent of Port Blair, of privilege leave for two months and six days and furlough in continuation for five months and twenty-eight days

for "afternoon of the 14th April 1914"

read "afternoon of the 13th April 1914".

No. 145.—In the Home Department notification no. 2343-C., dated the 27th March 1914, regarding the appointment of Mr. J. Hope Simpson, C.I.E., to officiate as Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Douglas on leave, *for* "afternoon of the 14th April 1914 or subsequent date on which he may assume charge of that office" *read* "afternoon of the 13th April 1914".

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th May, 1914.

No. 888-*Est.-A.*—Major H. Crossle, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, on return from leave, is posted as Civil Surgeon, Hazara, with effect from the 13th April 1914.

No. 932-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mir Ayoub Khan as Vice-Consul for Persia at Karachi.

The 5th May, 1914.

No. 907-*Est.-A.*—Captain A. J. H. Grey of the Political Department is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 1 year and 3 months, with effect from the 26th April 1914, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 908-*Est.-A.*—Captain J. G. L. Ranking of the Political Department is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Ahwaz, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 26th April 1914.

No. 941-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Claude Van-der Gucht as Consul for Siam at Moulmein.

The 6th May, 1914.

No. 916-*Est.-B.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Kemball, 29th Punjabis, is appointed Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the duties of that appointment.

No. 920-*Est.-A.*—Mr. R. R. Maconachie, I.C.S., an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, is appointed, on probation, to the Political Department of the Government of India and is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, with effect from the 15th April 1914.

No. 959-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. R. Turner as acting Consul for Siam at Moulmein, during the absence of Mr. C. Van-der Gucht.

The 7th May, 1914.

No. 740-*I. B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following modification in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 648-I. B., dated the 31st March 1913, appointing certain officers in the Punjab to exercise the powers of a Political Agent for the purposes of the Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), namely:—

For the words—

"The Commissioner, Jullundur Division	Faridkot. Kapurthala. Maler Kotla. Mandi. Suket."

The following shall be *substituted*—

"The Commissioner, Jullundur Division	Kapurthala. Mandi. Suket."

No. 741-*I. B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed, being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the territories of the States entered in the second column of the schedule opposite their respective names, and to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which such officers shall commit European British subjects for trial.

SCHEDULE.

The Political Agent, Phulkian States	Jind. Nabha. Patiala.
The Political Agent, Bahawalpur Agency ...	Bahawalpur. Faridkot. Maler Kotla.
The Commissioner, Jullundur Division	Kapurthala. Mandi. Suket.
The Commissioner, Ambala Division	Dujana. Kalsia. Loharu. Pataudi. Sirmoor (Nahan).
The Commissioner, Lahore Division	Chamba.
The Superintendent of Hill States, Simla	Baghal. Baghat. Balsan. Bashahr. Bhajji. Bija. Bilaspur. Darkuti. Delath. Dhadi. Dhami. Ghond. Jubbal. Kanethi. Keonthal. Kothar. Koti. Kumharsain. Kunhiar. Madhan. Mailog. Mangal. Nalagarh (Hindur). Ratesh. Rawin. Sangri. Taroch. Theog.

The following Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby cancelled:—

(1) No. 639-I.A., dated the 14th February 1902.

(2) No. 1523-I.A., dated the 22nd April 1904.

(3) No. 649-I.B., dated the 31st March 1913.

No. 742-*I. B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the first schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 516-I.B., dated the 17th March 1913, providing for the administration of justice within the railway lands situated in certain Native States in the Punjab.

In columns 4 and 6 for the words "The Commissioner, Jullundur Division", the words "The Political Agent, Bahawalpur Agency" shall be substituted.

In columns 4 and 6 the words "and Bahawalpur" wherever they occur shall be deleted.

No. 927-*Est.-B.*—The undermentioned officer is granted combined leave out of India from the 1st May to the 31st October 1914, the first 60 days being privilege leave under paragraph 220, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, and the remaining period leave on private affairs under India Army Order No. 64 of 1904:—

Major W. J. Lambert, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore States Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport.

Pension service 21st year commenced on the 7th March 1914.

No. 928-*Est.-B.*—Captain L. E. Dening, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore States Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the 1st May 1914, and during the absence on leave of Major W. J. Lambert, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), or until further orders.

No. 932-*Est.-A.*—Captain F. E. Wilson, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, on return from leave, is posted as Civil Surgeon, Sibi, with effect from the 20th April 1914.

No. 935-*Est.-A.*—Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Showers, C.S.I., C.I.E., of the Political Department, on return from leave, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 21st April 1914.

No. 936-*Est.-A.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. McConaghey, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, with effect from the 22nd April 1914.

No. 939-*Est.-B.*—The undermentioned officer is granted combined leave out of India from the 1st May to the 31st October 1914, the first 60 days being privilege leave under paragraph 220, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, and the remaining period leave on private affairs under India Army Order No. 64 of 1904:—

Major A. G. Pritchard, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), Inspecting Officer, Patiala, Kashmir and Rampur States Imperial Service Cavalry.

Pension service 25th year commenced on the 21st December 1913.

No. 940-*Est.-B.*—Captain G. C. W. Willis, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Patiala, Kashmir and Rampur States Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the 1st May 1914, and during the absence on leave of Major A. G. Pritchard, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), or until further orders.

No. 944-*Est.-B.*—The undermentioned officer is granted combined leave out of India from the 1st May to the 15th October 1914, the first 90 days being privilege leave under paragraph 221, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, and the remaining period leave on private affairs under India Army Order No. 64 of 1904:—

Captain C. A. G. P. Meadows, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and Central India States Imperial Service Infantry.

Pension service 16th year commenced on the 25th January 1914.

No. 947-*Est.-A.*—Third class Military Assistant Surgeon J. A. Gubizelar, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is posted to Bushire for Quarantine duty, with effect from 12th March 1914.

No. 970-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Baron E. von Rosen as acting Consul General for Germany at Calcutta, during the absence of Count von Luxburg.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 7th May, 1914.

No. 977-*G.*—The following Order of His Majesty in Council which is to take effect from the 20th April 1914, is published for general information:—

At the Court at *Windsor Castle*, the 21st day of January, 1914.

PRESENT:

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord President.

Viscount Allendale.

Lord Stamfordham.

Lord Parmoor.

Sir Francis Hopwood.

Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson.

Mr. W. H. Dickinson.

WHEREAS by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty the King has jurisdiction within the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Zanzibar Order in Council, 1914".

The limits of this Order are the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, including the territorial waters thereof, and any islets within those waters, which islands and waters are in this Order (except when the context requires a different construction) included in the expressions "Zanzibar" or "the Protectorate".

2. This Order is divided into Parts, as follows:—

Part I.—Preliminary.

Part II.—Application and effect of Order.

Part III.—Administration.

Part IV.—Constitution of Courts.

Part V.—General Law.

Part VI.—Criminal matters.

Part VII.—Civil matters.

Part VIII.—Miscellaneous.

Part IX.—Repeal and transitory Provisions.

3. In this Order—

"The Secretary of State" means one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State;

"The High Commissioner" means the person for the time being discharging the functions of His Majesty's High Commissioner for the Zanzibar Protectorate;

"The British Resident" means the person for the time being discharging the functions of British Resident in Zanzibar;

"British subject" includes a subject of His Majesty by birth or naturalization;

"British protected person" means a person (*a*) who being a native of any place beyond the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, which is under the protection of His Majesty, is temporarily within the limits of this Order, or (*b*) who by virtue of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise enjoys His Majesty's protection in Zanzibar;

"British ship" includes a British ship within the meaning of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894", and also a ship owned by a British protected person, provided that it is not registered under a Foreign flag;

"Zanzibar subject" means a subject of the Sultan of Zanzibar;

"Foreigner" means a subject or citizen of a State in amity with His Majesty, other than Zanzibar, and any person under, or claimed as being under, the protection of such State;

"Treaty" includes any Convention, Agreement, or Arrangement, made by, or on behalf of, His Majesty with any State or Government, King, Chief, people, or tribe, whether the Sultan of Zanzibar is, or is not, a party thereto;

"Administration" means (unless a contrary intention appears from the context) letters of administration, including the same with will annexed, or granted for special or limited purposes, or limited in duration.

"Ship" includes any vessel used in navigation, however propelled, with her tackle, furniture and apparel, and any boat or other craft;

"Offence" means any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force;

"Imprisonment" means imprisonment of either description, namely,—(1) rigorous, that is, with hard labour, or (2) simple;

"Month" means calendar month.

"Will" means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument;

"Oath" or "affidavit", includes affirmation or declaration.

"Person" includes Corporation;

Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to females (as the case may require):

4.—(1) Where this Order confers a power or imposes a duty, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.

(2) Where this Order confers a power or imposes a duty on the holder of an office, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by the holder of the office for the time being, or by a person duly appointed to act for him.

(3) Where this Order confers a power to make rules, regulations, or orders, the power shall be construed as including a power exercisable in the like manner, and, subject to the like approval and conditions (if any), to rescind, revoke, amend, or vary the rules, regulations, or orders.

PART II.—APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF ORDER.

5.—(1) This Order extends to British subjects, to British protected persons, to foreigners with respect to whom the Sultan of Zanzibar has decreed, or the Sovereign or Government whose subjects or citizens they are, or under whose protection they are, or are claimed as being, has, by Treaty or otherwise, agreed with His Majesty for or consented to the exercise of jurisdiction by His Majesty, and to Zanzibar subjects in the regular service of such foreigners; and the expression "person subject to this Order" shall be construed accordingly.

(2) This Order also extends to (*a*) the property and all personal or proprietary rights and liabilities in Zanzibar or persons subject to this Order; (*b*) British ships, with their boats, and the property on board thereof; and (*c*) foreign ships belonging to persons who are, or if they were in Zanzibar would be, persons subject to this Order, so, however, that jurisdiction over such foreign ships shall not be exercised otherwise than according to the practice of the High Court in England in the exercise of jurisdiction over foreign ships.

(3) This Order also extends, in the cases and according to the conditions specified in this Order, to Zanzibar subjects and to foreigners not otherwise subject to this Order.

6. If any question arises whether the Sovereign or Government of any country has agreed with His Majesty for or consented to the exercise of jurisdiction by His Majesty over all, or any of his or their subjects or citizens, or over persons under, or claimed as being under, his or their protection, it shall be referred to the Secretary of State, and a certificate under his hand and seal shall be conclusive on the question, and judicial notice shall be taken thereof.

Provided that nothing herein shall be held to abridge or take away the jurisdiction of the Court to determine whether any particular individual is, or is not, a subject or citizen of such Sovereign or Government, or under, or claimed as being under, his or their protection.

PART III.—ADMINISTRATION.

7. There shall be a High Commissioner for the Zanzibar Protectorate, and appointments to the said office shall be made by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet. Such High Commissioner shall act in His Majesty's name and on His behalf and represent His Majesty's Crown and authority in matters occurring within the Zanzibar Protectorate, and further shall take all such measures and do all such matters and things as in the interest of His Majesty's service he may think expedient, subject to such instructions as he may from time to time receive from His Majesty or through the Secretary of State.

8. During a vacancy in the office of the High Commissioner or in case of his absence or incapacity by reason of illness or otherwise, the powers of the High Commissioner shall be vested in such person as His Majesty may appoint under His Sign Manual and Signet or through the Secretary of State.

Where the person appointed to the office of High Commissioner is also the Governor of one of His Majesty's Colonies or Protectorates he shall not be deemed to be absent within the meaning of this Article so long as he is within the limits of the said Colony or Protectorate or is travelling between such Colony or Protectorate and Zanzibar.

9. The High Commissioner shall have an official Seal bearing the style of his office and such device as the Secretary of State approves, for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the said Seal.

10. There shall be an officer in the Protectorate styled "British Resident in Zanzibar" who shall be appointed by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet. Such officer shall be under the control and authority of the High Commissioner and shall do and execute during His Majesty's pleasure all things that belong to his office according to such instructions as he may from time to time receive from His Majesty or from the Secretary of State or from the High Commissioner.

11. Whenever and for so long as the office of British Resident is vacant or the British Resident is absent from the Protectorate or is from any cause prevented from performing the duties of his office, the person for the time being discharging the functions of Chief Secretary to Government or some other officer whom the High Commissioner may designate shall act provisionally as British Resident.

12. The British Resident shall have an official Seal bearing the style of his office and such device as the Secretary of State approves, for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the said Seal, and until such Seal has been provided the Seal formerly used by His Majesty's Agent and Consul-General for Zanzibar may be so used.

13. The Secretary of State or the High Commissioner subject to the directions of the Secretary of State may appoint or authorize the appointment of such public officers for the administration of the Protectorate under such designations as he may think fit, and may prescribe their duties.

14.—(1) The High Commissioner may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, dismiss any public officer not appointed by virtue of a Warrant from His Majesty whose annual pensionable emoluments do not exceed fifteen hundred rupees, or one hundred pounds sterling, according as the said emoluments are fixed with reference to rupees or to pounds sterling, as the case may be, provided that in every such case the grounds of intended dismissal are definitely stated in writing and communicated to the officer in order that he may have full opportunity of exculpating himself, and that the matter is investigated by the British Resident with the aid of the head for the time being of the department in which the officer is serving.

(2) The High Commissioner or the British Resident may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, suspend from the exercise of his office any person holding any office within the Protectorate, whether appointed by virtue of any Commission or Warrant from His Majesty or in His Majesty's name, or by any other mode of appointment. Such suspension shall continue and have effect only until His Majesty's pleasure therein shall be signified to the High Commissioner or the British Resident. If the suspension is confirmed by the Secretary of State, the High Commissioner or British Resident shall forthwith cause the officer to be so informed, and thereupon his office shall become vacant. In proceeding to any such suspension, the High Commissioner or British Resident is strictly to observe the directions in that behalf given to him by any Instructions from His Majesty or signified through the Secretary of State.

15. When any crime or offence has been committed in Zanzibar, in respect of which the Court for Zanzibar has jurisdiction, the British Resident may, as he shall see occasion, in His Majesty's name and on His Majesty's behalf, grant a pardon to any person subject to this Order who was an accomplice in such crime or offence and who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the principal offender, or of any one of such

offenders if more than one; and further may grant to any offender convicted in the Court for Zanzibar or any Court established under this Order a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any remission of the sentence passed on such offender, or any respite of the execution of such sentence for such period as the British Resident shall think fit, and may remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures due or accrued to His Majesty.

PART IV.—CONSTITUTION OF COURTS.

16.—(1). There shall be a Court styled "His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar," in this Order referred to also as "the Court for Zanzibar" and "the Court."

(2) Subject to the other provisions of this Order all His Majesty's jurisdiction, criminal and civil, in Zanzibar shall be, and is hereby, vested in the Court for Zanzibar.

(3) There shall be a Judge, and as many Assistant Judges of the Court as may from time to time be required, who shall respectively be appointed on His Majesty's behalf by the High Commissioner by an instrument under his hand and official seal in pursuance of instructions received from His Majesty through the Secretary of State.

(4) The Judge and the Assistant Judges shall hold office during the pleasure of His Majesty.

(5) A person appointed to be Judge or Assistant Judge must be a member of the bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland, and must be of not less than five years' standing on appointment as Judge, and of not less than four years' standing on appointment as Assistant Judge.

(6) The Court shall also comprise a Magistrate or Magistrates, who shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by Article 13 of this Order. Every Magistrate shall be a member of the bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland of not less than three years' standing at the date of his appointment, and shall hold office during the pleasure of His Majesty.

(7) Subject to any Rules of Court, the Judge shall make any such arrangements as he thinks fit for the distribution of the business of the Court.

17. During a vacancy in the office of Judge, or in case of the illness or incapacity of the Judge, or of his absence from Zanzibar, the Secretary of State may appoint a fit person to act as Judge, but unless or until such appointment is made, the Assistant Judge, or if there is more than one Assistant Judge in Zanzibar, the senior Assistant Judge shall act as Judge.

18. An Acting Judge shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the power and authority of the Judge.

19. During a vacancy or temporary vacancy in the office of an Assistant Judge or Magistrate or in case of the absence, or illness, or other incapacity of an Assistant Judge or Magistrate, the High Commissioner may appoint any fit person to act as an Assistant Judge or Magistrate (as the case may be) for the time therein mentioned or during the vacancy, as the case may be; but every such appointment shall be revocable, at pleasure, by the High Commissioner.

The person so appointed shall during the continuance of his appointment have all the power and authority of an Assistant Judge or Magistrate, as the case may be.

20. The Court shall have a seal bearing the style of the Court and a device approved by the Secretary of State, and the seal in use at the commencement of this Order shall continue to be used until a new seal is provided.

21 Subject to the directions of the Secretary of State, the Judge may appoint such and so many persons to be Registrars, Clerks, Bailiffs, Interpreters, and other officers of the Court as he thinks fit, and may remove from office any person so appointed.

Any Registrar of the Court, and any other officer of the Court designated in this behalf by the Judge, may administer oaths, and take affidavits, declarations, and affirmations.

22.—(1) The High Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary of State may appoint subordinate Courts to be held at places in Zanzibar, and may appoint a competent person to hold any such Court, under such designation and with such remuneration as he may direct, and may assign to any such Court such jurisdiction as he may think fit, and may assign the district in and for which each such Court shall act, and may determine the description and number of the officers to be attached to any such Court and the mode of their appointment and removal, and their duties and remuneration, and any matters incident to any of the above mentioned purposes.

(2) Any person appointed under the provisions of this Article shall be removable by the High Commissioner.

(3) The Court for Zanzibar shall have within the district of any such subordinate Court an original jurisdiction concurrent with the jurisdiction thereof, and shall also have such appellate jurisdiction therefrom as may be assigned to it by the High Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary of State.

(4) During the absence, illness, or other incapacity of a person appointed to hold a subordinate Court the High Commissioner or British Resident may appoint any fit person as a substitute; but every such appointment shall be revocable at pleasure by the High Commissioner.

PART V.—GENERAL LAW.

23. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, and to any Treaties for the time being in force relating to Zanzibar, the Court shall apply to all persons subject to this Order the Decrees of the Sultan of Zanzibar, provided that they have been countersigned by the British Resident.

24. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, His Majesty's civil and criminal jurisdiction in Zanzibar shall, so far as circumstances admit, be exercised in conformity with the Civil Procedure, Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes of India and (save as hereinafter provided) the other Indian Acts which are in force in Zanzibar at the date of the commencement of this Order and subject thereto and so far as the same shall not extend or apply shall be exercised in conformity with the substance of the common law the doctrines of equity and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 7th day of July 1897 and with the powers vested in and according to the procedure and practice observed by and before Courts of Justice and Justices of the Peace in England according to their respective jurisdictions and authorities at that date, save in so far as the said Civil Procedure, Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes of India and the other Indian Acts in force as aforesaid and the said common law doctrines of equity and statutes of general application and the said powers procedure and practice may at any time before the commencement of this Order have been, or hereafter may be, modified, amended or replaced by other provision in lieu thereof by or under the authority of any Order of His Majesty in Council, or by any Decree or Decrees of the Sultan, countersigned by His Majesty's Agent and Consul-General for Zanzibar, if passed before, and by the British Resident if passed after the commencement of this Order. Provided always that the said common law doctrines of equity and statutes of general application shall be in force in Zanzibar so far only as the circumstances of the Protectorate and its inhabitants and the limits of His Majesty's jurisdiction permit, and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances render necessary.

25. The enactments described in the First Schedule to "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," shall extend to Zanzibar as if Zanzibar were a British Colony or possession, but subject to the provisions of this Order and to the exceptions, adaptations, and modifications following, that is to say:—

(i) The British Resident is hereby substituted for the Governor of a Colony or British possession, and the Court for Zanzibar is hereby substituted for a Superior Court, or Supreme Court and for a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace of a Colony or British possession.

(ii) For the portions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1867, referred to in the said Schedule, shall be substituted Part XIII of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894."

(iii) In section 51 of "The Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874," and any enactment for the time being in force amending the same, the Court for Zanzibar is substituted for a Court of Probate in a Colony.

(iv)—(1) With respect to "The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881,"—

(*a*) So much of the 4th and 5th sections of the said Act as relates to sending a report of the issue of a warrant, together with the information, or a copy thereof, or to the sending of a certificate of committal and report of a case, or to the information to be given by a Magistrate to a fugitive, shall be excepted, and in lieu of such information, the person acting as the Magistrate shall inform the fugitive that in the British possession or Protectorate to which he may be conveyed he has the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* or other like process.

(*b*) So much of the 6th section of the said Act as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of a Warrant shall be excepted.

(*c*) The British Resident shall not be bound to return a fugitive offender to a British possession unless satisfied that the proceedings to obtain his return are taken with the consent of the Governor of that possession.

(*d*) For the purposes of Part II of the said Act, Zanzibar, the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, British India, Aden, Mauritius, and all British possessions and Protectorates in Africa south of the equator shall be deemed to be one group of British possessions.

(*e*) When a warrant or order of arrest is issued by a competent judicial authority in the East Africa Protectarate or in the Uganda Protectorate for the apprehension of a person who is accused of crime committed in that Protectorate, and who is, or is supposed to be, within Zanzibar, and that warrant or order is produced to any Court acting under this Order, the Court may back the warrant or order, and the same, when so backed, shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it was originally directed, and also to any constable or officer of the Court by whom it is backed, and to any person named on the back of the warrant or order, to apprehend the accused person at any place within the limits of this Order and to carry him to and deliver him up within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the warrant or order.

26.—(1) In cases of murder or culpable homicide, if either the death or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death happened in Zanzibar, a Court acting under this Order shall have the like jurisdiction over any person subject to this Order who is charged either as a principal offender or as an abettor, as if both the criminal act and the death had happened in Zanzibar.

(2) In the case of any offence committed on the high seas, or within the Admiralty jurisdiction, by any person subject to this Order, who at the time of committing such offence was on board a British ship, or on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, a Court acting under this Order shall have jurisdiction as if the offence had been committed within Zanzibar.

(3) In cases tried under this Article no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the offence were tried there.

(4) The foregoing provisions shall be deemed to be adaptations for the purposes of this Order and of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, of the following enactments, that is to say:—

The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849.

The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860.

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, section 686.

27. "The Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884," shall apply to Zanzibar as if Zanzibar were a British possession, subject as follows :—

The British Resident is hereby substituted for the Governor of a British possession.

PART VI.—CRIMINAL MATTERS.

28.—(1) The Court for Zanzibar shall have full criminal jurisdiction over all persons subject to this Order.

(2) The Court shall exercise criminal jurisdiction over Zanzibar subjects accused of committing an offence against any person subject to this Order, and in such cases there shall be no appeal to the Court of Appeal as hereinafter defined.

(3) The Court shall have such appellate jurisdiction from the Criminal Courts of the Sultan of Zanzibar as may be assigned to it by decree of the Sultan countersigned by the British Resident.

(4) The Magistrate may exercise such jurisdiction over persons subject to this Order subject to such rights of appeal to or revision or confirmation by the Judge or one or more of the Assistant Judges of the Court, as may from time to time be provided by Decree of the Sultan, countersigned by the British Resident.

29.—(1) Subject to the provisions of Article 28 (2) of this Order, an appeal shall lie to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa (in this Order referred to as "the Court of Appeal") from any finding, sentence or order recorded or passed by the Court for Zanzibar in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, provided that such finding, sentence or order is appealable under the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure as applied to the Protectorate or any other law of Criminal Procedure in force in the Protectorate or any law of Criminal Procedure hereafter substituted for such code or such other law.

(2) The Court of Appeal shall not have any power of revision or appeal over or from any finding, sentence or order recorded or passed by the Court for Zanzibar in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction other than that provided by sub-article (1) of this Article, except in cases in which the Court for Zanzibar has convicted on an appeal from an acquittal.

30. Where a person entitled to appeal to the Court of Appeal from any finding, sentence or order recorded or passed in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order desires so to appeal, he shall present his Petition of appeal to the Court for Zanzibar, and the Petition shall with all practicable speed be transmitted by the Court for Zanzibar to the Court of Appeal, with certified copies of the charge (if any) and proceedings, of all documentary evidence admitted or tendered, of the depositions, of the notes of the oral testimony, and of the finding, sentence or order, and any argument on the Petition of appeal that the appellant desires to submit to the Court of Appeal.

31. The Court for Zanzibar shall postpone the execution of the sentence pending the appeal, and shall, if necessary, commit the person convicted to prison for safe custody, or detain him in prison for safe custody, or shall admit him to bail, and may take security, by recognizance, deposit of money, or otherwise, for his payment of any fine.

32.—(1) If a person subject to this Order, having appeared as prosecutor or witness at a preliminary examination, refuses to enter into a recognizance to appear at the trial to prosecute or give evidence, the Court may send him to prison, there to remain until after the trial, unless in the meantime he enters into a recognizance.

(2) But if afterwards, from want of sufficient evidence or other cause, the accused is discharged, the Court shall order that the person imprisoned for so refusing be also discharged.

33. The Court may, if it thinks fit, by general order, prescribe the manner in which and the places in Zanzibar at which sentences of imprisonment are to be carried into execution.

34.—(1) Where an offender convicted before the Court is sentenced to imprisonment, and the Court considers it expedient that the sentence shall be carried into effect elsewhere than in Zanzibar, the place shall be a place in the East Africa Protectorate, or a place in some part of His Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom, or in one of His Majesty's Protectorates, provided that the Government thereof consents that offenders may be sent thither under this article.

(2) The Court may, by warrant under the hand of a Judge and the seal of the Court, cause the offender to be sent to such place as aforesaid, in order that the sentence may be there carried into effect accordingly.

(3) The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named according to the warrant.

35.—(1) Where it is proved that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that a person subject to this Order is about to commit a breach of the public peace—or that the acts or conduct of a person subject to this Order are or is likely to produce or excite to a breach of the public peace—the Court may, if it thinks fit, cause him to be brought before it, and require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court, to keep the peace, or for his future good behaviour, as the case may require.

(2) Where a person subject to this Order is convicted of an offence before the Court, the Court may, if it thinks fit, in addition to or in lieu of any other sentence, require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour, and for that purpose may (if need be) cause him to be brought before the Court.

(3) In either of the foregoing cases, if the person required to give security fails to do so, the Court may order that he be deported from Zanzibar to such place and for such period as the Court directs.

36. Where it is shown by evidence on oath, to the satisfaction of the British Resident, that any person subject to this Order is conducting himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order in Zanzibar, or is endeavouring to excite enmity between the Sultan or people of Zanzibar and His Majesty, or is intriguing against His Majesty's power and authority in Zanzibar or against the authority of the Sultan of Zanzibar, the British Resident, with the consent of the High Commissioner, may by order under his hand and official Seal order that person to be deported from the Protectorate to such place and for such period as he shall direct.

Provided that where such person is a foreigner no such order shall be made by the British Resident without the concurrence in writing of the Consul of the State to which such foreigner belongs.

37.—(1) In any case of deportation under this Order, the place to which the person is ordered to be deported shall be a place in some part (if any) of His Majesty's dominions to which the person belongs, or the Government of which consents to the reception of persons deported under this Order, or a place under the protection of His Majesty, or in the country out of His Majesty's dominions to which the person belongs.

(2) An appeal shall not lie against an order of deportation made under this Order.

(3) The person to be deported shall be detained in custody until a fit opportunity for his deportation occurs.

(4) He shall, as soon as is practicable, and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution, be embarked in custody under the warrant of the British Resident or of the Court on board one of His Majesty's vessels of war, or, if there is no such vessel available, then on board any British or other fit vessel bound to the place of deportation.

(5) The warrant shall be sufficient authority to the commander or master of the vessel to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named according to the warrant.

(6) If any master of a British ship, after a reasonable remuneration for the conveyance of a deported person has been tendered or paid to him, refuses or fails to carry such person to the place named, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 750 rupees.

(7) The expenses of deportation shall be defrayed in such manner as the Secretary of State may direct: Provided that where an order of deportation is made by the Court, the Court may order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation.

(8) An order of deportation made, either by the British Resident or the Court, shall be reported to the Secretary of State forthwith, together with a statement of the grounds on which it has been made; and if made by the Court, shall be reported in like manner to the British Resident.

(9) If any person deported under this or any former Order returns to Zanzibar without permission in writing of the Secretary of State (which permission the Secretary of State may give), he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees, or to both; and he shall also be liable to be forthwith again deported.

38. Any person convicted of an offence against any Decree, Law, Order, or Regulation in force in Zanzibar, for the breach of which no penalty is provided, shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding 500 rupees, or to both.

PART VII.—CIVIL MATTERS

39. The Court for Zanzibar shall have full civil jurisdiction over all persons subject to this Order.

40. The Court for Zanzibar shall hear and determine all civil questions, claims, or disputes arising between any Zanzibar subject and any person subject to this Order, whether the former is either plaintiff or defendant.

41. Unless otherwise expressly provided by any law for the time being in force in Zanzibar, an appeal shall lie from the decrees or any part of the decrees and from the orders of the Court for Zanzibar to the Court of Appeal.

42. Where any person entitled to appeal to the Court of Appeal from any decree or order made by the Court for Zanzibar in the exercise of civil jurisdiction under this Order desires so to appeal, he shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such amount as the Court thinks reasonable, for prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of any costs that may be ordered by the Court of Appeal on the appeal to be paid by the appellant and shall comply with such terms and conditions and take such steps as shall be prescribed by Rules of Court.

43.—(1) The Court shall endeavour to obtain, as early as may be, notice of the death of every person subject to this Order dying and leaving property to be administered, and all such information as may serve to guide the Court with respect to the securing and administration of his property.

(2) On receiving notice of the death of such a person, the Court shall put up a Notice thereof at the Court-house, and shall keep the same there until probate or administration is granted, or, where it appears to the Court that probate or administration will not be applied for, or cannot be granted, for such time as the Court thinks fit.

(3) The Court shall, where the circumstances of the case appear so to require, as soon as may be, take possession of the property in Zanzibar of the deceased, or put it under the seal of the Court (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory), and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law.

(4) All expenses incurred by the Court in so doing shall be the first charge on the property of the deceased, and the Court shall, by sale of the property or part thereof, or otherwise, provide for the discharge of these expenses.

44. When a person subject to this Order dies intestate, his property shall, until administration is granted, vest in the Judge.

45. If any person named executor in a will takes possession of, and administers or otherwise deals with, any parts of the property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death or after the termination of any proceeding respecting probate or administration, he shall be liable to pay double the amount of the fee chargeable on obtaining probate, and he shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees.

46. The production of a grant of probate or of letters of administration shall in all cases, be necessary to establish the right to recover any part of the estate or effects of any deceased person subject to this Order, situate in Zanzibar.

47. If any person other than the person named executor, or the administrator, or an officer of the Court, takes possession of and administers, or otherwise deals with, any part of the property of the deceased, he shall, as soon as practicable, notify the fact and the circumstances to the Court, and shall furnish to the Court all such information as the Court requires, and shall conform to any directions of the Court in relation to the custody, disposal, or transmission of the property, or the proceeds thereof, and, in case of any contravention of this Article, he shall be liable to pay double the amount of the fee chargeable on obtaining probate or letters of administration, and shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees.

48.—(1) When the peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, for reasons recorded in its proceedings, the Court may, if it thinks fit, of its own motion, or otherwise, grant letters of administration to an officer or practitioner of the Court or to such other person as it may think fit.

(2) The person so appointed shall act under the direction of the Court, and shall be indemnified thereby; and if he is a practitioner shall not act otherwise than as administrator in relation to the estate.

(3) He shall publish such notices, if any, as the Court thinks fit, in Zanzibar or elsewhere.

(4) The Court shall require and compel him to file, in the proper office of the Court, his accounts of his administration, at intervals, not exceeding three months.

(5) The accounts shall be audited under the direction of the Court.

(6) All expenses incurred in behalf of the Court in execution of this Article shall be the first charge on the estate of the deceased in Zanzibar; and the Court shall, by the sale of the estate, or otherwise, provide for the discharge of those expenses.

49. All real or immovable property situate in Zanzibar, and belonging at the time of his death to any person subject to this Order, dying after the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to the personal estate, and the devolution thereof, in case of intestacy, shall be regulated according to the law of the person's domicile for the time being relating to personal estate or movable property.

50.—(1) Where a Court of Probate in the United Kingdom or in any British possession to which "The Colonial Probates Act, 1892," for the time being extends, has granted probate or letters of administration or confirmation in respect of the estate of a deceased person the probate, letters or confirmation so granted may, on being produced to and a copy thereof deposited with the Court, be sealed with the seal of the Court, and thereupon shall be of the like force and effect, and have the same operation as if granted by the Court.

(2) Provided that the Court shall, before sealing any probate, letters or confirmation under this section, be satisfied either that all probate or estate duty has been paid in respect of so much of the estate situate in Zanzibar, as is liable to such duty, or that security has been given in a sum sufficient to cover the property (if any) in Zanzibar, and may require such evidence (if any) as it thinks fit as to the domicile of the deceased person.

(3) The Court may also, if it thinks fit, on the application of any creditor, require, before sealing, that adequate security be given for the payment of debts due from the estate to creditors residing in Zanzibar.

(4) For the purposes of this Article, a duplicate of any probate, letters of administration or confirmation, sealed with the seal of the Court granting the same, or a copy thereof certified as correct by or under the authority of the Court granting the same, shall have the same effect as the original.

51. Where it appears to the Court that the value of the property or estate of a deceased person does not exceed £50, the Court may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Order, without any probate or letters of administration, or other formal proceeding, pay thereout any debts or charges, and pay, remit, or deliver any surplus to such persons, subject to such conditions (if any) as the Court thinks proper, and shall not be liable to any action, suit or proceedings in respect of anything done under this Article. Every proceeding of the Court under this Article shall be recorded in the Minutes.

PART VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

52.—(1) Where it is proved that the attendance of any person subject to this Order to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required before a Court of the Sultan of Zanzibar, the Court for Zanzibar may, if it thinks fit, in a case and in circumstances in which the Court for Zanzibar would require the attendance of that person before the Court, order that he do attend as required. The order may be made subject to conditions as to payment or tender of expenses or otherwise.

(2) If the person ordered to attend, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court for Zanzibar, or if, when so attending to give evidence, he wilfully gives false evidence, or refuses to be sworn or to give evidence, he shall, independently of any other liability, be liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees, or with both.

53. If a person subject to this order—

(1) Wilfully obstructs, by act or threat, any Court of the Sultan of Zanzibar in the performance of its duty ; or

(2) Within or close to the room or place where such a Court is sitting, wilfully misbehaves in a violent threatening, or disrespectful manner to the disturbance of the Court, or to the intimidation of suitors or others resorting to the Court ; or

(3) Wilfully insults any member or officer of such a Court in his going to or returning from, any place of sitting or office of the Court ;

He shall, on conviction before the Court for Zanzibar, be liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees, or with both.

54.—(1) Every agreement for reference to arbitration between a person subject to this Order, on the one hand, and a person not subject to this Order, on the other hand, may, on the application of any party be filed for execution in the proper office of the Court.

(2) The Court shall thereupon have authority to enforce the agreement and the Award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the Award, in such manner and on such terms as the Court may think fit.

(3) If a person subject to this Order wilfully gives false evidence in an arbitration, he shall on conviction before the Court for Zanzibar be liable to the same punishment as if he were convicted of giving false evidence in a proceeding in that Court.

55.—(1) A non-testamentary instrument to which a person subject to this Order is a a party, executed after the 28th day of November, 1893, and purporting or operating to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title, or interest, whether vested or contingent to, in, or over immovable property situate in Zanzibar, shall not affect any immovable property comprised therein, or be received as evidence of any transaction affecting that property, unless

(*a*) If the instrument was executed before the fourth day of November, 1908, it has been registered at the registration office of the Zanzibar Government, or at His Majesty's Consulate, or at some other Consulate in accordance with the rules, if any, applicable to the registration of such instruments ;

(*b*) If the instrument was executed after the fourth day of November, 1908, it has been registered in accordance with the Decrees of the Sultan of Zanzibar in force for the time being.

(2) Provided that nothing in this Article shall make any instrument inadmissible in evidence in any criminal proceeding.

56. The Judge may make Rules of Court :—

(*a*) For regulating the pleading, practice and procedure in the Courts established under this Order with respect to all matters within the jurisdiction of the respective Courts ;

(*b*) For regulating the practice where any party wishes to appeal;

(*c*) For regulating the means by which particular facts may be proved in the said Courts;

(*d*) For prescribing any forms to be used;

(*e*) For prescribing or regulating the duties of the officers of the said Courts;

(*f*) For prescribing scales of costs and regulating any matters in connection therewith;

(*g*) For prescribing and enforcing the fees to be taken in respect of any proceedings under this Order;

(*h*) For prescribing the allowances to be made in criminal cases to complainants, witnesses, jurors, assessors, interpreters, medical practitioners, and other persons employed in the administration of justice, and the conditions upon which an Order may be made by the Court for such allowances:

(*i*) For taking and transmitting depositions of witnesses for use at trials in a British possession or in the United Kingdom;

(*k*) For regulating the mode in which legal practitioners are to be admitted to practice as such, and for withdrawing or suspending the right to practise on grounds of misconduct, subject to a right of appeal to the Court of Appeal.

Where under any Act of Parliament which is applicable to Zanzibar Rules may or are required to be made in England by the Lord Chancellor or any Judicial authority, the powers of this Article shall include a power to make such Rules for the purposes of that Act so far as applicable.

Rules framed under this Article shall not have effect until approved by the Secretary of State; but in case of urgency declared in any such Rules with the approval of the British Resident, the same shall have effect unless and until they are disapproved by the Secretary of State, and notification of such disapproval is recorded and published by the Judge.

Until such Rules have been made, or in relation to matters to which they do not extend, the Court may follow and employ any Rules practice, or forms heretofore in use in the Court and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, with any modifications or adaptations which may be necessary.

57. The Court may, in any case, if it thinks fit, on account of the poverty of a party, or for any other reason, to be recorded in the Minutes, dispense with or remit the payment of any fee in whole or in part.

58.—(1) Payment of fees payable under any Rules to be made in pursuance of this Order, and of costs and of charges and expenses of witnesses, prosecutions, punishments, and deportations and of other charges and expenses, and of fines respectively payable under this Order, may be enforced under order of the Court by seizure and sale of goods, and, in default of sufficient goods, by imprisonment as a civil prisoner for a term not exceeding one month, but such imprisonment shall not operate as a satisfaction or extinguishment of the liability.

(2) Any bill of sale or mortgage, or transfer of property made with a view of avoiding seizure or sale of goods or ship under any provision of this Order, shall not be effectual to defeat the provisions of this Order.

59.—(1) The British Resident may countersign any Decrees made by the Sultan of Zanzibar in the exercise of his authority over his dominions, and such Decrees shall thereupon become binding on all persons subject to this Order.

(2) The British Resident shall observe any general or special instructions of the Secretary of State with reference to the submission of any Decrees issued or proposed to be issued by the Sultan to the Secretary of State before so countersigning them; but nothing in this provision shall affect the validity of a Decree when countersigned by the British Resident.

(3) The British Resident shall, at the first available opportunity, transmit to the Secretary of State an authenticated copy of any Decree of the Sultan countersigned by him.

(4) The British Resident may at any time publish a notice that his counter-signature to any Decree published by the Sultan is revoked, and such Decree shall then cease to be binding on all persons subject to this Order accordingly.

60. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, all expenses of removal of prisoners and others, and the expenses of deportation and of the sending of any person to any part of His Majesty's dominions or Protectorates, including expenses of maintenance, shall be defrayed in such manner as the Secretary of State directs.

61.—(1) If an officer of the Court employed to execute an order, loses, by neglect or omission, the opportunity of executing it, then, on complaint of the person aggrieved and proof of the fact alleged, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the officer to pay the damages sustained by the person complaining, or part thereof.

(2) The order may be enforced as an order directing payment of money.

62.—(1) If a clerk or officer of the Court, acting under pretence of the process of authority of the Court, is charged with extortion, or with not paying over money duly levied, or with other misconduct, the Court may, if it thinks fit, inquire into the charge in a summary way, and may for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons as in an action, and may make such order for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the payment over of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs, as the Court thinks fit.

(2) The Court may also, if it thinks fit, on the same inquiry, impose on the clerk or officer a fine not exceeding 50 rupees for each offence.

(3) A clerk or officer punished under this Article, shall not, without the leave of the Court, be liable to an action in respect of the same matter; and any such action, if already or afterwards begun, may be stayed by the Court in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(4) Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission punishable under this Article, or from being liable under that other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Article. Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

PART IX.—REPEAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

63. On the commencement of this Order, the following Orders in Council shall be repealed, that is to say:—

"The Zanzibar Order in Council, 1906"

"The Zanzibar Order in Council, 1905, No. 2."

"The Zanzibar (Amendment) Order in Council, 1908."

"The Zanzibar Order in Council, 1909."

Provided as follows:—

(1) Where other provision is not made by Decree of the Sultan, countersigned by the British Resident, any law practice or procedure established by or under the said repealed Orders and all the Indian Acts now in force in Zanzibar, (save and except the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, which shall from and after the commencement of this Order cease to have any force in the Protectorate,) shall remain in force as provided by Article 24 of this Order, until such other provision is made.

(2) Every appointment of a Judge or other officer and every Court established and existing at the commencement of this Order, shall, until other provision is made, continue to be as if this Order had not been passed.

(3) All legal proceedings begun under the said repealed Orders and pending at the commencement of this Order, shall be continued as if this Order had not been passed.

(4) All regulations and rules made under the said repealed Orders, shall remain in force until otherwise provided by Decree of the Sultan, countersigned by the British Resident.

64.—(1) Until other provision is made by Decree of the Sultan of Zanzibar, countersigned by the British Resident, and subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the other enactments relating to the administration of criminal justice in India applicable to Zanzibar, shall have effect as if Zanzibar were a District and an Assistant Judge the Magistrate of the District, and the Judge the Sessions Judge; the Court of Appeal shall be deemed to be the High Court; and the powers both of the Governor-General in Council and of the Local Government under those enactments, shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the High Commissioner.

(2) Provided, however, that no sentence of death passed by the Court for Zanzibar shall require confirmation by the Court of Appeal.

65. Until other provision is made by Decree of the Sultan of Zanzibar, countersigned by the British Resident, and subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Indian Succession Act, and the other enactments relating to the administration of civil justice in India applicable to Zanzibar shall have effect as if Zanzibar were a District, and the Judge the District Judge, and the Assistant Judge the Joint District Judge of the District, and the Court for Zanzibar the District Court or Principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction in the District: the Court of Appeal shall be deemed to be the highest Civil Court of Appeal for the District, and the Court authorized to hear appeals from and to revise the decisions of the District Court; and the powers, both of the Governor-General in Council and the Local Government, under those enactments shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the High Commissioner.

66.—(1) This Order shall commence and have effect on such day as may be fixed by notification by the Secretary of State published in the "London Gazette".

(2) A notice shall be published at Zanzibar by the British Resident, specifying the date on which the Secretary of State has appointed that the said Order shall commence.

(3) From and after the issue of such notice the Judge of the Court of Zanzibar shall, on receipt of a copy of the said Order, affix the same in a conspicuous place in the public office of the said Court, and keep the same exhibited for such a period as the British Resident shall direct.

(4) Proof shall not in any proceeding or matter be required that the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Article have been complied with, nor shall any act or proceeding be invalidated by any failure to comply with any of such provisions.

And the Right Honourable Lewis Harcourt, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

Almeric Fitzroy.

The 7th May, 1914.

No. 978-*G*.—The following Order of His Majesty in Council which is to take effect from the 20th April 1914, is published for general information :—

At the Court at *Windsor Castle*, the 21st day of January, 1914.

PRESENT :

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord President.

Viscount Allendale.

Lord Stamfordham.

Lord Parmoor.

Sir Francis Hopwood.

Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson.

Mr. W. H. Dickinson.

WHEREAS by an Order of His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh in Council, bearing date the 15th day of February, 1909, and entitled the "Eastern African Protectorates (Court of Appeal) Order in Council, 1909," (in this Order referred to as the "Principal Order") provision was made for the constitution of a Court, called His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, for the hearing and determining of Appeals from His Majesty's Courts in the East Africa, Uganda and Nyasaland Protectorates (in that Order referred to as "the said Protectorates") :

And whereas by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means His Majesty the King has jurisdiction within the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar :

And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for the hearing and determining of Appeals from His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar (in this Order referred to as "the Court for Zanzibar") by His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa (in this Order referred to as "the Court of Appeal"), and for the constitution of the Judge and Assistant Judges of the Court for Zanzibar as members of the Court of Appeal :

Now, therefore, His Majesty by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. This Order may be cited as "The Eastern African Protectorates (Court of Appeal) Amendment Order in Council, 1914," and shall be read and construed as one with the Principal Order.

2. The Court of Appeal shall exercise such appellate jurisdiction and such other powers in relation to the Court for Zanzibar as are conferred upon the said Court of Appeal by the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1914, or as may from time to time be conferred by any Order in Council amending the said Order.

3. The Judges and Acting Judges for the time being of the Court for Zanzibar shall be members of the Court of Appeal.

4. For the purposes of Article 7 of the Principal Order Zanzibar shall be deemed to be one of the said Protectorates.

5. On the commencement of this Order the High Court of Bombay shall cease to exercise appelate jurisdiction or other powers in relation to the Court for Zanzibar. Provided as follows :—

(1) In all Appeals from the Court for Zanzibar, and in all proceedings whatsoever relating thereto, which shall have been fully heard by the High Court of Bombay (in this Article referred to as "the former Court"), and in which judgment shall not have been given, or having been given shall not have been signed, drawn up or otherwise perfected at the commencement of this Order, any judgment decree, rule or order may be given or made, signed, drawn up or perfected respectively after the commencement of this Order in the name of the former Court by the Court of Appeal, and shall take effect to all intents and purposes as if the same had been duly perfected before the commencement of this Order :

(2) Every judgment decree, rule or order of the former Court which shall have been duly perfected at any time before the commencement of this Order may be executed and enforced and, if necessary, amended or discharged by the Court of Appeal in the same manner as if it had been a judgment decree, rule or order of the said Court of Appeal :

(3) All Appeals, matters and proceedings whatsoever, whether civil or criminal, which shall be pending in the former Court at the commencement of this Order shall be continued and concluded before the Court of Appeal according to the form and manner of procedure of the said Court of Appeal.

6. This Order shall commence and have effect on such day as may be fixed by notification by the Secretary of State, published in the London Gazette.

And the Right Honourable Lewis Harcourt, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

P. Z. COX,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 5th May, 1914.

No. 615-*F.E.*—In this Department Notification No. 463-F.E., dated the 3rd April 1914, published on page 839 of the Gazette of India, Part I, dated the 4th April 1914, for "15th March 1914" *read* "16th March 1914".

No. 616-*F.E.*—Mr. S. C. Tomkins, an officer of the Indian Finance Department, attached to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, has been granted privilege leave for 16 days and in continuation furlough on medical certificate for 5 months and 14 days, with effect from the 22nd April 1914.

The 7th May, 1914.

No. 623-*F.E.*—Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the 20th April 1914.

No. 624-*F.E.*—Mr. N. B. Deane, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Burma, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months and in continuation special leave on urgent private affairs for 3 months, with effect from the 17th April 1914.

Mr. K. R. Sadashiva Rau has been posted as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Burma, with effect from the 17th April 1914.

No. 625-*F.E.*—Mr. H. M. C. Trotter has been posted as Chief Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with effect from the 23rd April 1914.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 7th May, 1914.

No. 628-*F.E.*—Mr. R. W. Gillan, C.S.I., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, then on deputation, was granted privilege leave from the 24th February 1914 to the 9th April 1914 inclusive. During that period the Honourable Mr. J. B. Brunyate, C.I.E., I.C.S., officiated *vice* Mr. Gillan.

F. W. JOHNSTON,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th May, 1914.

No. 13.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to the Chief Engineer class, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Tickell, R. H. ...	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, and Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, permanent.	11th July 1913.
Clark, C. C. S. ...	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, and Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, permanent.	15th September 1913.

R. P. RUSSELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 4th May, 1914.

No. 420-*F.*—68-7.—Mr. Atulananda Das, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Assam is appointed to be an Assistant Instructor on the staff of the Forest College, Dehra Dun, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st April 1914.

The 6th May, 1914.

No. 423-F.—128-2.—In the notification of this Department No. 281-F.—128-1, dated the 1st April 1914, *delete* the words '(now permanent 3rd grade)' against Mr. H. H. Forteath

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 7th May, 1914.

No 981-49-9.—In modification of Notification No. 817, dated the 17th April 1914, Mr. D. Quinlan, M.R.C.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bihar and Orissa, is granted, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days in combination with furlough for seven months and ten days, with effect from the 9th April 1914.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 7th May, 1914.

No. 3532.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of a leaflet in Urdu entitled " Faringi ká fareb ".

EMIGRATION.

No. 3574-3590-3.

The 8th May, 1914.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 9446—9461-3, dated the 7th November 1913, intimation has been received that the prohibition against the landing of artizans and skilled or unskilled labourers at ports of entry in British Columbia issued by the Government of Canada has been extended to 30th September 1914.

The Governor General in Council accordingly requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above intimation as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which immigration to Canada is believed to be most common. Intending immigrants should also be warned at the ports of embarkation of the risk they run in proceeding to that country.

Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to all Local Governments and Administrations and to the Home and Foreign and Political Departments, for information.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 9th May, 1914.

No. 3517-63.—The following rule is issued in exercise of the powers conferred by section 81 of the Indian Emigration Act (XVII of 1908) :—

In Schedule E of the rules relating to Colonial Emigration made under section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), and published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, as amended by Notification No. 1854, dated the 2nd September 1891, for the entry relating to the shipment of fixed oils in emigrant vessels, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"Oils fixed—Unless stowed in a separate water-tight compartment:

Provided that, with the approval of the Marine Surveyor, it shall be permissible to carry mustard, castor, gingelly or cocoanut oil subject to the following conditions and restrictions, namely :—

(*i*) that the total quantity of such oils and of any ghee carried, or, if there be more than one hold fitted with water-tight bulkheads, the total quantity carried in each such hold shall not exceed ten tons ;

(*ii*) that the oil be securely packed and so stowed as not to come in contact with any inflammable substance."

POST OFFICE.

The 9th May, 1914.

No. 3370-42.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), as amended by the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Act, 1912 (III of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in rule 8 of the rules issued with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913 :—

(1) For the existing clause (*d*), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

(*d*) documents wholly or partly printed in imitation of typewriting, or reproduced from a manuscript or typewritten original by any mechanical process of polygraphy such as chromography, mimeography, provided that (*i*) they are handed in at the Post Office counter or window, (*ii*) special attention of the counter or window clerk is drawn to the fact that they are documents of the kind mentioned in this sub-clause and (*iii*) at least 20 precisely identical copies are posted at the same time.

(2) Below clause (*e*), the following note shall be added, namely :—

NOTE.—By " printing " is meant any species of type-printing easy to recognise, lithography, hand-stamping or any mechanical process ordinarily used to produce a number of identical copies of written matter, and easy to recognise.

" Writing " includes typewriting and any mechanical or other process ordinarily used to produce a single document.

INDUSTRIES.

The 9th May, 1914.

No. 3380-6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to appoint Mr. C. D. Inglis of Messrs. Octavius Steel and Company, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of the Honourable Mr. Norman McLeod.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 4th May, 1914.

No. 219.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Notes shall be substituted for Notes I, II, and III to the Finance Department Resolution No. 2202, dated the 15th August 1876, published as Appendix A to the ecclesiastical rules with the Department of Education notification No. 212, dated the 10th May 1913:—

NOTE I.—Roman Catholic churches or chapels, which are the property of Government and which do not receive the allowances for establishment, lighting, etc., admissible under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Article 395, are entitled to receive the allowances set forth in the Finance Department Resolution No. 2202 of the 15th August 1876.

NOTE II.—When a first class church receives an allowance of less than Rs. 47 a month under the military rule referred to in Note I it is entitled also to an allowance from civil funds equal to the difference between the maximum permissible (namely, Rs. 47) and the amount paid under military rules.

NOTE III.—The Government of India authorise local Governments and Administrations to sanction higher rates of pay for church establishments, when the rates fixed in the above resolution and Notes I and II are clearly inadequate.

The 7th May, 1914.

No. 242.—The Reverend G. J. Chree, M.A., B.D., Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 5th May 1914.

No. 246.—The Reverend W. Thomson, M A., Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, is appointed to be Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, with effect from the 5th May 1914.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th May 1914.

ENGINEERS.

OFFICERS.

No. 433.—" A Colonel's appointment " as such, having ceased to exist consequent on the introduction of the system of promotion, by selection, to a fixed establishment of Colonels for the British Service, the Government of India authorize the following alteration in rule V of (late) Military Department Notification No. 4, dated the 1st January 1904:—

For " a Colonel's " *read* " an appointment tenable by a Colonel ".

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 434.—The following extract is published for general information :—

" *London Gazette," dated the 24th March 1914, page 2546.*

* * * * * * * *

India Office,
March 24, 1914.

The KING has approved the appointment of General Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I E., Indian Army, Commander-in-Chief in India, to be an Aide-de-Camp General to His Majesty, *vice* General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., G.C S.I., Indian Army. Dated the 8th March 1914.

* * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 435.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

John Montgomery Fiddes, 69th Punjabis,—20th April 1914.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Bengal-Punjab List.

No 436.—In line 3 of Army Department Notification No. 50, dated the 16th January 1914, *for* " Staff-Serjeant " *read* " Serjeant ".

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

No. 437.—Sub-Conductor Oliver Clayton, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Military Works Services, to be Conductor, and

Staff Serjeant George Joseph Flowerden Brown, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor,

to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st April 1914.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

No. 438.—Staff-Serjeant Henry Skence Taylor to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Walter Henry MacAlister, retired ; with effect from the 27th September 1913.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 439.—Staff-Serjeant Mosdel Heriot Coombs to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Ernest Francis Carter, deceased ; with effect from the 16th April 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 440.—The following direct appointment is made :—

25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Sowar Ajit Singh to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy; with effect from the 1st November 1913.

125th Napier's Rifles.

No. 441.—Jemadar Malik Sarfaraz Khan, appointed on probation in Army Department Notification No. 1039, dated the 1st November 1912, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 17th September 1912.

(The name of this Indian Officer is as now stated and not as in Army Department Notification No. 537, dated the 20th June 1913.)

No. 442.—The following promotions are made :—

62nd Punjabis.

Subadar Muhammad Zaman to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Attr Singh to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Sundar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Narain Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 3rd January 1914.

130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).

Jemadar Bahadur Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Jalal Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th January 1914.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 443.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the dates specified :—

Colonel Cecil Davis,—1st April 1914.

Brevet-Colonel Charles William Frederick Whyte,—10th May 1914.

Brevet-Colonel George Simpson Broome,—10th May 1914.

No. 444.—Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Leslie Hamilton is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 10th May 1914.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE (BENGAL).

No. 445.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 11th May 1914 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Wilson Pilgrim, M.B., F.R.C.S.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 446.—Second Lieutenant Horace Arthur Rose, Supernumerary List, resigns his commission. Dated the 23rd March 1914.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 447.—Captain Frederick William Collins, V.D., Supernumerary List, resigns his commission and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Major, with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 6th January 1914.

Chota Nagpur Light Horse.

No. 448.—The resignation of his commission by Second Lieutenant A. W. Cook, with effect from the 4th June 1913, notified in Army Department Notification No. 584, dated the 4th July 1913, is hereby cancelled.

Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles.

No. 449.—Montagu Henry Ormsby to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1914.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

(Naval Divisions.)

No. 450.—Alfred Edward Huyshe to be Sub-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy Dated the 11th April 1914.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 451.—Lieutenant Tom Salkield, to be Captain, *vice* F. C. Waller, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 9th December 1913.

Second Lieutenant Charles William Carson, to be Lieutenant, *vice* T. Salkield, promoted. Dated the 9th December 1913.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 452.—Captain Henry Hewey Francis Macdonald Tyler resigns his commission. Dated the 1st April 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th May 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned warrant officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 29th April and 5th May 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Public Works Department, Madras.	Sub-Conductor Albert Galpin Hawkins.	2nd April 1914.	Madras.	...	Was Supervisor, 2nd Grade, North Presidency Division, V Circle.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th May 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 41.—Chief Engineer T. H. Knight, Royal Indian Marine, Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, is granted an extension in his appointment for two years, with effect from the 6th May 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 42.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Commander F. Dobson, Royal Indian Marine, retired ; with effect from the 10th February 1914 :—

To be Commander, 1st Grade.

Commander M. W. Farewell, Royal Indian Marine.

To be Commander, 2nd Grade.

Commander E. Stocken, Royal Indian Marine.

To be Commander, 3rd Grade.

Temporary Commander E. J. Headlam, Royal Indian Marine.

No. 43.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Commander T. A. L. deBerry, Royal Indian Marine, retired ; with effect from the 6th March 1914 :—

To be Commander, 1st Grade.

Commander D. F. Vines, Royal Indian Marine.

To be Commander, 2nd Grade.

Commander A. Hamilton, Royal Indian Marine.

To be Commander, 3rd Grade.

Temporary Commander G. H. Finnis, Royal Indian Marine.

No. 44.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Commander E. J. Headlam, Royal Indian Marine, *seconded*; with effect from the 28th March 1914:—

To be Commander, 3rd Grade.

Temporary Commander E. W. Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine.

LEAVE.

No. 45.—Commander D. H. Gibsone, Royal Indian Marine, has been granted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave till the 9th October 1914 on private affairs, pending retirement.

No. 46.—Engineer E. E. Macpherson, Royal Indian Marine, is granted an extension of leave for three days on private affairs.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 47.—Sub-Lieutenant R. F. K. Macdonald, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from 13th January 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th May, 1914.

No. 104.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being carried out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Administration, on behalf of the District Board of Guntur, for a line of railway on the 5' 6" gauge from Repalle to Visweswaram, a distance of about 5 miles.

The 7th May, 1914.

No. 105.—Mr. W. D. Pickett, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, on special duty, with effect from the 29th December 1913 and until further orders.

No. 106.—Mr. C. C. T. Brereton, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent on that Railway with effect from the 21st April 1914 and until further orders.

Mr. Brereton will officiate in class II during the privilege leave portion of Mr. Prussia's leave and thereafter hold temporary rank in class II, grade 5.

No. 107.—Mr. H. C. Sparke, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Manager, in class I of that Establishment, with effect from the 16th April 1914, during the absence of Mr. W. J. Littlewood, Deputy Traffic Manager, North Western Railway, on furlough.

No. 108.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 107, dated the 7th May 1914, Mr. D. R. Young, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent on that Railway with temporary rank in class II, grade 5, until further orders.

The 8th May 1914.

No. 109.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a re-survey being carried out by the agency of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Company, Limited, Karachi, for a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge, from Larkhana on the North Western Railway to Shahdadpur, a distance of 32 miles.

2. This survey will be known as the Larkhana-Shahdadpur Railway Re-survey.

No. 110.—*Corrigendum*—In Railway Board's Notification No. 75, dated the 8th April 1914, *for* "16th April 1914 or subsequent date of relief" *read* "15th April 1914".

No. 111.—Mr. G. E. Lillie, Deputy Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Articles 465 and 641 (*c*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May 1914.

No. 112.—Captain A. H. L. Mount, R.E., Executive Engineer, State Railways, is, on his return from leave, placed on special duty in the office of the Railway Board, until further orders.

No. 113.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being carried out by the agency of the East Indian Railway Administration for a line of railway from Monghyr, a station on the East Indian Railway, *viâ* Bariarpur, Kurruckpoor, and Gaighat to Jamui, a distance of about 4 miles.

T. RYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.

[illegible]T OF INDIA.

[illegible]OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 7th May, 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 2nd May 1914 is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	2	...
		TOTAL	2	..
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	426	373
		Ahmedabad District	3	7
		Broach Port	...	...
		Broach District	...	...
		Kaira District	3	2
		Panch Mahals District	1*	1*
		Rewa Kantha Agency	...	...
		Bulsar Port	8	10
		Surat Town and Port	...	...
		Rander Port	2	2
		Surat District	9	6
		Surat Agency	1	...
		Bhiwndi Port	1	1
		Bandra Port	4	4
		Malad "	...	...
		Bassein "	1	1
		Thana "	...	...
		Kalyan "	...	...
		Kurla "	3	3
		Thana District	3	4
	Central	Ahmednagar District	...	...
		East Khandesh "	5	4
		Poona Town	2	3
		Poona District	13	13
		Satara District	25	24
	Southern	Panvel Port	4	3
		Revdanda Port	...	...
		Alibag Port	8	2
		Thal Port	...	...
		Kolaba District	26	22
		Vengurla Port	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	3	3
		Belgaum "	20	14
		Dharwar "	6	5
		Bijapur District	2	3
		Bijapur Agency	...	...
		Kanara District	...	...

* Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	62	53
		Karachi District	...	...
		Sukkur ,,	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	...	...
		Nawabshah ,,	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	91	60
		Cutch State	4	3
		Mandvi Port	38	37
		Kathiawar Agency	25	23
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	43	40
		Satara Agency	...	...
		Khairpur State	...	...
		TOTAL	837	729
Madras Presidency	...	Madras City	...	...
		Anantapur District	...	...
		North Arcot District	2	...
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Bellary District	...	...
		Mangalore Town and Port	4	3
		Chittoor District	...	...
		South Canara District	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	...	...
		The Nilgiris ,,	2	1
		Salem ,,	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Negapatam Town	1	1
		Tinnevelly District	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Kumbakonam Town	...	...
		Tanjore District	...	...
		Malabar ,,	...	...
		Kurnool ,,	...	...
		Godavery ,,	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	11	7

(a) Imported.

In the return for the week ending 25th April 1914 against Hyderabad Town *read* 9 cases, 5 deaths *for nil*.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum District	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Hooghly District	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	1	1
		Calcutta	30	31
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur District	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	31	32
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	37	37
		Patna District	333	258
		Gaya Town	6	6
		Gaya District	31	26
		Shahabad District	187	144
	Tirhut	Saran District	603	635
		Champaran District	26	20
		Muzaffarpur District	84	74
		Palamau District	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	207	193

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	143	140
		Purnea "	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	16	12
		Bhagalpur District	39	30
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	1,717	1,575
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Saharanpur City	...	...
		Saharanpur District	234	166
		Muzaffarnagar District	243	225
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut District	469	418
		Bulandshahr District	179	175
	Agra	Aligarh District	16	12
		Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	142	116
		Agra City	1	1
		Mainpuri District	22	20
		Etah "	3	3
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly District	...	...
		Bijnor "	29	25
		Budaun "	...	...
		Moradabad "	63	57
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	17	17
		Pilibhit District	44	41
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	6	6
		Farrukhabad District	19	16
		Etawah "	8	6
		Cawnpore City	36	36
		Cawnpore District	15	15
		Fatehpur "	16	17
		Allahabad City	8	8
		Allahabad District	64	59
	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun "	8	8
		Banda City	...	...
		Banda District	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	...	...
		Benares District	4	2
		Mirzapur City	6	6
		Mirzapur District	1	1
		Jaunpur "	153	150
		Ghazipur "	367	318
		Ballia "	303	301

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	872	604
		Basti "	36	37
		Azamgarh "	229	263
	Kumaun	Naini Tal "	7	4
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	10	10
		Lucknow District	33	33
		Unao "	145	160
		Rae Bareli "	82	76
		Sitapur "	21	17
		Hardoi "	11	11
		Kheri "	26	22
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	9	9
		Fyzabad District	20	22
		Gonda "	8	7
		Bahraich "	17	17
		Sultanpur District	12	13
		Partabgarh "	2	2
		Bara Banki "	134	130
		TOTAL	4,150	3,662
PUNJAB	Ambala	Hissar District	136	107
		Gurgaon "	106	109
		Rohtak "	226	186
		Karnal "	255	239
		Ambala "	92	86
	Jullundur	Kangra District	1	...
		Hoshiarpur "	269	260
		Jullundur City	38	20
		Jullundur District	525	212
		Ludhiana "	524	285
		Ferozepore "	49	79

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Lahore City	1	1
		Lahore District	19	7
		Amritsar City	12	12
		Amritsar District	54	54
		Gurdaspur ,,	211	207
		Sialkot ,,	259	227
		Gujranwala ,,	1,025	1,017
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	90	52
		Gujrat District	833	320
		Jhelum ,,	114	98
		Rawalpindi ,,	27	20
		Attock ,,	1	...
	Multan	Lyallpur District	115	94
		Jhang ,,	122	149
		Multan ,,	1	2
		Muzaffargarh District	...	...
		Jind State	90	46
		Nabha State	109	112
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	645	615
		Kapurthala State	186	100
		Malerkotla State	68	46
		Kalsia State	7	4
		TOTAL	5,749	4,787
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	67	66
		Insein District	1	1
		Hanthawaddy District	2	2
		Tharrawaddy District	...	...
		Pegu District	4	5
		Prome ,,	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	12	11
		Bassein District	7	7
		Henzada ,,	3	3
		Myaungmya ,,	9	9
		Maubin ,,	9	8
		Pyapon District	12	13
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	1	...
		Thaton ,,	3	3
		Toungoo ,,	2	2
		Moulmein Town	12	12
	Magwe	Magwe District	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Maymyo Town	...	...
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha ,,	9	8
		Ruby Mines District	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Sagaing	Shwebo District	5	3
		Sagaing "	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	...	..
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	...	...
		Meiktila "	...	...
		Yamethin "	...	...
		Myingyan "	...	...
		TOTAL	158	143
ASSAM	Cachar ...	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur ...	Bhandara District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	12	12
		Bangalore City	...	...
		Bangalore District	3	3
		Mysore City	3	2
		Mysore District	2	1
		Hassan "	...	...
		Kadur "	...	...
		Kolar "	6	3
		Kolar Gold Fields	1	...
		Tumkur District	1	1
		Shimoga "	3	4
		Chitaldroog "	...	...
		TOTAL	31	26
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	23	23
		Bidar "	...	...
		Parbhani "	...	...
		Hyderabad City and suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad "	...	...
		TOTAL	23 (a)	23 (a)

(a) From the 20th to the 26th April 1914.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal State	11	8
		TOTAL	11	8
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Chitor	...	...
		Udaipur City	...	...
		Jodhpur City	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	...	...
		Jaipur City	...	...
		Jaipur State	25	20
		Dholpur City	...	...
		Tonk State	...	...
		Tonk Pargana Nimbahera	...	...
		Partabgarh Town	...	...
		Partabgarh State	...	...
		Kishangarh "	...	...
		Beawar	...	...
		Karauli City	...	...
		Abu Road	...	...
		Bharatpur City	...	...
		Bharatpur State	26	21
		Alwar "	2	2
		Ajmer Town	...	...
		Shahpura "	...	...
		Sirohi State	...	...
		Dungarpur	...	...
		TOTAL	53	43
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar District	14	6
		Dera Ismail Khan City	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	14	6
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	85	18
		TOTAL	85	18
		GRAND TOTAL	12,822	11,069

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 7th May 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The rainfall of the week was associated chiefly with thunderstorms, which were unusually numerous in the central parts of the country and the Peninsula. Easterly winds from the Bay penetrated into the Punjab and gave some rain along the western Himalayas.

2. *Burma.*—Rain fell at most stations in Lower Burma, and at a few places in Upper Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall occurred practically everywhere, except in Bihar; on the 6th it was nearly general in Assam and Chota Nagpur, and fairly general in Bengal and Orissa.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Thunderstorms gave local falls of rain in all parts of the division; they were most numerous in the United Provinces on the 4th, and in the Central Provinces on the 6th.

Northwest India.—Rain fell at Simla, Ambala, Ludhiana, Khushab, Parachinar, Mount Abu, Jaipur, Kotah, Udaipur and Ahmadabad.

The Peninsula.—Thunderstorms were reported on every day of the week, and were most numerous on the 5th. They were nearly general in Hyderabad on the 3rd May, in the Madras Deccan on the 30th April, and 3rd and 5th May, and in Mysore on the 3rd May. Heavy rain fell in south Malabar on the 6th.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall were as follows:—

April 30th. Silchar 2·10″, Cherrapunji 1·15″, Narayanganj 2·09″, Mymensingh 1·31″ and Bogra 2·17″.

May 1st. Toungoo 0·90″, Cox's Bazar 1·02″, Sutna 1·32″, Cawnpore 0·50″, Mangalore 0·94″ and Cuddapah 1·19″.

„ 2nd. Kodaikanal 1·71″.

„ 3rd. Tezpur 0·94″, Simla 1·22″, Kodaikanal 1·47″, Ootacamund 0·94″, Mercara 1·00″ and Aurangabad 0·45″.

„ 4th. Port Blair 0·92″, Victoria Point 1·12″, Bassein 0·98″, Tezpur 1·30″, Dinajpur 0·90″, Mussooree 2·44″, Allahabad 0·42″, Akola 0·50″, Mount Abu 0·90″ and Chitaldrug 1·66″.

„ 5th. Victoria Point 2·85″, Cherrapunji 2·90″, Jessore 1·45″, Saugor Island 0·97″, Ahmadabad 0·86″, Bangalore 1·66″, Kurnool 0·77″, Trivandrum 0·79″, Kodaikanal 1·75″ and Cocanada 4·32″.

„ 6th. Dibrugarh 1·04″, Sibsagar 1·15″, Tezpur 1·50″, Dhubri 3·69″, Silchar 1·37″, Shillong 1·68″, Cherrapunji 3·65″, Jalpaiguri 2·32″, Aurangabad 0·79″, Hanamkonda 0·99″, Cochin 3·35″ and Trivandrum 3·17″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess over the greater part of the country. No rain fell in Sind and Rajputana West, but the absence of rainfall in these areas is a normal feature of the weather at this time of year. Rainfall was 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Burma, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Madras Southeast; and differed from the normal by less than 20 per cent in Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces West, and the Punjab. In all the remaining divisions it was 20 per cent or more in excess.

A new rainfall period begins with this week, and the departures from normal for the period are hence identical with those for the week.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 7th May 1914.			Rainfall data from 1st May 1914 to 7th May 1914.			Seasonal percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	1·3	1·9	—0·6	1·3	1·9	— 0·6	— 32	
Lower Burma	0·5	1·8	—1·3	0·5	1·8	— 1·3	— 72	
Upper Burma	0·2	0·8	—0·6	0·2	0·8	— 0·6	— 75	
Assam	2·5	2·7	—0·2	2·5	2·7	— 0·2	— 7	
Bengal	1·2	1·4	—0·2	1·2	1·4	— 0·2	— 14	
Orissa	0·6	0·3	+0·3	0·6	0·3	+ 0·3	+100	
Chota Nagpur	0·3	0·4	—0·1	0·3	0·4	— 0·1	— 25	
Bihar	0	0·4	—0·4	0	0·4	— 0·4	—100	
United Provinces, East	0·2	0·1	+0·1	0·2	0·1	+ 0·1	+100	
United Provinces, West	0·1	0·1	0	0·1	0·1	0	0	
Punjab, East and North	0·1	0·1	0	0·1	0·1	0	0	
Punjab, Southwest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kashmir	0	0·5	—0·5	0	0·5	— 0·5	—100	
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·2	— 0·2	—100	
Baluchistan	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	— 0·1	—100	
Sind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rajputana, East	0·3	0	+0·3	0·3	0	+ 0·3	—	
Gujarat	0·1	0	+0·1	0·1	0	+ 0·1	—	
Central India, West	0·4	0	+0·4	0·4	0	+ 0·4	—	
Central India, East	0·7	0	+0·7	0·7	0	+ 0·7	—	
Berar	0·6	0	+0·6	0·6	0	+ 0·6	—	
Central Provinces, West	0·3	0	+0·3	0·3	0	+ 0·3	—	
Central Provinces, East	0·3	0·1	+0·2	0·3	0·1	+ 0·2	+200	
Konkan	0·1	0	+0·1	0·1	0	+ 0·1	—	
Bombay Deccan	0·2	0·1	+0·1	0·2	0·1	+ 0·1	+100	
Hyderabad, North	0·8	0·1	+0·7	0·8	0·1	+ 0·7	+700	
Hyderabad, South	0·7	0·1	+0·6	0·7	0·1	+ 0·6	+600	
Mysore	1·5	1·0	+0·5	1·5	1·0	+ 0·5	+ 50	
Malabar	2·6	1·0	+1·6	2·6	1·0	+ 1·6	+160	
Madras, Southeast	0·2	0·4	—0·2	0·2	0·4	— 0·2	— 50	
Madras Deccan	1·3	0·2	+1·1	1·3	0·2	+ 1·1	+550	
Madras Coast, North	1·2	0·2	+1·0	1·2	0·2	+ 1·0	+500	

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 7th May 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 2nd May 1914.

Burma.—Rain fell in nineteen districts. Harvesting of spring rice and ploughing for autumn rice are proceeding normally. Standing crops are satisfactory. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon is unchanged. Pasturage is ample. The health of cattle is good.

Assam.—The weather was rainy. The recent rain has retarded agricultural operations in many places especially in the lower and central districts of the Assam Valley. It has also caused slight damage to spring rice which is now being harvested in Sylhet. Hoeing and plucking of tea, ploughing for and sowing of early and winter rice and jute and planting of sugarcane still continue. Prospects of tea are good and those of other crops fair. The average price of common rice has risen by about two per cent. Cattle disease is reported from six districts.

Bengal.—During the week rain fell throughout the Province accompanied in some places by hail and high winds. A certain amount of damage has been done to summer paddy but the young autumn crops have not suffered to any appreciable extent. Harvesting of summer rice and other spring crops is approaching completion. Sowings of winter rice, jute and other autumn crops are proceeding. Weeding of jute and autumn rice has commenced in places. Cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. The average price of common rice has risen by about one per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rainfall was general in Orissa; in the rest of the Province it was scattered. Threshing of spring crops and planting of sugarcane still continue in some districts. Preparation of lands for the next season's crops is going on. Sowing of jute is in progress in Purnea. The newly planted sugarcane crop and other standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has fallen slightly as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is generally sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen in the Himalayan, Lower Doab and the eastern districts and in the Tehri State. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops are almost complete. Irrigation and weeding of extra crops, hoeing of sugarcane and opium weighments are in progress. Preparation of land for autumn crops continues. Cattle disease is reported to be spreading. Scarcity of fodder continues but Government hay is being taken freely for agricultural cattle which are in fairly good condition. Prices are generally stationary with a slight downward tendency.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Rain has fallen in Budaun and in the Lower Doab and Bundelkhand districts. Relief works are in progress in Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda, civil works in Etawah and in the Haburah settlement in Moradabad, test works in Moradabad and Jhansi, aided works in Moradabad, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda and unaided private works in Moradabad, Agra, Budaun, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda. Poorhouses are open in Etawah, Hamirpur and Banda and gratuitous relief is being distributed throughout the distressed area. Gratuitous relief from charitable funds is also being given to people in some districts. The number of persons on relief on the last day of the week were:—Public works, Jalaun 18,180,

Hamirpur 4,066 and Banda 21,151; civil works, Etawah 6,000 and aided works, Jalaun 558, Hamirpur 5,230 and Banda 1,848; total on works 57,033. Dependants, Etawah 2,107, Jalaun 8,398, Hamirpur 2,961 and Banda 13,455; total 26,921. On gratuitous relief, Etawah 2,976, Jalaun 16,630, Hamirpur 14,556 and Banda 18,788; total 52,950. In poorhouses Etawah 47, Hamirpur 6 and Banda 16; total 69. Grand total 136,973. The number of persons on test works on the last day of the week were :—Moradabad 21 and Jhansi 229; on civil works, Moradabad 127; on aided works, Moradabad 517, Budaun 3,161, Shahjahanpur 1,859, Fatehpur 183, Allahabad 5,640 and Jhansi 6,443; total on works 18,180. On gratuitous relief, Moradabad 3,699, Bareilly 995, Muttra 165, Agra 1,737, Budaun 895, Shahjahanpur 2,241, Fatehpur 2,595, Allahabad 2,602 and Jhansi 13,839; total 28,768. Grand total 46,948. *Takavi* is being distributed for wells. The numbers on relief works in Bundelkhand have fallen owing to extreme heat and in Etawah partly owing to migration of people from their villages. The public health is generally good. No increase in mortality is reported. Crime shows an increase in two districts and is normal elsewhere. Little wandering or emaciation is noticed. Migration on a small scale continues except in Etawah where many villages have been practically depopulated. Cattle are reported to be deteriorating in famine districts where disease and mortality among them is increasing. Clothing is being distributed to the poor and needy and cash doles are being given to indigent and respectable people and to *parda nashin* women from charitable funds. Fodder is still scarce in the distressed area and in Etawah on account of transport difficulties. There is little hope of being able to save the cattle of the poorest cultivators. Water is deficient in the famine area. Markets are well stocked except in Etawah where the stock is low and the supply of food grains in the affected tracts is rapidly failing. Special arrangements are being made there for importation. The price basis is from 9½ to 13 seers per rupee.

Punjab.—The weather was generally hot and clear. Harvesting of spring crops continues in some districts and the yield is normal to good except on unirrigated areas of the south-east where it is poor. Sowings of extra spring crops have nearly been completed and those of cotton and fodder are in progress and are normal. Extra spring crops are generally good. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder is sufficient except in parts of the south-east where cattle are suffering for want of it. Prices of wheat generally range between normal and warning rates and those of other food grains between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless except in the Marwat tahsil of Bannu and in the Tank tahsil of Dera Ismail Khan. The weather was hot and at times cloudy. The condition of standing crops is average. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress and the outturn is expected to be normal. Sowings of extra spring crops, rice, cotton and sugarcane continue. Cattle are in good condition. The fodder and water supply is sufficient. The Paharpur canal is running. Prices of food grains are high and generally stationary but have a tendency to fall in Peshawar. The price of maize is rising in Peshawar.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell in some parts of the Province. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 10 to 12 and maize from 12 to 18 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is almost sufficient.

Kashmir.—No rain fell during the week except insignificant rain in the Uttarmachipura tahsil. Standing crops are in good condition and prospects are fair. No damage has been done to crops. Prices of grain have a tendency to rise in the Uttarmachipura and Baramula tahsils and are normal elsewhere. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Rajputana.—Slight showers of rain fell in Udaipur and Jhalrapatan. The weather is generally hot and clear. Harvesting of spring crops has been completed in most places. Land is being prepared for sowings of autumn crops in Dungarpur, Kotah, Karauli and Ajmer-Merwara. The estimated outturn of crops is on the whole below normal in Central Rajputana, including Ajmer-Merwara, the eastern States and Kotah.

Fodder and water are insufficient in parts of Central Rajputana and Haraoti. Fodder is also insufficient in Ajmer-Merwara and the eastern States. Cattle are doing well generally. Prices are generally high but stationary. The numbers on gratuitous relief were :—Ajmer 17 and Merwara 92.

Central India.—The rainfall was partial in Bhopal, slight in Rutlam of Malwa, Manpur of the southern States and in Orchha, Charkhari, Baoni, Chhatarpur, Bihat, Alipura and Naigawan Rebai of Bundelkhand and *nil* elsewhere. Rain is insufficient in the northern parts of Gwalior, Bundelkhand and in the Rampura, Bhanpura and Alampur perganas of Indore. Reaping of spring crops is in progress generally. Preparation of land for autumn crops is in progress in the southern States. Standing crops are bad in the northern parts of Gwalior, in Bundelkhand and in the Alampur pergana of Indore, fair in Bhopal and good elsewhere. Crops have been damaged in the Alampur pergana of Indore and in Baghelkhand. Cattle disease prevails in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Malwa. The fodder supply is bad in the northern parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand and in the Alampur pergana of Indore and indifferent in Baghelkhand. Prices are rising in Bhopal, Baghelkhand and in parts of Bundelkhand and are steady elsewhere. The numbers on test works were :—Panna 1,904, Baoni 45, Chhatarpur 372, Sarila 180, Tori Fatehpur 20, Jigni 304, Lughasi 82, Bihat 52, Beri 78, Naigawan Rebai 24, Bilheri 232, Bijawar 692, Samthar 453, Charkhari 634, Ajaigarh 271, Banka Pahari 48, Alipura 24 and Orchha of Bundelkhand 4,878.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Distress is increasing in the Alampur pergana of Indore. People are freely resorting to relief works. There is no emaciation or wandering. People on relief works are in good condition. Relief is adequate. Suspensions of land revenue are being granted. The public health is good. Prices :—wheat 8, grain 8¼ and *jowar* 9¼ seers per rupee. The numbers on relief were :—works 1,046, gratuitous 431, total 1,477.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been hot and cloudy with high winds. Eleven districts received rain, varying from 1¼ inches to a few cents. Threshing and winnowing are almost completed. Construction of field embankments and ploughing of land for the ensuing season's crops are in full swing. Fodder is reported to be dear or scarce and water inadequate in parts of the northern and eastern districts. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. There were no marked fluctuations in prices.

Feudatory States.—Embanking and ploughing of fields continued. Prices remained fairly steady.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Distress is not acute. The relief area is extending gradually in Damoh, Jubbulpore and Mandla. Adequate employment is provided by the expansion of ordinary works. There are no movements of people in numbers but a few immigrants from the Nagode State are reported in Jubbulpore. The condition of people is good and no emaciation is observed. The public health is good. Prices have fallen slightly again. The staple grain sells from nine to twelve seers. The numbers on relief were :—Works *nil*, gratuitous 7,298.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in Kanara, Nasik, Sholapur, Satara, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. Standing spring crops are good. Cotton picking is nearing completion. Preparations for autumn crops generally continue. The fodder supply is inadequate in Sholapur and in one-third of Poona and Satara. Grass and *kadbi* are being imported. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur and is in good condition except in Sholapur. Drinking water is deficient in Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Irrigation water is deficient in the Deccan and the Karnatak. Prices are generally steady. The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 2nd May were :—Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur 3,624.

Hyderabad.—Slight showers of rain fell in parts of the Nander, Gulbarga, Raichur, Mahbubnagar, Medak and Karimnagar districts. The average for the Dominions was 2 cents. The late rice crop is being generally harvested. Fodder scarcity prevails in sixteen, water scarcity in thirty-eight and cattle disease in 10 talukas. Prices of grains are almost stationary. The highest price in districts is 9¼ seers in Raichur and Mahbubnagar and the lowest 20 seers in Nander.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains are steady and markets are well supplied. Ploughing and sowing operations are in progress but want of rain is felt in Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Kadur. Prospects of the season are fair to good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are generally available.

Coorg.—The rainfall during the week was 2 inches 38 cents. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was fair to good in Ganjam, Banganapalle, Sandur and South Canara and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good generally but are withering in parts of South Arcot and require rain in parts of four districts. Harvesting of paddy, dry crops and sugarcane is proceeding or ending in parts with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy have been completed in many districts. Sowings of dry crops and planting of sugarcane are proceeding normally in parts. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water-supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of most districts. Pasture is scanty in parts of many districts but fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts in which famine has been declared.

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week (revised).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
United Provinces	61,659	80,603	1,42,262	57,033	79,940	1,36,973	—5,289
Native States.							
Central India	1,167	390	1,557	1,046	431	1,477	—80
Total .	62,826	80,993	1,43,819	58,079	80,371	1,38,450	—5,369

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 25th April 1914.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST.	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Districts.				BOMBAY.					
1	Sholapur ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,611
2	Satara ...									
3	Bijapur ...									
	Total Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,611
					UNITED PROVINCES.					
1	Muttra ...	820	425,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,614
2	Agra ...	341	125,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,786
3	Bareilly ...	1,579	1,094,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	909
4	Etawah ...	612	231,038	6,382	1,952	2,924	4,876	11,258	...	...
5	Budaun ...	2,010	1,053,328	...	...	...	...	...	3,051	1,147
6	Moradabad	1,498	958,270	...	...	...	...	...	809	3,610
7	Shahjahanpur	500	250,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,137	1,026
8	Allahabad ...	1,188	354,415	...	...	...	...	...	4,672	...
9	Jhansi ...	3,634	680,688	...	...	...	...	...	5,192	13,733
10	Jalaun ...	1,549	404,775	20,107	9,154	13,646	22,800	43,207	...	...
11	Hamirpur ...	2,292	465,223	11,078	3,574	13,918	17,492	28,570	...	...
12	Banda ...	3,200	657,000	23,79[illegible]	13,559	21,876	35,435	59,227	...	...
13	Fatehpur ...	1,642	676,939	...	...	...	...	...	164	2,450
	Total United Provinces.	20,860	7,377,900	61,659	28,239	52,364	80,603	142,262	16,025	26,365
					AJMER-MERWARA.					
1	Ajmer ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	17
2	Merwara ...	(Ditto.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	92
	Total Ajmer-Merwara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST.	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					CENTRAL PROVINCES.					
1	Jubbulpore	1,344	193,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,476
2	Damoh ...	1,016	135,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Mandla ...	2,536	222,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Central Provinces.	4,926	550,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,476
					CENTRAL INDIA.					
1	Alampur Pergana.	43·5	15,759	1,167	..	390	390	1,557	...	...
2	Panna ...	(Not	known.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,198	...
3	Orchha ...	„	„ ...	...	...	...	...	...	912	...
4	Baoni ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	54	...
5	Sarila ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	301	...
6	Dhurwai ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	210	...
7	Tori Fatehpur.	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
8	Bihat ...	„	„	...	...	...	..	...	330	...
9	Jigni ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	304	...
10	Bilheri ..	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	232	...
11	Beri ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	92	...
12	Bijawar ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	571	...
13	Chhatarpur	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	171	...
14	Bijna ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	253	...
15	Lugasi ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	70	...
16	Ajaigarh ...	„	„	...	...	..	...	...	218	...
17	Naigawan-Rebai.	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
18	Banka Pahari	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
19	Samthar ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	742	...
20	Alipura ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
21	Charkhari...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	635	...
	Total Central India.	43·5	15,759	1,167	...	390	390	1,557	6,408	...

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 985.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 8th May, 1914.

The following Proclamation issued by the Government of Mauritius is published for general information.

PROCLAMATION No. 18.

IN THE NAME of His Majesty GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India,

&c., &c., &c.

JOHN MIDDLETON.—*By His Honour* JOHN MIDDLETON, *Esquire, Officer Administering the Government of the Colony of Mauritius and its Dependencies,*

(L. S.)

&c., &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS on the advice of the Executive Council and in virtue of the authority vested in the Governor by article 12 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1881, as amended by Ordinance No. 3 of 1900 and by Regulations No. 79 of 1882, it was ordered and proclaimed by Proclamation No. 29 of the 28th June 1904 that certain importations from Calcutta were thenceforward prohibited;

AND WHEREAS by Proclamation No. 39 of the 26th September 1904, the provisions of Proclamation No. 29 of the 28th June 1904 were extended to all Indian Ports generally;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the said Proclamations;

NOW, THEREFORE, on the advice of my Executive Council and in virtue of the authority vested in me by article 34 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1898, I do hereby order and proclaim that Proclamations Nos. 29 of the 28th. June 1904, and 39 of the 26th September 1904 are amended as follows :—

Cattle coming from Indian Ports shall be allowed to be landed in Mauritius under the following conditions :—

(1) A certificate from the Civil Veterinary Department of India must be produced stating :—

(*a*) That each animal comes from a district which has been free from infectious diseases for six months previous to the shipment;

(*b*) That each animal has, before shipment, been inoculated with Rinderpest anti-serum, if obtained from a district where Rinderpest has ever occurred or shipped from a port at which Rinderpest exists at time of shipment;

(*c*) That each animal has been subjected to the tuberculin test with a favourable result;

(*d*) That each animal was, at time of embarkation, free from contagious or infectious diseases and from animal parasites.

(2) The cattle shall on landing in Mauritius be quarantined under Veterinary supervision for a period of one month if they Director of the Health Department considers such a course desirable. The quarantine to be carried out in a place and under conditions approved by the said Director.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given at Government House, Port Louis, this fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

By Command of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government.

H. HENNIKER HEATON,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION

CUSTOMS.

No. 3753.

Simlá, the 13th May, 1914.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of an Urdu pamphlet entitled "Shabash".

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

2261

REGISTERED No. L 848.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 20.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	PAGES.
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	969—978
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	1127—1161
PART III.—Advertisements and notices by Private Individuals and Corporations	43—44

SUPPLEMENT No. 20—	PAGES.
Statement of Wholesale and Retail Prices and certain staple articles of food-grains for the second-half of March 1914	1153—1171
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 9th May 1914	1173—1180
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 14th May 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period	1181—1182
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 9th May 1914	1183—1186
Statement showing the number of persons on relief works, etc., for the week ending 2nd May 1914	1187—1188
Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways	1189—1191

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th May, 1914.

No. 25.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Sigismund Raynor Arthur, I.C.S., of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 12th May, 1914.

No. 662.—Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, of the Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 21st May 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 664.—Mr. W. Booth-Gravely, of the Indian Civil Service, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Deputy Secretary in that Department, with effect from the 21st May 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of that office, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. W. E Cotton.

No. 666.—Mr. G. M. Young, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of that office.

The 15th May, 1914.

No. 706.—The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. T. Gurdon, C.S.I., received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of Assam from the Hon'ble Sir Archdale Earle, K.C.I.E., on the afternoon of the 12th May 1914.

MEDICAL.

The 14th May, 1914.

No. 246.—Captain F. C. Rogers, I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Coorg, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Macrae, M.B., I.M.S., or until further orders.

No. 247.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Macrae, M.B., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Coorg, is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough for one year in continuation, with effect from the 7th July 1914, or the subsequent date on which it is availed of.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th May, 1914.

No 1008-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. T. A. de Souza as Honorary Vice-Consul for Brazil at Calcutta.

No 975-*Est.-A.*—Captain R. J. W. Heale, of the Political Department, is posted, on return from leave, as Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda, with effect from the 28th April, 1914.

No. 976-*Est.-A.*—Major R. Garratt, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for one month and eleven days and special leave on urgent private affairs, in continuation, for four months and twenty days, under Articles 230, 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th April, 1914.

No 980-*Est.-A.*—Major C W. Keene, Commandant, Khyber Rifles, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent, Khyber, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 10th April, 1914, and until further orders.

No. 981 *Est.-A.*—Mr. J. H. R. Fraser, of the Political Department, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the 25th April, 1914.

The 13th May, 1914.

No. 990-*Est.-A.*—Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with special leave for three months, with effect from the 1st May, 1914, under Articles 233 and 316, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 991-*Est.-A.*—Mr. H. D. G. Law, of the Political Department, is posted, on return from leave, as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the 2nd May, 1914.

No. 997-*Est.-A.*—Mr. P. J. Gandhy, Extra Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year, with effect from the 4th May, 1914, under Articles 233 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 998-*Est.-A.*—Mr. W. Hayward, Head Clerk of the office of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 4th May, 1914, and during the absence on leave of Mr. P. J. Gandhy or until further orders.

The 14th May, 1914.

No 1024-*G.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. L. D. Petrocochino as acting Consul for Greece at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. E. C. Apostolides.

The 15th May, 1914.

No. 1010-*Est.-A.*—Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Irvine, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and Chief Medical Offi er in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 1st May, 1914.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 12th May, 1914.

No. 648-*F.E.*—Mr. A. W. Wood, an officer of the Indian Finance Department, attached to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been granted privilege leave for one month and 25 days and, in continuation, furlough on medical certificate for 4 months and 6 days, with effect from the 27th April 1914.

No. 649-*F.E.*—Mr. T. C. Fisher, Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months and, in continuation, special leave on urgent private affairs for 3 months, with effect from the 1st May 1914.

Mr. W. Courtenay has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 1st May 1914.

Lala Bal Kishen, an Accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Accountant, class II, in that office, with effect from the 2nd May 1914.

No. 650-*F.E.*—Mr. G. H. Bailey has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, United Provinces, with effect from the 4th May 1914.

No. 651-*F.E.*—Mr. Gangarama Kaula, Deputy Accountant General, United Provinces, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months and, in continuation, furlough for 3 months, with effect from the 4th May 1914.

No. 652-*F.E.*—Mr. H. H. D. Butterfield, Government Examiner of Accounts, Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months and 6 days and, in continuation, furlough for 1 year, 9 months and 24 days, with effect from the 1st May 1914.

Mr. F. P. B. Wood has been posted as Government Examiner of Accounts, Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, with effect from the 1st May 1914.

No. 653-*F.E.*—Mr. L. J. W. Worgan has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 1st May 1914.

Mr. F. A. C. Rebello has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 1st May 1914.

No. 654-*F.E.*—Captain H. B. Drake, I.M.S., Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for 3 months and, in continuation, furlough for three months, with effect from the 1st May 1914.

No. 656-*F.E.*—Mr. H. G. Tomkins, C.I.E., Accountant General, Bengal, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months and 25 days and, in continuation, furlough for 15 months and 6 days, with effect from the 1st May 1914.

Rai N. G. Basu Bahadur, C.I.E., has been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 1st May 1914.

The 14th May, 1914.

No. 661-*F.E.*—Mr. P. T. R. Kellner, Officiating Chief Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months and 20 days and, in continuation, extraordinary leave for 3 months and 11 days, with effect from the 4th May 1914.

Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair has been posted as Officiating Chief Examiner, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with effect from the 4th May 1914.

No. 664-*F.E.*—Mr. H. F. Howard, C.I.E., I.C.S., is confirmed as Controller of Currency, with effect from the 10th April 1914.

No. 666-*F.E.*—The following promotions of Officers in the Indian Finance Department are notified :—

With effect from the 24th February 1914—

Mr. A. Newmarch is promoted substantively to Class II of Accountants General.

With effect from the 18th March 1914—

Mr. W. T. M. Wright, I.C.S., to be sub. *pro tem.* in Class I of the General List.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th May, 1914.

No. 14.—Lieutenant N. T. Fitzpatrick, R.E., whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department, has been posted to the Bombay Presidency.

R. P. RUSSELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 15th May, 1914.

No. 1063-33-5.—Mr. J. G. Cattell, M.R.C.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months and special leave for three months in continuation thereof from the afternoon of the 16th April 1914.

No. 1064.—Mr. E. S. Farbrother, M.R.C.V.S., Indian Civil Veterinary Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. G. Cattell, or until further orders.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 13th May, 1914.

No. 3753.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of an Urdu pamphlet entitled "Shabash".

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 15th May, 1914.

No. 3774-27.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 55 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887 (X of 1887), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, for the purposes of the Act, the "seasons of fair weather" and "seasons of foul weather" shown in the schedule appended to the Notification issued by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1355, dated the 14th March 1889, shall be modified as follows :—

FOR

"(1) Sind, Bombay and Malabar (as far south as Karwar).	1st January to 15th May ...	Fair
	16th May to 31st August ...	Foul
	1st September to 31st December	Fair"

READ

"(1) Sind	1st January to 15th May ...	Fair
	16th May to 31st August ...	Foul
	1st September to 31st December	Fair
Bombay and Malabar (as far south as Karwar).	1st January to 31st May ...	Fair
	1st June to 31st August ...	Foul
	1st September to 31st December	Fair".

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th May 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 453.—The services of Captain P. D. Saxton, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis), have been placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 454.—With reference to Army Department Notification No 992, dated the 5th December 1913, Captain J. H. G. Buller, Indian Army, has been granted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on private affairs to the 24th October 1914.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 455.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 21st April 1914, page 3301.*

* * * * * * * *

India Office,
21st April 1914.

* * * * * * * *

The KING has approved the transfer of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Barrington Piers. Dated 4th April 1914.

* * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 456.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Julian Stuart Dallas, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry
Henry Alan Vallings, 29th Punjabis
Charles Roderick Maclagan Hutchinson, 4th Gurkha Rifles
Ernest Douglas Money, C.I.E., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment)
Leslie Hawthorne Marriott, Supply and Transport Corps
—9th May 1914.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 457.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captain to be Major.

Frederick Adolphus Fleming Barnardo, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.,—26th January 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No 458.—The following promotions are made :—

1st Class Assistant Surgeon William Christopher Montague Charters (*seconded*), to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, and to remain *seconded*, and

1st Class Assistant Surgeon George Cornelius Francis Holmes to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

to complete the establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1914.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 459.—The following promotions are made :—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Lewis Mathew Cabral to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, and

1st Class Assistant Surgeon Christopher Charles Augustus Wale to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

to complete the establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1914.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 460.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

William Warnett Turner
Edward Aubrey Davies
William Henry Brown
Frederick George Cutler
Edgar Osborne Johnson
} ,—15th April 1914.

William FitzAllan Parrott,—27th April 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 461.—The following direct appointment is made :—

37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).

Dafadar Humayun Khan to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy; with effect from the 1st April 1914.

15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

No. 462.—Jemadar Malik Mihr Khan, appointed on probation in Army Department Notification No. 431, dated the 26th May 1911, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 1st April 1911.

116th Mahrattas.

No. 463.—Jemadar Abdul Hamid Khan, appointed on probation in Army Department Notification No. 515, dated the 16th June 1911, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 1st April 1911.

No. 464.—The following promotions are made :—

4th Prince Albert Victor's Own Rajputs.

Jemadar Behari Singh to be Subadar and Supernumerary Jemadar Man Singh to be absorbed in the rank of Jemadar, *vice* Kishundat Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 2nd April 1914.

73rd Carnatic Infantry.

Jemadar Hussain Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Muhammad Abdus-Subhan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Kasim, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st March 1914.

106th Hazara Pioneers.

Havildar Hasan to be Jemadar, *vice* Abbas Raza resigned; with effect from the 29th January 1914.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

No. 465.—The promotion of Havildar Ratna should have effect from the 2nd December 1913, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 305, dated the 27th March 1914.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 466.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the dates specified :—

Colonel Charles Frederick Stevens,—19th April 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby Glen Huggins, C.B., D.S.O., Unemployed Supernumerary List,—19th April 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Edward Mocatta,—10th May 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie Hawthorne Marriott, Supply and Transport Corps,—16th May 1914.

No. 467.—2nd-Lieutenant Stuart Frederick Ormsby, Unattached List for the Indian Army, has been transferred by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the Temporary Half-Pay List, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 7th May 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 468.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Daniel Robert Davies is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 20th December 1913.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Surma Valley Light Horse.

No. 469.—Robert Pringle to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* C. McLeod, promoted. Dated the 13th October 1912.

(Army Department Notification No. 88, dated the 23rd January 1914, is hereby cancelled.)

United Provinces Horse.

1st (Southern) Regiment.

No. 470.—Second Lieutenant Claude Arthur Cecil Streatfeild resigns his commission. Dated the 21st April 1914.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 471.—Fred Percy Tostevin to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1914.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 472.—Urbane Lilley to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd April 1914.

Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.

No. 473.—Arthur Wyndham McNair to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 16th March 1914.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 474.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Campbell Kirkman Finlay, Kt., resigns his commission. Dated the 9th March 1914.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 475.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :—

1st Battalion, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

Captain Herbert Milton Dwane.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th May 1914.

LEAVE.

No. 48.—Captain R. B. Sewell, I.M.S., Surgeon Naturalist, Marine Survey of India, is granted six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, under Article 316, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th May 1914.

No. 49.—Sub-Lieutenant H. W. Thomas, Royal Indian Marine, has been granted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for four months on medical certificate.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 50.—Commander J. J. W. Calderon, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from 13th May 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th May, 1914.

No. 114.—Babu Atul Chandra Chatterji, Secretariat Assistant, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. Balak Nath, Superintendent, 3rd grade, granted privilege leave for two months and twelve days, with effect from the 9th May 1914.

The 12th May, 1914.

No. 115.—Mr. L. C. D. Bean, Traffic Manager, North Western Railway, is granted combined leave for 6 months and 19 days (privilege leave due and furlough for the remaining period) under Articles 233, 260 and 311 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd May 1914.

No. 116.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 115, dated 12th May 1914, Major H. A. Cameron, R.E., Deputy Traffic Manager, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Manager of that Railway.

No. 117.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 116, dated 12th May 1914, Mr. N. C. Haldar, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Manager, in class I of that establishment until further orders.

The 13th May, 1914.

No. 118.—Mr. H. A. Brown, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 15th April 1914, during the absence of Mr. H. D. Furley, District Locomotive Superintendent, on combined leave and until further orders.

No. 119.—Mr. W. M. McGregor, Assistant Store-keeper, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Stores Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Store-keeper in class II of that establishment, with effect fro m the 4th May 1914 and until further orders.

No. 120.—In the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No. 221, dated the 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable

in aid of the funds of certain Local Authorities by the Administration of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India (including Rajputana-Malwa) railway, *delete* the entry—

" Wadhwan Municipality—Water tax " and also the 22nd entry

" Ahmedabad Municipality—House and property tax "

and in the 2nd column of the same schedule, *for* the taxes entered against " Bombay Municipality " *read*

" General tax, water tax on value, water tax by measurement, halalkhore tax on value, special halalkhore tax, metre hire, and tax on vehicles and animals "

against " Viramgam do." *read*

" House, property and conservancy taxes "

against " Ahmedabad do." the 13th entry *read*

" House, property, halalkhore and drainage taxes ".

No. 121.—In pursuance of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in supersession of Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board), Notification No. 227, dated the 24th August 1911, as amended by Notification No. 26, dated the 16th January 1913, and No. 326, dated the 7th November 1913, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the Local Authorities set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the taxes specified against each in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local Authorities.	Taxes.
1	2
Bombay Municipality	General tax, water tax on value, water tax by measurement, halalkhore tax on value, special halalkhore tax, metre hire and tax on vehicles and animals.
Kurla do.	House tax.
Thana do.	House tax and water rate.
Kalyan do.	House tax.
Lonavla do.	House tax.
Lonavla Municipality for property at Khandalla, Nagargaon and Bhushi.	House tax.
Poona Municipality	House and conservancy tax.
Ghatkopar do.	House tax.
Igatpuri do.	House tax.
Bhusawal do.	House tax and wheel tax.
Sholapur do.	Water rate.
Cawnpore do.	House tax.
Orai do.	House tax.
Delhi do.	House tax.
Agra do.	Water rate.
Jubbulpore do.	Conservancy tax and water rate.
Harda do.	Conservancy tax.
Hoshangabad do.	Conservancy tax.
Saugor do.	Conservancy tax.
Damoh do.	Conservancy and House tax.
Jhansi do.	House tax.
Wardha do.	Conservancy and water cess.
Nagpur Civil Station Sub-Committee Municipality...	Conservancy and water cess, metre hire, and wheel tax.
Warora Municipality	Conservancy cess.
Auraya do.	Chowkidar tax.

The 15th May, 1914.

No. 122.—Mr. J. S. Lovejoy, Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permanently transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the North Western Railway and appointed to officiate as a District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent with temporary rank in class II, grade 5, until further orders.

T. RYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 14th May, 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 9th May 1914 is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	1	1
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	1	1
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	342	325
		Ahmedabad District	1	...
		Broach Port	...	...
		Broach District	..	...
		Kaira District	4	2
		Panch Mahals District	...	...
		Rewa Kantha Agency	...	...
		Bulsar Port	7	5
		Surat Town and Port	...	...
		Rander Port	...	...
		Surat District	29	21
		Surat Agency	...	...
		Bhiwndi Port	3	3
		Bandra Port	8	6
		Malad "	...	...
		Bassein "	...	...
		Thana "	...	...
		Kalyan "	...	...
		Kurla "	4	4
		Thana District	9	6
	Central	Ahmednagar District	...	...
		East Khandesh "	7	3
		Poona Town	5	4
		Poona District	6	8
		Satara District	10	3
	Southern	Panvel Port	1	2
		Revdanda Port	3	1
		Alibag Port	1	2
		Thal Port	...	...
		Kolaba District	15	13
		Vengurla Port	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	5	5
		Belgaum "	5	5
		Dharwar "	16	16
		Bijapur District	2	1
		Bijapur Agency	...	...
		Kanara District	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Sind	Hyderabad Town	2	4
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	60	56
		Karachi District	104*	94*
		Sukkur „	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	...	...
		Nawabshah „	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	51	26
		Cutch State	8	4
		Mandvi Port	22	19
		Kathiawar Agency	11	9
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	53	26
		Satara Agency	...	...
		Khairpur State	...	...
		TOTAL	775	673
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Madras City	...	...
		Anantapur District	...	...
		North Arcot District	...	...
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Bellary District	...	...
		Mangalore Town and Port	2	2
		Chittoor District	...	...
		South Canara District	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	...	...
		The Nilgiris „	1	2
		Salem „	...	...
		Negapatam Town	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Kumbakonam Town	...	...
		Tanjore District	...	...
		Malabar „	...	...
		Kurnool „	...	...
		Godavery „	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	3	4

* For three weeks.

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 2nd May 1914.

Sukkur district *read* 1 imported case *for nil*.

Thar and Parkar district *read* 5 cases, 6 deaths *for nil*.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum District	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Hooghly District	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	23	23
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur District	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	23	23
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	41	41
		Patna District	237	215
		Gaya Town	2	2
		Gaya District	56	54
		Shahabad District	67	54
	Tirhut	Saran District	363	336
		Champaran District	17	13
		Muzaffarpur District	123	120
		Palamau District	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	120	114

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BEHAR AND ORISSA	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	58	54
		Purnea ,,	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	20	15
		Bhagalpur District	37	26
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	1,161	1,079
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Saharanpur City	...	...
		Saharanpur District	209	177
		Muzaffarnagar District	143	118
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut District	473	408
		Bulandshahr District	109	87
	Agra	Aligarh District	8	5
		Muttra ,,	87	50
		Agra City	...	...
		Mainpuri District	8	8
		Etah ,,	1	1
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District	10	12
		Budaun ,,	...	...
		Moradabad ,,	25	20
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	6	4
		Pilibhit District	19	17
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	12	12
		Etawah ,,	15	13
		Cawnpore City	32	32
		Cawnpore District	16	16
		Fatehpur ,,	2	2
		Allahabad City	4	4
		Allahabad District	42	33
	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun ,,	3	3
		Banda City	...	...
		Banda District	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	...	...
		Benares District	...	...
		Mirzapur City	...	...
		Mirzapur District	...	...
		Jaunpur ,,	24	23
		Ghazipur ,,	130	128
		Ballia ,,	296	291

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	303	210
		Basti "	19	17
		Azamgarh City	9	9
		Azamgarh District	126	140
	Kumaun	Naini Tal "	7	2
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	...	...
		Lucknow District	...	...
		Unao "	84	95
		Rae Bareli "	63	61
		Sitapur "	9	9
		Hardoi "	11	10
		Kheri "	3	2
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	1	1
		Fyzabad District	10	6
		Gonda "	3	5
		Bahraich "	13	12
		Sultanpur District	8	8
		Partabgarh "	7	6
		Bara Banki "	97	93
		TOTAL	2,441	2,216
PUNJAB	Ambala	Hissar District	...*	...*
		Gurgaon "	69	70
		Rohtak "	74	60
		Karnal "	123	100
		Ambala "	69	72
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	228	228
		Jullundur City	54	19
		Jullundur District	673	267
		Ludhiana "	213	140
		Ferozepore "	80	35

* Report not received.

In the return for the week ending 2nd May 1914 against the Ferozepore district *read* 17 deaths for 70 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Lahore City	...	...
		Lahore District	51	31
		Amritsar City	11	11
		Amritsar District	103	103
		Gurdaspur „	181	167
		Sialkot „	334	275
		Gujranwala „	...*	...*
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	125	97
		Gujrat District	486	450
		Jhelum „	122	140
		Rawalpindi „	26	20
		Attock „	...*	...*
	Multan	Lyallpur District	317	283
		Jhang „	...*	...*
		Multan „	2	1
		Muzaffargarh District	...	...
	NATIVE STATES	Jind State	52	45
		Nabha State	...*	...*
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	477	477
		Kapurthala State	143	91
		Malerkotla State	7	8
		Kalsia State	2	4
		TOTAL	4,052	3,238
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	36	35
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	1	1
		Tharrawaddy District	7	7
		Pegu District	8	8
		Prome „	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	6	6
		Bassein District	3	3
		Henzada „	4	4
		Myaungmya „	6	6
		Maubin „	17	14
		Pyapon District	29	22
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	...	...
		Thaton „	...	...
		Toungoo „	5	5
		Moulmein Town	7	7
	Magwe	Magwe District	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Maymyo Town	1	1
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha „	6	6
		Ruby Mines District	...	...

* Report not received.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Burma	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...
		Sagaing "	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	...	...
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	...	...
		Meiktila "	...	...
		Yamethin "	...	...
		Myingyan "	...	...
		TOTAL	131	120
Assam	Cachar ...	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Mysore State	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	6	6
		Bangalore City	1	...
		Bangalore District	...	...
		Mysore City	3	2
		Mysore District	1	1
		Hassan "	...	...
		Kadur "	...	...
		Kolar "	3	1
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	...
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	...	...
		Chitaldroog "	...	...
		TOTAL	14	10
Hyderabad State	...	Raichur District	17	16
		Bidar "	...	...
		Parbhani "	...	...
		Hyderabad City and suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad "	...	...
		TOTAL	17 (a)	16 (a)

(a) From the 27th April to the 3rd May 1914.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Chitor	...	...
		Udaipur City	...	...
		Jodhpur City	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	...	...
		Jaipur City	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Dholpur City	...	...
		Tonk State	...	...
		Tonk Pargana Nimbahera	...	...
		Partabgarh Town	...	...
		Partabgarh State	...	...
		Kishangarh "	...	...
		Beawar	...	...
		Karauli City	...	...
		Abu Road	...	...
		Bharatpur City	...	...
		Bharatpur State	41	21
		Alwar "	2	2
		Ajmer Town	...	...
		Shahpura "	...	...
		Sirohi State	...	...
		Dungarpur	...	...
		TOTAL	43	23
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar District	18	11
		Hazara "	8 (a)	7 (a)
		Dera Ismail Khan City	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	26	18
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	43	22
		TOTAL	43	22
		GRAND TOTAL	8,730	7,443

(a) Between the 8th March and the 9th May 1914.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 14th May 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. A disturbance of the cold weather type entered northwest India during the week, and gave snow in the higher ranges of the western Himalayas and unusually widespread rain in the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab and the United Provinces. Thunderstorms were numerous in northeast India, and occurred also in Central India, the Central Provinces and Burma. In the Peninsula they were reported chiefly from the coast districts. A storm formed to the west of the Andamans on the 12th, and was the cause of heavy rain in Upper Burma on the 13th.

2. *Burma.*—Rainfall was of daily occurrence in both Upper and Lower Burma and was fairly general on the 10th. Widespread and heavy rain was given in Upper Burma on the 13th, by the storm in the Bay.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Most of the rainfall reported occurred in Assam and Bengal, but on the 9th nearly general rain fell throughout the division, and rainfall was also nearly general in Bengal on the 7th and 8th, and in Assam on the 10th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There was nearly general rain in Central India on the 7th, in the east of the Central Provinces on the 8th, and in the United Provinces on the 9th. Fairly general rain fell in the Central Provinces on the 7th.

Northwest India.—Rainfall was fairly general in Kashmir, and the east and north Punjab on the 8th, and nearly general in the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab on the 9th.

The Peninsula.—Malabar had general rain on the 8th, and rain fell at most stations on the north Madras coast on the 9th. Scattered thundershowers were reported from the rest of the Peninsula.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall were as follows:—

May 7th. Cherrapunji 9·60″, Shillong 1·37″, Narayanganj 1·81″, Jessore 1·55″, Calcutta 2·20″, Saugor Island 1·52, Berhampore 1·14″, Mymensingh 1·07″, Purnea 1·97″, Darbhanga 2·58″, Bahraich 1·11″, Indore 0·77″, Malegaon 1·06″ and Hyderabad (Deccan) 1·02″.

„ 8th. Rangoon 1·20″, Akyab 1·74″, Burdwan 1·38″, Bogra 2·32″, Dinajpur 2·33″, Darjiling 1·36″, Chaibassa 1·73″, Gorakhpur 1·22″, Lucknow 1·50″, Bahraich 2·10″, Bareilly 1·05″, Chanda 1·11″, Simla 1·10″, Negapatam 1·20″ and Trivandrum 1·13″.

„ 9th. Akyab 1·82″, Silchar 0·90″, Cox's Bazar 3·37″, Chittagong 1·18″, Mymensingh 2·56″, Bogra and Dibrugarh each 1·29″, Purnea 0·85″, Lucknow 1·40″, Meerut 0·85″, Chakrata 1·35″, Mussooree 1·91″, Murree 1·39″, Khushab 0·91″, Ambala 0·88″, Delhi 0·75″, Srinagar 1·02″, Drosh 1·11″ and Masulipatam 1·25″.

„ 10th. Akyab 2·54″, Lashio 1·50″, Dibrugarh 1·85″ and Cherrapunji 5·08″.

„ 11th. Maymyo 1·31″, Myitkyina 1·29″, Dibrugarh 1·15″, Silchar 1·80″ and Murree 0·98″.

„ 12th. Table Island and Tavoy each 1·08″, Diamond Island 1·14″, Maymyo 1·67″ and Jessore 1·16″.

„ 13th. Port Blair 1·27″, Table Island 1·10″, Toungoo 1·95″, Maymyo 5·05″, Thayetmyo 1·92″, Minbu 3·62″, Mandalay 3·05″ and Kodaikanal 0·99″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess over by far the greater part of the country. It was within 20 per cent of the normal in the Bay Islands, Assam, Orissa, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Malabar; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in Lower Burma, Baluchistan, Rajputana, Mysore, Madras South-East and the Madras Deccan. No rain fell in Sind and Gujarat, but the absence of rainfall there is a normal feature at this time of year.

The seasonal rainfall up to date differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in Assam and Mysore. It is 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Rajputana West and Madras South-East. No rain has fallen in Sind, but dry weather there at this time is usual. In all the remaining divisions rainfall is 20 per cent or more in excess.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 14th May 1914.			Rainfall data from 1st May 1914 to 14th May 1914.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. This week.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	3·0	3·7	−0·7	4·3	5·6	−1·3	−23	−32
Lower Burma*	2·2	2·9	−0·7	2·7	4·7	−2·0	−43	−72
Upper Burma	2·3	1·0	+1·3	2·5	1·8	+0·7	+39	−75
Assam	2·4	2·7	−0·3	4·9	5·4	−0·5	−9	−7
Bengal	2·6	1·6	+1·0	3·8	3·0	+0·8	+27	−14
Orissa	0·5	0·6	−0·1	1·1	0·9	+0·2	+22	+100
Chota Nagpur	0·9	0·5	+0·4	1·2	0·9	+0·3	+33	−25
Bihar	1·6	0·5	+1·1	1·6	0·9	+0·7	+78	−100
United Provinces, East	1·6	0·2	+1·4	1·8	0·3	+1·5	+500	+100
United Provinces, West	0·6	0·2	+0·4	0·7	0·3	+0·4	+133	0
Punjab, East and North	0·8	0·3	+0·5	0·9	0·4	+0·5	+125	0
Punjab, Southwest	0·3	0·2	+0·1	0·3	0·2	+0·1	+50	0
Kashmir	0·8	0·7	+0·1	0·8	1·2	−0·4	−33	−100
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·2	0·2	0	0·2	0·4	−0·2	−50	−100
Baluchistan	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·2	−0·2	−100	−100
Sind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·1	−0·1	−100	0
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0·3	0·1	+0·2	+200	—
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·1	0	+0·1	—	—
Central India, West	0·4	0	+0·4	0·8	0	+0·8	—	—
Central India, East	0·7	0·1	+0·6	1·4	0·1	+1·3	+1300	—
Berar	0·3	0	+0·3	0·9	0	+0·9	—	—
Central Provinces, West	0·2	0·1	+0·1	0·5	0·1	+0·4	+400	—
Central Provinces, East	0·8	0·2	+0·6	1·1	0·3	+0·8	+267	+200
Konkan	0·1	0	+0·1	0·2	0	+0·2	—	—
Bombay Deccan	0·2	0·1	+0·1	0·4	0·2	+0·2	+100	+100
Hyderabad, North	0·5	0	+0·5	1·3	0·1	+1·2	+1200	+700
Hyderabad, South	0·3	0·2	+0·1	1·0	0·3	+0·7	+233	+600
Mysore	0	0·8	−0·8	1·5	1·8	−0·3	−17	+50
Malabar	0·9	1·1	−0·2	3·5	2·1	+1·4	+67	+160
Madras, Southeast	0·3	0·5	−0·2	0·5	0·9	−0·4	−44	−50
Madras Deccan	0	0·3	−0·3	1·3	0·5	+0·8	+160	+550
Madras Coast, North	0·5	0·3	+0·2	1·7	0·5	+1·2	+240	+500

* Information is incomplete.

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 14th May 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 9th May 1914.

Burma.—Rain fell during the week in thirty-two districts. Eight districts registered a fall of 1 inch or more. Ploughing for cotton, groundnut and early sesamum has commenced and that for autumn rice continues. Harvesting of spring rice is proceeding. Standing crops are reported to be satisfactory. Pasturage is ample and the health of stock is good. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon is easier and the market steadier.

Assam.—Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in all districts. The heavy rain has retarded agricultural operations to a small extent in Goalpara, Darrang and Nowgong. Some damage has been caused to spring rice in Sylhet, and to the young autumn rice and jute plants in Goalpara. Hoeing and plucking of tea and ploughing for and sowing of early and winter rice continue. Harvesting of spring rice is nearly finished. Prospects of tea are good and those of other crops fair. The average price of common rice has fallen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from eight districts.

Bengal.—During the week rain fell throughout the Province. The fall was heavy in parts of North Bengal but was moderate elsewhere. Autumn paddy and jute have suffered to some extent owing to the heavy showers. Harvesting of summer rice and sowing of paddy and jute are going on. The state and prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is found to be sufficient in parts of Bankura, Midnapore and Tippera. Cattle disease is reported from ten districts. The price of common rice has risen very slightly as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—The rainfall during the week was general over the Province, the fall being moderate in Bihar and light in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Threshing of spring crops and planting of sugarcane are nearly finished. Sowing of jute is in progress. Preparation of lands for autumn crops is going on and has been facilitated by the rainfall of the week. The newly planted sugarcane crop and other standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has risen slightly as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is generally sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

United Provinces.—General rain has fallen causing damage to crops in some districts. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops and opium weighments are almost complete. Irrigation and weeding of extra crops and hoeing of sugarcane are in progress. Preparation of land for autumn crops continues. Cattle disease continues to spread throughout the Provinces. Scarcity of fodder is still acute though the situation has been improved to some extent by the recent rain. Government hay is being freely taken for agricultural stock which is in fairly good condition. Prices are generally stationary with a slight downward tendency.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Rain has fallen throughout the distressed area. Relief works are in progress in Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda, civil works in Etawah and in the Haburah settlement in Moradabad, test works in Moradabad and Jhansi, aided works in Moradabad, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda and unaided private works in Moradabad, Agra, Budaun, Allahabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda. Poorhouses are open in Etawah, Hamirpur and Banda and gratuitous relief is being distributed throughout the distressed area. Gratuitous relief from charitable funds is also being given to people

in some districts. The numbers of persons on relief on last day of the week were:—Public works, Jalaun 20,989, Hamirpur 3,952 and Banda 22,318; civil works, Etawah 6,176; aided works, Jalaun 600, Hamirpur 7,630 and Banda 2,298; total on works 63,963. Dependants, Etawah 2,337, Jalaun 9,658, Hamirpur 2,681 and Banda 14,847; total 29,523. Gratuitous relief, Etawah 3,055, Jalaun 13,766, Hamirpur 14,577 and Banda 20,778; total 52,176. Poorhouses, Etawah 45, Hamirpur 5 and Banda 18; total 68. Grand total 145,730. The numbers of persons on test works on the last day of the week were:—Moradabad 68 and Jhansi 199; on civil works, Moradabad 182; and on aided works, Moradabad 402, Budaun 3,489, Shahjahanpur 1,492, Fatehpur 120, Allahabad 7,052 and Jhansi 9,324; total on works 22,326. On gratuitous relief, Moradabad 4,129, Bareilly 997, Muttra 1,694, Agra 1,931, Budaun 926, Shahjahanpur 2,273, Fatehpur 2,802 and Jhansi 13,846; total 28,598. Grand total 50,924. *Takavi* is being distributed. The numbers on relief are increasing and people are resorting freely to works. The public health is generally good. No increase in mortality is reported. Crime shows an increase in two districts; elsewhere it is normal. Little wandering or emaciation is noticed. Immigration continues on an extensive scale in Etawah. Cattle are reported to be deteriorating rapidly in the famine area. Clothing is being distributed to the poor and needy and cash doles are being given to indigent and respectable people and to *parda nashin* women from charitable funds. Fodder is still scarce in the distressed area and in Etawah on account of the failure of the fodder supply and the loss of cattle has been considerable. Water is deficient in the famine area. Markets are well stocked except in Etawah where stocks have run short. Special advances are being made for importation of food grains to that district. The price basis is from 9½ to 13 seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Light to moderate rain was nearly general. Harvesting of spring crops continues in some districts and the yield is normal to good except on unirrigated areas of the southeast where it is poor. Grain and straw on threshing floors have been slightly damaged by rain and hailstorms in some districts. Sowings of extra spring crops have been nearly completed and those of cotton and fodder are in progress and are normal. Extra spring crops are generally good. Shortage of drinking and canal water is reported in parts of the southeast. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder is sufficient except in parts of the southeast where cattle are suffering from want of it. Prices of wheat generally range between normal and warning rates and those of other food grains between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was cloudy and temperate. Rain fell throughout the Province. Hail fell in 150 villages of the Bannu tahsil, severely damaging standing crops. The condition of standing crops is good on irrigated areas, normal on unirrigated areas and bad on the area affected by hail in Bannu. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. The public health is good. Prices are high but stationary with a tendency to fall in Bannu.

Jammu.—The rainfall was sufficient except in some parts of the Province. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 9½ to 12¼ and maize from 13 to 18 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of mild type prevails in some parts of the Province. Fodder is almost sufficient.

Kashmir.—Good rain fell during the week. It was generally sufficient and beneficial to crops. Prospects of the spring harvest are fair. Agricultural operations for autumn crops have commenced in Muzzaffarabad. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices of grains have a tendency to rise in the Baramula and Uttarmachipura tehsils and are normal elsewhere. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The rainfall during the week was 63 cents in Bharatpur, 50 cents in Dholpur, 55 cents in Kotah and slight showers in parts of central and western Rajputana. The weather is generally hot and cloudy. Land is being prepared for sowings of autumn

crops Cattle are generally fair but are losing condition owing to deficiency of fodder in parts of eastern and central Rajputana. Prices are generally high but stationary. The numbers on gratuitous relief were :—Ajmer 17, Merwara 92.

Central India.—The rainfall was partial in Bhopal, slight in Indore, Bundelkand and the southern States and *nil* elsewhere. The rain is insufficient in the northern parts of Gwalior, Bundelkhand and in the Rampura, Bhanpura and Alampur perganas of Indore. Reaping of spring crops has been completed in Gwalior and Bhopal and is in progress elsewhere. Preparation of land for autumn crops is in progress in Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Malwa and the southern States. The spring crop is bad in the northern parts of Gwalior, in Bundelkhand and in the Alampur pergauna of Indore, poor in Baghelkhand and fair in Bhopal. Cattle disease prevails in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. The fodder supply is bad in the northern parts of Gwalior, Bundelkhand and in the Alampur perganna of Indore and indifferent in Baghelkhand. Prices are rising in Gwalior, Bhopal and Baghelkhand, fluctuating in parts of Indore and steady elsewhere. The average numbers on test works were :—Panna 1,178, Baoni 41, Chhatarpur 402, Sarila 218, Tori Fatehpur 15, Jigni 3,241, Lughasi 137, Bihat 941, Beri 120, Naigawan Rebai 34, Bilheri 304, Bijawar 557, Samthar 482, Charkhari 635, Ajaigarh 125, Banka Pahari 49, Alipura 24, Orchha 918, Datia 190, and Garauli 226. On gratuitous relief, Panna 1,354, Baoni, 163, Chhatarpur 460, Jigni 132, Lughasi 113, Beri 20, Naigawan Rebai 22, Bilheri 144, Bijawar 92, Samthar 33, Charkhari 40, Ajaigarh 117, Alipura 9, Datia 197, Garauli 27 and Gaurihar of Bundelkhand 72.

The report onf ami ne and scarcity in Central India has not been received.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been hot and cloudy. Rain ranging from 1½ inches to 16 cents fell in ninteen districts of the Province. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops have been completed. Preparation of land for sowing of the next autumn crops is in progress. Fodder is dear or scarce in parts of nine districts and water is insufficient in parts of seven districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Variations in prices were unimportant.

Feudatory States.—During the week nine States had rain nowhere exceeding 1¾ inches. Preparation of fields for sowing of autumn crops continues. Prices are steady.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Distress is increasing in the affected tracts especially in Damoh, where it will be necessary to take special measures but adequate employment is provided. Some wandering immigrants from the Baghelkhand States are seeking work in the Jubbulpore district. Workers are in good condition and public health is satisfactory. Prices are stationary. The grain basis is ten and eleven seers. The numbers on relief were :—Works *nil*, gratuitous 7,508.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in most districts. Preparations for autumn crops are in full swing. The fodder supply is inadequate in Poona, Sholapur and Satara. Grass and *kadbi* are being imported. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Cattle are generally in good condition. Drinking water is deficient in Nasik, Sholapore, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Irrigation water is deficient in the Deccan and the Karnatak. Prices are fluctuating. The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending the 9th May were :—Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur 3,636.

Hyderabad.—Fair to heavy rain fell in parts of the Gulburga, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Karimnagar districts and light rain elsewhere. The average for the Dominions is 80 cents. The late rice crop is being harvested. It has been damaged somewhat by rain. Lands are being prepared for monsoon sowings Fodder scarcity prevails in fourteen, water scarcity in thirty-four and cattle disease in seven talukas. Prices of grains are high and stationary.

Mysore.—The rainfall was good in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldroog and slight elsewhere. Prices of food grains are steady and markets are well supplied.

Ploughing and sowing operations are in progress. More rain is wanted in Hassan and Kadur. Prospects of the season are fair to good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—The rainfall during the week was 37 cents. Ploughing for rice has commenced in parts. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was very heavy in Trivandrum, heavy in the Nilgris, light or *nil* in Ganjam, the Carnatic, Pudukottai and Tinnevelly and fair to good elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good generally but are withering in parts of Bellary and require rain in parts of four other districts. Harvesting of paddy, dry crops and sugarcane is proceeding or ending in parts with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy have been completed in many districts. Sowings of dry crops and planting of sugarcane are proceeding normally in parts. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of most districts. Pasture is scanty in parts of many districts but fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts in which famine has been declared.

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week (revised).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
United Provinces	57,033	82,600	1,39,633	63,963	81,767	1,45,730	+6,097
Native States.							
Central India	1,046	431	1,477	1,046*	431*	1,477*	
Total .	58,079	83,031	1,41,110	65,009	82,198	1,47,207	+6,097

* Last week's figures have been repeated as the report on famine and scarcity in Central India has not been received.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 2nd May 1914.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST.	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Districts.				BOMBAY.					
1	Sholapur ...	(Not known.)								
2	Satara ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	3,624
3	Bijapur ...									
	Total Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,624
					UNITED PROVINCES.					
1	Muttra ...	820	425,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,651
2	Agra ...	341	125,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,737
3	Bareilly ...	1,579	1,094,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	995
4	Etawah ...	612	231,038	6,000	2,107	3,023	5,130	11,130	...	...
5	Budaun ...	2,010	1,053,328	...	...	...	...	...	3,161	895
6	Moradabad	1,498	958,270	...	...	...	...	...	666	3,699
7	Shahjahanpur	500	250,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,859	2,241
8	Allahabad...	1,188	354,415	...	...	...	...	...	5,640	1,849
9	Jhansi ...	3,634	680,688	...	...	...	...	...	6,672	13,839
10	Jalaun ...	1,549	404,775	18,738	8,398	16,630	25,028	43,766	...	...
11	Hamirpur...	2,292	465,223	9,296	2,961	14,562	17,523	26,819	...	...
12	Banda ...	3,200	657,000	22,999	13,455	21,464	34,919	57,918	...	...
13	Fatehpur...	1,642	676,939	...	...	...	...	...	183	2,595
	Total United Provinces.	20,860	7,877,900	57,033	26,921	55,679	82,600	139,633	18,181	29,501
					AJMER-MERWARA.					
1	Ajmer ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	17
2	Merwara ...	(Ditto.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	92
	Total Ajmer-Merwara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST.	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					CENTRAL PROVINCES.					
1	Jubbulpore	1,344	193,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,791
2	Damoh ...	1,016	135,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,589
3	Mandla ...	2,536	222,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	818
	Total Central Provinces.	4,926	550,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,198
					CENTRAL INDIA.					
1	Alampur Pergana.	43·5	15,759	1,046	...	431	431	1,477	...	...
2	Panna ...	(Not	known.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,904	...
3	Orchha ...	„	„ ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,878	...
4	Baoni ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	45	...
5	Sarila ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	180	...
6	Dhurwai ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Tori Fatehpur.	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
8	Bihat ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	52	...
9	Jigni ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	304	...
10	Bilheri ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	232	...
11	Beri ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	78	...
12	Bijawar ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	692	...
13	Chhatarpur	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	372	...
14	Bijna ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Lugasi ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	82	...
16	Ajaigarh ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	271	...
17	Naigawan-Rebai.	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
18	Banka Pahari	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
19	Samthar ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	458	...
20	Alipura ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
21	Charkhari ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	684	...
	Total Central India.	43·5	15,759	1,046	...	431	431	1,477	10,298	...

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	During official year 1912-13.	1913.	1914.	2nd May 1913.	2nd May 1914.	1913.	1914.	2nd May 1913.	2nd May 1914.			
	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
State and Guaranteed Railways.												
5' 6" gauge.												
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	319	2,571	2,669	8,73,198	8,98,000	340	336	39,03,830	39,42,000	38,170	...	
Bezwada Extension	356	21	21	9,162	9,700	436	462	40,500	52,100	11,600	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	666	946	999	9,60,824	8,19,000	1,016	820	38,91,095	37,86,000	...	1,05,095	
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	430	1,578	1,576	5,58,794	6,07,000	354	385	26,57,031	27,61,000	1,03,969	...	
East Indian	793	2,503	2,550	21,95,513	21,29,000	877	835	98,95,168	97,75,000	...	1,20,168	
Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	626	[illegible]	2,537	18,56,054	18,72,000	745	738	83,03,741	85,46,000	2,42,259	...	
Agra-Delhi Chord	339	126	126	42,048	48,400	334	348	1,87,525	2,09,000	21,475	...	
Baran-Kotah	86	40	40	3,269	3,500	81	87	13,116	15,500	2,384	...	
Bhopal-Itarsi	586	57	57	38,957	27,500	686	482	1,79,285	1,26,000	...	53,285	
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	269	2,585	2,585	8,43,436	8,43,000	326	326	37,71,379	38,16,000	44,621	...	
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	446	3,806	4,012	15,18,476	15,20,000	399	379	72,18,360	67,70,000	...	4,48,360	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	295	1,600	1,600	5,27,024	4,57,000	329	286	23,61,306	20,08,000	...	3,53,306	
Cawnpore-Banda (*a*)	..	33	33	494	1,800	15	55	(*a*) 728	7,800	7,072	...	(*a*) From 21st April 1913.
Hardwar-Dehra	267	32	32	11,002	11,500	344	359	50,924	46,700	...	4,224	
3' 3⅜" gauge.												
Assam-Bengal	158	805	812	1,11,171	1,35,000	138	166	5,10,107	5,82,000	71,893	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	328	1,828	1,828	6,24,530	6,30,000	342	345	26,39,570	27,77,000	1,37,430	...	
Burma	280	1,545	1,552	5,19,419	5,44,000	336	351	23,53,742	25,94,000	2,40,258	...	
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	209	124	124	35,045	19,700	283	159	1,51,578	87,700	...	63,878	
Lucknow-Bareilly	153	298	312	39,342	51,900	132	166	2,16,374	2,53,000	36,626	...	
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields, 5' 6")	172	411	411	77,768	76,100	189	185	3,42,794	3,66,000	23,206	...	
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	379	1,396	1,454	5,78,736	5,95,000	415	408	26,10,568	26,13,000	2,432	...	
Travancore Branch	147	108	108	15,138	15,700	140	145	69,780	69,600	...	180	
Tirhoot	242	792	791	2,16,079	2,44,000	273	309	9,93,650	10,60,000	66,350	...	
2' 0" gauge.												
Jorhat (Provincial)	78	32	32	2,299	1,800	72	56	10,739	9,500	...	1,239	
Total	415	25,727	26,261	1,16,57,778	1,15,60,600	453	440	5,23,72,890	5,22,72,900	...	99,990	

5' 6" gauge.	Amritsar-Patti	192	50	50	7,090	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40,941	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Bhopal-Ujjain	179	114	114	23,974	21,000	210	184	95,803	1,04,000	8,797	...
	Bina-Goona Baran	71	148	148	12,543	12,500	85	84	56,776	61,500	4,724	...
	Delhi-Umbala-Kalka	332	192	192	66,639	66,900	347	348	3,15,543	3,21,000	5,457	...
	Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	104	16	16	5,433	2,000	340	125	17,211	10,000	...	7,211
	Jullundur Doab	...	33	103	3,410	6,000	103	57	12,346	27,000	14,654	...
	Khanpur-Chachran	25	22	22	694	600	32	27	3,798	4,100	302	...
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	182	79	79	14,844	16,000	188	203	77,058	73,000	...	4,058
	Nagda-Ujjain	169	34	34	6,861	7,000	201	206	30,461	30,100	...	361
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	341	334	334	1,24,062	1,23,000	371	368	5,78,095	5,84,000	5,905	...
	Petlad-Cambay	172	34	34	7,317	7,600	215	224	31,767	31,300	...	467
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	348	108	108	35,069	30,000	325	278	1,67,550	1,27,000	...	40,550
	Southern Punjab	230	425	425	94,541	98,000	222	231	4,47,626	4,15,000	...	32,626
	Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	142	155	155	20,591	20,000	133	129	1,20,316	1,02,000	...	18,316
	Sutlej Valley	47	208	208	8,050	14,000	39	67	48,519	61,000	12,481	...
	Tapti Valley	176	155	155	28,882	33,000	186	213	1,50,457	1,51,000	543	...
	Tarkessur	333	22	22	7,731	7,300	351	332	54,993	46,500	...	8,493
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	2,804	2,800	82	82	12,429	11,600	...	829
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmakhed Extension)	76	89	89	9,748	8,600	109	97	45,723	43,300	...	2,423
	Bengal and North-Western	182	1,238	1,239	2,42,881	2,37,000	196	191	10,82,477	10,43,000	...	39,477
	Bengal-Dooars	181	153	153	21,940	25,400	143	166	95,620	1,10,000	14,380	...
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	124	52	52	7,493	8,000	144	154	34,502	36,700	2,198	...
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	150	194	227	32,802	38,900	169	171	1,50,165	1,60,000	9,835	...
	Cooch Behar	163	33	33	5,174	5,500	156	167	27,646	26,200	...	1,446
	Dibru-Sadiya	299	86	86	28,642	26,700	333	310	1,39,099	1,28,000	...	11,099
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi)	78	184	184	21,390	19,100	116	104	1,00,440	92,100	...	8,340
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	121	211	220	33,759	32,500	160	148	1,41,996	1,43,000	1,004	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	192	442	442	96,630	1,24,000	219	281	4,52,613	5,60,000	1,07,387	...
	Jaipur	87	73	73	6,151	6,300	84	86	27,051	27,400	349	...
	Jamnagar	90	54	54	7,650	6,700	142	124	32,549	28,500	...	4,049
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	107	995	1,057	1,27,730	94,400	128	89	5,68,667	4,18,000	...	1,50,667
	Junagad	93	113	114	14,282	15,700	126	138	62,278	70,100	7,822	...
	Kolhapur	210	29*	29	7,957	9,300	269	321	37,373	40,900	3,527	...
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	40	100	100	4,544	5,700	45	57	20,066	23,100	3,034	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	148	93	93	15,806	14,200	170	153	65,656	58,100	...	7,556
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	132	55	55	7,434	9,600	135	175	31,943	47,100	15,157	...
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	143	268	268	46,294	35,500	173	134	2,09,120	1,73,000	...	36,120
	Sangli	146	5	5	846	1,000	169	200	3,935	4,600	665	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	187	65	65	14,732	15,900	227	245	69,957	70,500	543	...
	Tanjore District Board	175	103	103	21,981	22,800	213	221	1,01,434	1,02,000	566	...
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	95	67	67	6,161	5,900	93	88	28,336	26,700	...	1,636
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	96	116	116	26,959	32,600	233	281	1,35,892	1,86,000	50,108	...
	Bowringpet-Kolar (b)	...	...	11	...	700	...	63	...	3,400	3,400	...
	Champaner-Shivrajpur	92	20	20	2,575	1,600	129	80	13,100	8,600	...	4,500
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	89	118	142	17,756	17,000	150	120	81,731	76,200	...	5,531
	Godhra-Lunavada (c)	...	...	24	...	1,100	...	46	...	4,600	4,600	...
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	14	26	26	716	600	27	23	3,191	2,700	...	491
	Murtajapur-Ellichpur (d)	...	...	48	...	6,100	...	127	...	27,500	27,500	...
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	...	28	28	2,407	2,300	86	82	10,582	11,500	918	...
	Rajpipla	62	37	37	3,459	3,000	94	81	16,059	15,500	...	559
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	430	51	51	30,623	25,000	600	490	1,24,879	1,19,000	...	5,879
	Pipar-Bilara	...	25	25	503	500	20	20	2,220	2,300	80	...
	TOTAL	163	7,292	7,575	1,338,166	13,37,300	184	177	61,85,389	61,08,700	...	76,689
	GRAND TOTAL	360	33,019	33,836	1,25,95,944	1,28,97,900	394	381	5,85,58,279	5,83,81,600	...	1,76,679

(b) Opened from 15th December 1913.

(c) Opened from 5th December 1913.

(d) Opened from 1st December 1913.

Simla, the 13th May 1914.

C. F. ANDERSON, *Major, R.E.*,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th March 1914.

Until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India."

Rates of Subscription.	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V and VI, or Supplement	0	4	0

A special price will be fixed for specially heavy issues of the *Gazette* or any particular Part.
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.
Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 16th May 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

May 4.

1626. G. R. Lawrence. *Aeroplane.*

1627. G. R. Lawrence. *Combustion engine.*

1628. H. B. M. Pleijel and A. H. Olsson. *Improvements in the construction and method of arranging induction coils for loading duplicatable double telephone lines worked on the Pupin system.*

1629. H. B. M. Pleijel and A. H. Olsson. *Improvements in the construction and method of arranging induction coils for loading duplicatable double overhead telephone lines worked on the Pupin system.*

1630. M. Rüping. *Method of preserving wood.*

May 5.

1631. P. W. Druitt & W. R. Gilpin. *Improvements in typographic machines.*

1632. L. V. S. Blacker. *Improved field telephone cable winder.*

1633. A. Guerineau. *A system of yoke for harnessing beasts of burden.*

1634. H. Westendorp. *Improvements in or relating to sharing apparatus.*

1635. H. A. Wickham. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for treating latex.*

May 6.

1636. A. A. Miller. *An improved construction of sheet iron for use more particularly for building purposes.*

May 7.

1637. E. Thompson. *Improvements in automatic telegraph transmitters.*

May 9.

1638. F. H. Schule, Ld. *An improved combined rice milling machine.*

1639. Mrs. M. Dench. *An improved token and tablet carrier.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India,* give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1290. L. Paturel & P. Lapertot. *Improvements in internal combustion gas turbines.*

1460. S. Fränkel. *An improved device for discharging liquid from bottles and the like.*

1537. O. P. B. Pearson. *Adjustable anti-creep sleeper.*

1538. G. L. Hart. *A treasure box lock.*

1561. Nobel's Explosives Co., Ld. *Improvements relating to gelatinised propellant explosives.*

1562. B. K. Bose. *Automatic door or window shutter catch.*

1565. C. B. Austin and V. F. R. von. Stralendorff. *Improved mouth gag for horses and other animals.*

1573. Heinze Electric Co. *Improvements in carburetters.*

1595. Wheeling Steel Casting Co. *Apparatus for making ingot molds.*

1604 E. Burke. *Improvements in paraffine candles and processes of manufacturing the same.*

1606. G. Grilhé. *Improvements in or relating to valveless pumps for producing a vacuum.*

1607. J. Bromet, F. Thorman and H. C. Wood. *An improved process and apparatus for drying sewage sludge and the like.*

1608. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Ld. *Improvements in or relating to mechanism for producing low quads or spaces in type casting machines.*

1609. E. S. Luard. *Improvements in or relating to vacuum brake apparatus.*

1613. C. Watson. *Improvements in automatic or like couplers for railway and like vehicles.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1301. Western Electric Co., Ld. *Improvements in telephone systems.*

1303. Western Electric Co., Ld. *Improvements in switching apparatus for interconnecting the lines of an automatic telephone system.*

1304. Western Electric Co., Ld. *Improvements in [switching] apparatus for interconnecting the lines of an automatic telephone system.*

1417. J. E. Aird. *An improved method of constructing roofs.*

1429. A. D. Molony. *Improvements in putties.*

1465. S. N. Dass. *Electrical device to automatically avert railway collisions and accidents of like nature.*

1494. K. Barkham. *Improved guard or buffer for trunk pistons and the like.*

1496. J. Green. *Improvements in talking machines or gramophones.*

1500. Société Anonyme la Washington. *Improvements in incandescent lamps for petroleum or other hydrocarbon.*

1505. H. M. Ashton. *Improved instrument for removing the hides or skins from carcases of cattle, sheep and other animals.*

1507. F. Heck and Mannesmannröhren-Werke. *Improvements in or relating to pipe joints.*

1509. Underwood Typewritter Co. *Improvements in typewriting machines.*

1517. F. Casablancas. *Improved mechanism for retaining rovings of textile fibres and delivering them to the drawing cylinders in spinning frames.*

1519. P. Magnus. *Improvements in pneumatic tyre covers.*

1523. W. H. Deakin. *Improvements in means for affixing roller guides and the like to their foundations.*

1528. H. E. Gresham. *Improvements relating to vacuum brake apparatus for railway and like vehicles.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1122. Bolton.
1339. Powell.
1374. Lotbiniere.
1381. British Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ld.
1387. Gramophone Co., Ld.
1396. Herbert.
1397. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld.
1398. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld.
1399. Muntz.
1400. Storey.
1401. Société Générale Des Nitrures.
1403. Barnfather.
1404. Barnfather.

PATENTS SEALED.

553. Larymore & Manuel.
626. Julius Pintsch Aktiengesellschaft.
1143. Perfect.
1211. Minerals Separation, Ld.
1249. Degenhardt.
1285. Vitrified Coal Co., Ld.
1315. Moore.
1316. Statax Engine Co., Ld.
1323. Bowles & Bowles.
1336. Cox.
1337. "Kristallit" Sporteis-Gesellschaft m. b. H.
1338. Rutter.
1349. Allix.
1363. Hill's Patent Motor Vacuum Road Cleanser, Ld.
1364. F. Revel Père & Fils.
1365. Simmen.
1366. Simmen.
1376. Irwin.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

19 of 1903. Creed & anr. (To 21 May 1915.)
53 of 1904. Gahagan. (To 20 May 1915.)
203 of 1905. Mooney & ors. (To 3 June 1915.)
561 of 1905. Actien Gesellschaft fur Mechanische Holzbearbeitung A. M. Luther. (To 25 July 1915.)
547 of 1906. Magnoid Co., Ld. (To 28 May 1915.)
464 of 1907. Harichand Mancharam & Son. (To 16 March 1915.)
484 of 1907. Finkler. (To 5 August 1915.)
174 of 1908. Stephens. (To 22 May 1915.)
458 of 1908. Harrison & ors. (To 8 June 1915.)
498 of 1908. Scherl. (To 12 June 1915.)
134 of 1910. White. (To 31 May 1915.)
182 of 1910. Humphrey. (To 23 May 1915.)
518 of 1910. Severin. (To 27 February 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1901.

178, (Rolfe).

1905.

314, (Mirza).

1906.

324, (Reid & Ramsay). 337, (Enrietti).

1908.

280, ("Z" Electric Lamp Manufacturing Co., Ld). 323, (Sanderson, Isaacson, Sanderson, Wardle, Firth & Charlesworth).

1909.

209, (Black Sand & Gold Recovery Co.). 387, (Schneider). 452, (Taylor). 567, (Forbes). 659, (W. R. Sykes Interlocking Signal Co., Ld. & Sykes). 660, (Tyer & Co., Ld.). 676, (Jenkins). 677, (Jenkins). 681, (Axle Lubricating Co.).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

April 4th to May 9th, 1914.

Class 13. Nos. 1437-1438. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. May 4.

Class 15. Nos. 1439-1441. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. May 4.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3.- *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed; but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual subscription with postage		3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	R 3	a copy.
(2)	" "	1903-04	"	" 3	"
(3)	" "	1904-05	"	" 3	"
(4)	" "	1908-09	"	" 3	"
(5)	" "	1909-10	"	" 3-8	"
(6)	" "	1910-11	"	" 3-8	"
(7)	" "	1911-12	"	" 2-8	"
(8)	" "	1912-13	"	" 2-8	"

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Interpretership and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit, and No. (8) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . . . Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . Government Observatory, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Jawala Prasad, II. . . . . . B. I. Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. Sita Ram Mahta. . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
5. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

CALCUTTA.

1 M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DACCA.

1. Abdul Ghani . . . . C/o Abdus Shakoor, Kotwal, The Black Watch, Camp Dacca.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depô, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . . Near the Police Post, Hussainganj, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. M.C. Saihgal . . . . . . 2nd Bn., King's Regiment, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1.	M. Muhammad Din	Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2.	M. Ghulam Jilani	R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1.	M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1.	M. Bodh Raj	Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2.	M. Ahmed Din	81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3.	M. Abdur Rahim	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4.	M. Abdul Karim	Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	M. Ghulam Rasul	Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fazl-i-Haq	Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

SUBATHU.

1.	M. Gulzar Lal	South Lancashire Regiment, Subathu.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

CALCUTTA.

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripukur 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CORONATION DURBAR AND OF THE VISIT OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS TO INDIA, 1911-12.

To meet the repeated demands of the public, the Government of India have decided to publish a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911.

This book will be compiled from the official records, and will contain lists of all persons taking part in the celebrations and ceremonies. There will also be numerous illustrations, portraits, maps, plans, etc.

It will be published in two editions, a popular one in a cloth binding at a cost not exceeding Rs. 7-8, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, which will contain a list of the subscribers, at a cost of about Rs. 250.

A translation of the popular edition will be made in Urdu and possibly in other languages also, if the demand is sufficient.

It is expected that the work will be ready for publication shortly ; names are still being registered for the various editions, and application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla,

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise, it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½-grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and *residual alkaloid* or *amorphous cinchona alkaloid* which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous alkaloid* are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These are sold strictly cash and in advance.* On *no account drugs are sent per V. P. Post.* These are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipur.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1912 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 „

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	R
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb., and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below.

[For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 annas; 1 lb. 6 annas; 2 lbs. 10 annas; 3 lbs. 12 annas; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 annas 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 annas 6.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

II B

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 9th May 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th May 1914.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										REMARKS.
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		TOTAL.	
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	1,93,77,330	26,55,77,220	28,49,54,550	9,46,62,939	1,15,52,798	...	9,15,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	33,80,15,683	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500
Cawnpore	...	3,16,63,655	3,16,63,655	3,34,40,316	55,18,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,89,58,396	(b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571
Lahore	...	4,40,73,505	4,40,73,505	2,31,90,100	1,29,28,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,61,18,120	
Bombay	2,16,03,380	11,50,49,160	13,66,52,540	1,19,47,370	14,11,05,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,30,52,565	
Karachi	...	1,90,77,610	1,90,77,610	23,07,885	21,00,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,08,305	
Madras	83,41,215	7,51,45,115	8,34,86,330	1,71,13,780	1,82,30,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,53,44,450	
Rangoon	...	5,88,65,365	5,88,65,365	3,74,25,391	76,57,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,50,82,621	
	4,93,21,925	60,94,51,630	65,87,73,555	22,00,87,781	19,93,92,413	...	9,15,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	65,09,80,140	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			78,18,415	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									25,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			65,09,55,140	TOTAL RESERVE R									65,09,55,140	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th May 1914.
The Silver held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 7th May 1914 to 6,00 lakhs in coined rupees.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH MAY 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	13	7	20	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT; Calcutta, the 13th May 1914.

H. J. WALLIS, CAPTAIN, I.A.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denominations.	Address in Bombay.	Description	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
244—1914	Shivji Khiveji Mota	Hindu	45, Clive Road, Pana Bunder	Lately a dealer in Cotton Waste and now unemployed.	15th	April	1914	16th	April	1914
245—1914	Hason Haji Mahomed Soomar Memon.	Mahomedan	Bhooj Molla	Lately a Petty Dealer in Oil, etc., and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
246—1914	Ebhrahim Essa Kazi	"	Tank Bunder	A Jobber in Edward Mills	"	"	"	"	"	"
247—1914	Sayued Abbas Sha	"	Nashit Lane	A Sub-Inspector (Health Department, Bombay Municipality).	"	"	"	"	"	"
248—1914	Charles Hawarden Smith	European	Grant's Building, Colaba	An Assistant at Messrs. C. Marcks & Co., Limited.	16th	"	"	"	"	"
249—1914	Maneckjee Pestonji Saratwalla	Parsi	Khetwady 12th Lane	Lately a Contractor for plying Bullock carts and Hack Victorias and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
250—1914	Mahomed Esmail Memon	Mahomedan	No. 133, Chakla Moholla	Trading in partnership with Jackeria Esmail Memon as Commission Agents in Bombay in the name of Haji Sidick Esmail and also at Kolapur in partnership with Mirasab Faridbhai in the name of Haji Sidick Esmail & Co.	"	"	"	"	"	"

251—1914	Louis Joseph Pereira	East Indian	Matharpakhady, Mazagon	Lately Guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company and now unemployed.	17th	„	„	17th	„	„
252—1914	Laloo Mahadoo *alias* Shivlingoo Telgoo, his wife Gangabai and Moolanna Laloo Telgoo.	Hindu	Apollo Hotel Stables	The 1st debtor a Coachman to Mr. Payne, the 2nd unemployed and the 3rd a Motor car cleaner to Dr. Mody.	„	„	„	„	„	„
253—1914	Sorabji Framjee Ghasmalla	Parsi	No. 135, Bazar gate	Lately grass overseer to the Military Grass Farm at Mhow and now unemployed.	20th	April	„	20th	April	„
254—1914	Narandas Gokuldas Thucker	Hindu	Gaiwady	Lately a petty dealer in grocery, etc., in partnership with Bai Rambba, wife of Liladhar Govindji (since deceased), under the name of Narendas Gordhandas and now a Mehta in the employ of Mohanlal Toolsidas.	„	„	„	„	„	„
255—1914	Harnamdas Bavriamal Khatri	„	No. 78, C. P. Tank Road	Lately a petty Building Contractor and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
256—1914	Fakira Ooka Kori	„	Khetwady 14th Lane	Lately a Toddy Drawer in partnership with Dewla Lalia, Wadia Goman and Bhika Moorar in the name of Dowla Lalia & Co. and now a groom in the service of Morarji Dayaram.	„	„	„	21st	„	„
257—1914	Amiroodin Goolamally Dawoodi	Mahomedan	Shaik Memon Street	A Painter	21st	„	„	„	„	„
258—1914	Arthur Avey	European	Lower Parel	Engine Driver in the G. I. P. Railway	„	„	„	„	„	„
259—1914	Shanker Krishnaji Khandale and Baboolnath Krishnaji Khandale.	Hindu	Tak Bunder	1st debtor, a Blacksmith and the 2nd a Turner.	23rd	„	„	23rd	„	„
260—1914	Apasaheb Krishnaraso Nadkerni	„	Dadar, in the Chawl of Kashinath Dhooroo.	Lately a petty Dealer in cloth and stationery and now a clerk to Messrs. Bhamoo Kashinath.	„	„	„	„	„	„

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions. Day.	Month.	Year.	Date of the adjudication. Day.	Month.	Year.
261—1914	Mahomed Said Haji Abdul Khalik Avazi.	Mahomedan	Crawford Market, Sittaram Building.	Lately trading in partnership with Mahomed Akil Haji, Abdul Khalik Avazi as dealers in cloth, grain, etc., and Commission Agents in the name of Mahomed Akil Haji Abdul Khalik Avazi and now unemployed.	24th	April	1914	24th	April	1914
262—1914	Ramji Gopal Bhatker	Hindu	Fanashwadi, in the Chawl of Sorabji Nusserwanji.	Lately a servant in the employ of Nusserwanji Ruttonji and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
263—1914	Shanker Bachoba Sadker	"	No. 4 Moogbhat	A Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Jayakar & Co. Engineers.	"	"	"	"	"	"
264—1914	Ismail Haji Ahmed Memon	Mahomedan	Moorgi Moholla (Haji Aboo's House).	Formerly a petty dealer in coal and lately a servant in the employ of Ahmed Abdul Latif and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
265—1914	Ezekiel Isaac Reuben	Jewish	Mazagon (The Palmhouse)	Lately a Commercial Traveller and now unemployed.	"	"	"	27th	"	"
266—1914	Tribhowan Kika Kunsari	Hindu	Sonapur Lane	Coppersmith in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company.	27th	"	"	"	"	"
267—1914	Pirmahomed Allarakhia Khoja	Mahomedan	Chukla Nanah Buildings	Lately a Manager in the service of P. A. Alladin & Co. and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
268—1914	Lakkharam Toolsaji *alias* Toolseeram Pansari.	Hindu	Colaba	A Labourer	28th	"	"	28th	"	"
269—1914	Bhooder Bamal Lohar and Mansing Bamal Lohar.	"	3rd Koombharwala Lane	Lately doing business in partnership as Blacksmiths, and now the 1st debtor unemployed, and the 2nd a Blacksmith in the employ of Madhowji Pitamber.	"	"	"	"	"	"

270—1914	Ramrao Bhugwantrao Talpade	„	Sadashive Lane	Lately a Clerk in the Government Central Press and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
271—1914	Jivrajally Mahomed Master Khoja	Mahomedan	No. 139, Jail Road	Lately trading in partnership with the late Mahomed Hossein Alli Mahomed as dealers in Hosiery and Cutlery in the name of Mahomedally Mahomed and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
272—1914	Marooti Babaji Gaikwad	Hindu	Parel	Assistant Jobber in the Mohan Mills, Ltd.	29th	„	„	29th	„	„
273—1914	Krishna Dhondoo Kalooka	„	Jakeriya Bunder	A Cart Driver	„	„	„	30th	„	„

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' Petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

H. H. WADIA,
for Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT;
Fort, Bombay, this 1st day of May 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 277 OF 1914.

Bombay, the 5th May 1914.

Re Latib Mitha, Gani Mitha, Hasan Mitha, Aba Mitha, Saliman Mitha and Mitha Jinda Memon, inhabitants of Bombay, lately trading at Khalasi Chakla, without the Fort of Bombay and at other places in and out of India, under the names and styles of Latib Mitha and Abdul Latib Mitha, adjudged Insolvents.

Whereas the abovenamed Latib Mitha, Gani Mitha, Hasan Mitha, Aba Mitha, Saliman Mitha and Mitha Jinda have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

No. 278 OF 1914.

Bombay, the 5th May 1914.

Re Ibrahim Allimahomed Memon, inhabitant of Bombay, lately trading at Khalasi Chakla, without the the Fort of Bombay and at other places in and out of India, under the name and style of Ibrahim Allimahomed, an adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas the abovenamed Ibrahim Allimahomed has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

No. 284 OF 1914.

Bombay, the 6th May 1914.

Re G. S. Mukadam, an adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas the abovenamed G. S. Mukadam has been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

H. H. WADIA,
for Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 53 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 9th April 1914.

In the matter of Jadunath, Fitter, Bombay Burma Trading Company, Ltd., Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Jadunath, Fitter, Bombay Burma Trading Company, Ltd., residing at Angyi, Rangoon, on the 8th day of April 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Jadunath.

CASE No. 54 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 9th April 1914.

In the matter of Bernard Benjamin Nasse, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Bernard Benjamin Nasse, Telegraphist in the Telegraph Office, residing at No. 9, Brooking Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of April 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Bernard Benjamin Nasse.

CASE No. 55 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 9th April 1914.

In the matter of Mahomed Sultan, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahomed Sultan, son of A. M. Sawdagar, Clerk, residing at Botataung, Rangoon, on the 9th day of April 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahomed Sultan.

CASE No. 158 of 1913.

Rangoon, the 7th May 1914.

In the matter of Vasama Chetty Venkeya, Cooly Maistry, of No. 15, 38th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Vasama Chetty Venkeya an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of May 1914.

CASE No. 1 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 7th May 1914.

In the matter of Syed Mahaboosha, Fruit Merchant, No. 33, Fruit Bazar, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Syed Mahaboosha an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 6th day of May 1914.

CASE No. 4 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 7th May 1914.

In the matter of Ismail Ebrahim Mucktoom, son of Ebrahim, residing at No. 22, 27th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Ismail Ebrahim Mucktoom an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of May 1914.

CASE No. 11 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 7th May 1914.

In the matter of Maung San Win, of No. 40, Stevenson Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung San Win an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of May 1914.

CASE No. 56 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th May 1914.

In the matter of H. A. Hope, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Hector Aloysius Hope, of No. 53, Landsdowne Street, Botataung, Rangoon, on the 9th day of April 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Hector Aloysius Hope.

CASE No. 58 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th May 1914.

In the matter of L. D. Sangani, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Liladhar Dayabhoy Sangani, Trader, of No. 260, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Liladhar Dayabhoy Sangani.

CASE No. 59 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th May 1914.

In the matter of O. V. A. Hussain Naina, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ona Vana Ana Hussain Naina, Trader of No. 51, 30th Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ona Vana Ana Hussain Naina.

CASE No. 60 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th May 1914.

In the matter of A. Marriah, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by A. Marriah of No. 66, 3rd Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said A. Marriah.

CASE No. 61 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th May 1914.

In the matter of Abdulla Moosa, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdulla Moosa, Broker of No. 17, 16th Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdulla Moosa.

CASE No. 63 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th May 1914.

In the matter of Maung Po Thaung, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Thaung, Broker of No. 23, Creek Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Thaung.

CASE No. 65 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 7th May 1914.

In the matter of Mookoo Ragaviah, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mookoo Ragaviah, son of Mookoo Venkatasawmy of No. 123 Lugyi Street, Ahlone, Rangoon, on the 5th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mookoo Ragaviah.

CASE No. 66 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 7th May 1914.

In the matter of Mookoo Ramasawmy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mookoo Ramasawmy, son of Mookoo Ragaviah of No. 123, Lugyi Street, Ahlon, Rangoon, on the 5th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mookoo Ramasawmy.

CASE No. 67 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 7th May 1914.

In the matter of Maung Po Kun, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Kun, Trader, residing at No. 29, Suratee Bazar Road, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 6th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Kun.

J. HORMASJI,

Registrar,

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 26 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 7th May 1914.

In the matter of insolvency of Mohd. Ismail, son of Mohd. Faizali of Delhi Bazar Sita Ram, Debtor.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mohd. Ismail to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 2nd June 1914.

SUIT No. 27 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 6th May 1914.

In the matter of insolvency of Kulal, son of Ghamman of Delhi Ajmeri Darwaza, Debtor.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Kulal to be adjudicated an insolvent, has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 25th May 1914.

SUIT No. 28 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 7th May 1914.

In the matter of insolvency of Mohomad Yusuf, son of Khuda Bux of Delhi Darya Ganj, Debtor.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mohammad Yusuf to be adjudicated an insolvent, has been admitted in this Court, and will be heard on 1st June 1914.

SUIT No. 29 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 5th May 1914.

In the matter of insolvency 1, Attar Sen, son of Dharam Das, 2, Dharam Das, son of Chhajjoo Mal of Delhi Pahar Ganj, Debtor.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Attar Sen and Dharam Das to be adjudicated insolvents has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 1st June 1914.

SUIT No. 30 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 12th May 1914.

In the matter of insolvency of Dina Nath, son of Piyare Lal of Delhi Kanari Bazar Debtor.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Dina Nath to be adjudicated an insolvent, has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 13th June 1914.

SUIT No. 31 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 11th May 1914.

In the matter of insolvency of Lala Ram, son of Girdhari Lal, caste Mali, of Ishwara, Delhi, Debtor.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Lala Ram to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 10th June 1914.

SUIT No. 32 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 11th May 1914.

In the matter of insolvency of Ramgopal, son of Tirkha Ram, caste Chhatri, of Delhi, Mohalla Pipal Mahadeo, Debtor.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Ram Gopal to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 10th June 1914.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETION No. 13 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 24th day of April 1914.

In the matter of Nazir Husein son of Mohamad Husein and Mussammat Bismilla Khanam, widow of Mohamad Huse in of Delhi, Debtors.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 18th February 1914, on behalf of the debtors named above and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtors are hereby adjudged insolvents.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 13 OF 1914.

The 12th May 1914.

In the matter of Nazir Husein, son of Mahomad Husein and Mussamat Bismilla, Khanam wife of Mahomad Husein of Delhi, Debtors.

Whereas Nazir Husein and Bismilla Khanam were adjudicated insolvents by order of this Court, dated 24th April 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvents and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvents and Ram Kishan Das, Clerk of this Court, is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvents.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 16 OF 1914.

The 12th May 1914.

In the matter of Johri Mal, son of Hardeo Sahai, Mahajan of Ghoga Tahsil, Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Johri Mal was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 23rd April 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent, and Ram Kishan Das, Clerk of this Court, is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 19 OF 1914.

The 6th May 1914.

In the matter of Lachhman Das and Ram Kishore, sons of Sri Ram, caste Khatri, of Kuncha Ghasi Ram, pro. of Banarsi Das Sri Ram of Delhi, Debtors.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 15th March 1914, on behalf of Balkishan Das, etc., creditors, and on reading the said petition and hearing the debtors, it is ordered that the said debtors are hereby adjudged insolvents.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 19 OF 1914.

Dated the 11th May 1914.

In the matter of Lachhman Das and Ram Kishore, sons of Sri Ram, caste Khatri of Delhi, pro. of Banarsi Das Sri Ram, debtors.

Whereas Lachhman Das and Ram Kishore were adjudicated insolvents by order of this Court, dated 6th May 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvents is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvents, and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvents, and the Registrar of this Court is hereby constituted Receiver of the property of the said insolvents.

FORM NO. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 20 OF 1914.

The 23rd April 1914.

In the matter of Johri Mal, son of Hardeo Sahai, Mahajan of Mzh. Ghoga Tahsil, Delhi, debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 26th March 1914, on behalf of the debtor himself and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 25 OF 1914.

Dated the 7th May 1914.

In the matter of Shams Uddin, son of Qasam Khan, caste Sheikh, of Delhi, debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 31st March 1914, on behalf of the debtor named above and on reading the said petition and in the absence of the creditor, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 25 OF 1914.

Dated the 11th May 1914.

In the matter of Shams Uddin, son of Qasam Khan of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Shams Uddin was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 7th May 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against the insolvent, and Ram Kishan Das, Clerk of this Court, is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th May 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 98,62,956 A. 7 P. 7; Public Deposits at Branches 1,64,71,794 6 8	2,63,34,750	14	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	19,08,38,524	9	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.	14,11,412	2	5
Sundries	24,70,614	5	2
RUPEES	26,01,55,301	15	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,89,07,605	0	0
Other authorized Investments	99,32,348	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,40,06,567	13	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,44,12,604	8	2
Bills discounted and purchased	2,73,96,652	4	8
Balances with other Banks	18,11,839	9	1
Bullion	......		
Dead Stock	24,62,092	15	4
Stamps	14,974	15	8
Sundries	3,80,718	11	3
	15,93,25,403	14	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs. *5,68,14,101 A. 7 P. 11; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †4,40,15,796 9 5	10,08,29,898	1	4
RUPEES	26,01,55,301	15	4

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs.; value Rs.	3,62,160	0	0
† Do. do. do. „	13,74,090	0	0
Rs.	17,36,250	0	0

By order of the Directors,
L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 14th May 1914.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 45·61.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 6th May 1914.

No. 1227-*B.I.*-14-14.—With reference to Notification No. 109—C-Poll.—370—VII, dated 3rd February 1913, Mr. R. E. Coupland is on return from leave posted to Ajmer as Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

By order,
L. M. KAYE,
Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 7th May 1914.

No. 695.—Mr. Lalji Srivastave, M.Sc., whose appointment as Professor of Physics in the Government College, Ajmer, on Rs. 150—10—200 per mensem on probation for one year was notified in this Office Notification No. 984-131, dated the 14th July 1913, is hereby confirmed in the appointment.

By order,
R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 4th May 1914.

No. 1525.—The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed tests in the Balochi language by the Higher Standard at an Examination held at Quetta on the 27th and 28th April 1914:—

1. Captain W. L. Mead, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta. Passed with credit.
2. Captain L. A. M. Jones, Supply and Transport Corps.
3. Lieutenant F. H. Kisch, R.E.
4. Captain A. M. Mills, 18th Lancers.
5. Captain W. G. Hutchinson, Second Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.
6. Assistant Surgeon A. C. Vardon, I.S.M.D.
7. Lieutenant P. Gaisford, 31st Panjabis.
8. Staff Sergeant A. T. Senior, I. O. Department.
9. Assistant Surgeon J. R. Cartner, I.S.M.D.
10. Captain A. J. Rennison, Supply and Transport Corps.
11. Lieutenant A. Jarrett, R. G. A.
12. Lieutenant C. J. S. LeCornu, 58th Rifles.
13. Lieutenant E. Wilson, 2nd Bn. R. I. F.
14. Lieutenant H. T. Stebbing, R. G. A.
15. Assistant Surgeon J. G. Pereira, I.S.M.D.

The 9th May 1914.

No. 1584.—The undermentioned candidate is declared to have passed the prescribed test in the Brahui language at an Examination held at Quetta on the 4th May 1914:—

Major G. J. G. Young, I.M.S.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 7th May 1914.

No. 3104-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 2nd May 1914 is published for information:—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	69	63	132	115	102	217	...	...	...	153	2	43	..	19	9	43	34	77	38·5	50·9
	Notified Area.	3,678	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·6
	Total .	...	69	63	132	117	103	220	...	...	...	156	2	43	...	19	9	43	34	77	...	...

The 9th May 1914.

No. 3155-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half-month ending 30th April 1914 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
			Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	48	65	...	...	...	44	...	15	...	...	6	3	5	8	13
Nangloi	37	41	...	6	...	20	...	9	.	...	6	5	12	6	18
Najafgarh	64	62	...		...	34	1	20	...	...	7	5	10	10	20
Subzimundi	3	6	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...
Mohrauli	66	50		...	...	28	..	19	...	..	3	1	8	7	15
Raisena	21	28	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
Total of the District	239	247	...	7	...	152	1	63	...	...	24	14	37	37	74

No. 3167-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the head-quarters of the Province of Delhi are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the head-quarters of the Province of Delhi during the fortnight ending 30th April 1914.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees. Rs.	A.	P.
Rice, unhusked	3	5	0
„ husked	6	11	0
Wheat, white	3	14	0
Barley	3	1	3
Oats		...	
Jowar	3	13	0
Bajra	4	0	0
Maize	3	1	0
Gram	3	5	0
Arhar Dál	4	12	0
Linseed	8	0	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	6	8	0
Poppyseed		...	
Til (Jinjili seed)	9	0	0
Sugar (raw), Gur	4	8	0
Cotton (cleaned)	17	0	0
Cotton seed	2	10	0
Ghi	51	0	0
Flour (wheat)	4	6	0
Tobacco leaf (dry)	7	12	0
Turmeric (unground)	9	0	0
Salt, Sambhar	1	12	0
Raw hides (cow)	35	0	0
Bran	2	5	0
Grass (dry)	1	2	3
Bhusa, white	1	8	0
Jowar stalks (dry)	2	0	0
Kerosine oil (per tin, Victoria brand)	3	2	9
Bengal coal	0	10	0
Plough bullocks, per pair	150	0	0
Sheep, per score	80	0	0
Bejhar	3	1	3

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the head-quarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 30th April 1914.

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.
Wheat (white)	9	12
Barley	12	8
Rice { Best sort	3	0
Rice { Common sort	5	12
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	10	0
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	9	8
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	11	8
Maize	12	8
Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál)	8	0
Firewood	60	0
Salt { Wholesale	23	0
Salt { Retail	22	0
Gur	8	8
Bengal Coal	53	0
Cotton (unginned)	5	12
Bejhar	12	8

Dated Delhi, the 11th of May 1914.

No. 3184-*C. & I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Punjab Excise Act (I of 1914), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare with respect to the whole of the Province of Delhi, that the maximum quantities of the exciseable articles specified below which, for the purposes of the said Act may be sold by retail, shall be as follows :—

(1) Foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor, two imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles.

(2) Country spirit, one seer ;

(3) Country fermented liquor, four seers ;

(4) Bhang, or any preparation or admixture thereof, one seer ;

(5) Ganja or Charas, or any preparation or admixture thereof, five tolas.

Any sale of larger quantities shall be deemed to be sale by wholesale.

Dated Delhi, the 12th of May 1914.

No. 3202-*C. & I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58, sub-section (2), clause (*d*), of the Excise Act, 1914, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to substitute the following for rule 23 of the rules published with his Notification No. 103 (C. & I.), dated 7th January 1914.

C.—Transport from a place within Delhi Province to a Native State.

23. No person shall transport or cause to be transported from a place within Delhi Province to a Native State any such drugs, unless the consignment is covered by a pass issued by such Political Officer of the State as has been authorised by the Local Government under Government of India Notification No. 720—79, dated 4th February 1911, to grant permits for the importation of cocaine.

No. 3236-*Home.*—In exericise of the powers conferred by Section 3 and Schedule B of the Delhi Laws Act (Act XIII of 1912), and under the provisions of Section 9 sub-section 3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. M. Harrison, I.C.S., an Additional Sessions Judge within the Delhi Sessions Division.

Dated Delhi, the 13th of May 1914.

No. 3241-*Education.*—The Reverend T. H. Dixon, Chaplain of Delhi, has been granted combined leave for six months with effect from the forenoon of the 8th May 1914.

No. 3242-*Education.*—The Reverend H. C. Carden, M.A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, assumed charge of the duties of the Chaplain of Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th May 1914, relieving the Reverend T. H. Dixon, granted leave.

No. 3271-*Home.*—Under the provisions of Section 6 of Act XV of 1872, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to license the Reverend J. W. Lall, of the Baptist Mission, Delhi, to solemnize marriages within the Province of Delhi.

No. 3273-*Home*.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of Act VI of 1886, the Birth, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the Reverend J. W. Lall, of the Baptist Mission, Delhi, a Registrar of Births and Deaths within the Province of Delhi.

ERRATUM.

In Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 2201, dated 31st March 1914, *for* the words " with effect from 13th April 1914 " *read* " with effect from 12th April 1914."

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 13th May 1914.

LEAVE.

No. 837-*E*.—Mr. J. S. Pitkeathly, C.V.O., Electrical Engineer, Delhi Province, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months, or six months in all, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th June 1914, or such subsequent date as he is relieved of his duties.

H. T. KEELING,

Secretary, Public Works Department.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on or about the 16th December 1913 treasure containing of gold and silver jewels and cash as detailed below valued at Rs. 5,311-15-0 was found by Alavali Venkatasubbaiya while digging the dwelling house occupied by his aunt Chenchu Nagamma at Chiyyapad, Proddatur Taluk, Cuddapah District.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddapah at his office at Cuddapah on 26th October 1914 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

LIST OF PROPERTY FOUND.

JEWELS.

		Rs.	A.	P.
(1)	One silver vadhvanam in 2 pieces	32	2	0
(2)	Two pairs silver bangles	67	4	0
(3)	One pair silver golusulu	24	15	0
(4)	One gold vadhyanam	19	8	0
(5)	One pair gold sandibondalu	31	0	0
(6)	One gold ear-ring	0	8	4
(7)	One gold zone	1	3	2
		176	8	6

CASH.

(8)	One bag containing	2,177	4	0
(9)	Ditto	800	0	0
(10)	Ditto	600	0	0
(11)	Ditto	400	0	0
		3,977	4	0

E. A. DAVIS,

Ag. Collector.

CUDDAPAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

Dated the 27th April 1914.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 27th day of February 1914, certan Treasure of the marginally noted description was found hidden in a wall of the house of one Rakhmabai wife of Pandurang Ganesh Sant at Akola, Taluka Akola, District Ahmednagar.

590 (five hundred and ninety) silver coins, having on one side "Mahamadsha Badsha Sultan Alamsha" and a seal on the other, valued at Rs. 450 approximately.

All persons claiming the said Treasure or any portion thereof are required to appear either in person or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Akola on the 7th day of September 1914 and to assert their claims, if any, to the said treasure, so that the matter may be inquired into and determined by the said Mamlatdar in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

CAMP HARISCHANDRAGAD;
4th May 1914.

P. J. MEAD,
Collector of Ahmednagar.

NOTICE.

One case containing 15 Insulators, received Ex. R.I.M.S. " Dufferin " from Calcutta on 3rd January 1914, is lying unclaimed in the Supply and Transport Wharf Godown, Strand Road, Rangoon.

The owner may take delivery of the package on presenting the proper vouchers, etc., to the Warrant Officer in charge Shipping Section, Strand Road, Rangoon.

W. BURLTON, Lt.-Colonel,
Assistant Director of S. and T., Burma Division.

MAYMYO;
6th May 1914.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Lahore, the 11th May 1914.

No. 33.—Mr. L. T. G. Mansell, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class III, Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted under Articles 233, 246 260 and 311 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations combined leave for 6 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 19 days and furlough on medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th May 1914 or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dehra Dun, the 5th May 1914.

No. 133.—Mr. E. C. J. Bond, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under the provisions of Art. 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st June 1914.

The 6th May 1914.

No. 134.—Mr. Jiya Lal, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 2 months under the provisions of Art. 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th May or subsequent date.

G. P. LENOX-CONYNGHAM, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th May 1914.

No. 718.—Mr. H. C. Stotesbury, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted an extension of furlough for 6 months in continuation of the combined leave granted in this office notification No. 691, dated 20th October 1913, under Articles 233 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations.

S. BURRARD, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India

SURVEY OF INDIA—EASTERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Shillong, the 8th May 1914.

No. 5.—Mr. Amar Krishna Mitra, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 9 days in continuation of the privilege leave for 2 months sanctioned in this office Notification No. 2, dated 23rd March 1914.

C. L. ROBERTSON, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Superintendent, Eastern Circle.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th May 1914.

No. 54.—The leave granted to Assistant Surgeon A. A. McCurtis, I.S.M.D., in this office notification No. 47, dated the 22nd April 1914, is extended by 30 days.

The 6th May 1914.

No. 55.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon M. J. X. Dolphin, I.S.M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Engineer-in-Chief, Lower Ganges Bridge, with effect from the 1st April 1914.

The 7th May 1914.

No. 56.—No. 1375 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ramanjulu Naidu, I.S.M.D., Madras, and No. 1188 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ishar Das, I.S.M.D., Bengal, are transferred permanently to the Civil Medical Department, Burma, under the terms of Home Department letter No. 573-Medical, dated the 6th August 1913, with effect from the 1st May 1914.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgn.-Genl.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th May 1914.

No. 353-G.—The following officiating promotions, appointments and reversions of Deputy Examiners of the Military Accounts Department are made with effect from the dates specified :—

I. *From the 27th November 1913, vice Mr. A. E. O'Hara, officiating Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, promoted Deputy Examiner, 1st grade (temporary and supernumerary).*

Mr. H. E. W. O'Brian, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, but to continue on deputation.

II. *From the 27th November 1913, vice Mr. H. E. W. O'Brian on deputation.*

Mr. T. W. Rice, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 1st grade.

III. *From the 14th December 1913, vice Mr. H. E. W. O'Brian, officiating Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, promoted Deputy Examiner, 1st grade (Temporary and Supernumerary).*

Mr. E. deSouza, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 1st grade.

IV. *From the 22nd December 1913, vice Mr. E. Sterling, officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, promoted Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary.*

Mr. C. Gonsalves to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

V. *From the 2nd January 1914, vice Mr. T. W. Rice, officiating Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, granted privilege leave.*

Mr. W. S. W. Shepherd, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 1st grade.

VI. *From the 2nd January 1914, vice Mr. W. S. W. Shepherd, officiating Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, absent on privilege leave.*

Mr. H. D. Gracias, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 1st grade.

VII. *From the 2nd February 1914, consequent on the return of Messrs. T. W. Rice and W. S. W. Shepherd from privilege leave.*

Messrs. W. S. W. Shepherd and H. D. Gracias, officiating Deputy Examiners, 1st grade, to revert to their own grade.

VIII. *From the 31st March 1914, the date Mr. C. Rozier was relieved of his duties as officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.*

Mr. C. Rozier, officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to revert to his own grade.

The 9th May 1914.

No. 357-G.—The following temporary appointments of Deputy Examiners, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, are made with effect from the dates specified :—

From the 21st April 1914.

Mr. V. R. Kalyanasundram, officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to be temporary Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

From the 22nd April 1911.

Rai Sahib Satyendra Nath Aditya, Superintendent, to be temporary Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

The 12th May 1914.

No. 389-G.—The following officiating appointments of Deputy Examiners, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, are made with effect from the dates specified :—

I. *From the 1st April 1914 in the arrangements made for the performance of the duties of the Junior Controller of Military Supply Accounts.*

Mr. N. deRozario, B. A., Superintendent, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

II. *From the 1st April 1914, vice Mr. A. Pereyra, B. A., Officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, promoted Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade (temporary and supernumerary).*

Mr. W. J. Allen, Superintendent, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

III. *From the 21st April 1914, vice Mr. V. R. Kalyanasundram, officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, appointed Temporary Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.*

Babu Moti Lal Ghose, officiating Superintendent, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

No. 390-G.—The following reversions and officiating appointments of Deputy Examiners, Military Accounts Department, are made, with effect from the dates specified :—

I. *From the 1st April 1914, the date from which Mr. H. E. W. O'Brian, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade (temporary and supernumerary), was posted to the staff of the Military Deputy Auditor General, Southern Army.*

Mr. E. Desouza, officiating Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, to revert to Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

II. *From the 1st April 1914, vice Mr. E. D. Ewing, officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, promoted Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade (temporary and supernumerary).*

Mr. W. A. Sarkies to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

III. *From the 3rd April 1914, the date on which Mr. T. G. Smith, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, rejoined from combined leave.*

Mr. T. W. Rice, officiating Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, to revert to Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

Mr. W. A. Sarkies, officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to revert to his own grade.

IV. *From the 18th April 1914, in the arrangements vice Mr. C. St. C. Cameron, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, absent on combined leave.*

Mr. Mordecai Joseph to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

V. *From the 27th April 1914, the date of Major H. G. W. Chandler's departure on combined leave.*

Mr. W. H. Johnson to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant General.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th May 1914.

No. 294s-*Ap*.—Mr. C. W. Taylor, Inspector of post offices, Darjeeling Sub-Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 9th April 1914, and until further orders.

The 8th May 1914.

No. 307s-*Ap*.—Babu Dina Nath Gossain, clerk, office of the Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 2nd May 1914, and until further orders.

No. 311s-*Ap*.—Mr. W. G. O'Sullivan, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month with effect from the 2nd May 1914.

No. 315s-*Ap*.—Mr. D. M. Kalapesi, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 4th May 1914 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. S. Jasawala, clerk, Bombay General Post Office, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. D. M. Kalapesi or until further orders.

The 11th May 1914.

No. 354s-*Ap*.—The following appointments are made with effect from the date noted against each :—

Babu Akshaya Bhusan Ganguly, Postmaster, Mymensingh, pay Rs. 300—400, to be Postmaster, Dacca, pay Rs. 400—500, from the 25th April 1914.

Mr. E. R. Kellner, Manager, Dead Letter Office, Dacca, pay Rs. 200—300, to be Postmaster, Chittagong, pay Rs. 300—400, from the 1st May 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
Telegraph Engineering.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th May 1914.

No. 299s-*E*.—Mr. M. E. Nigel Jones, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough out of India for six months with effect from the 23rd April 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, No. 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.
Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Limited, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, Mr. Karl Hiersemann } Leipzig.
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin W. N., Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India), Limited, Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75-1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Combridge & Co., Madras.
Messrs. P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-I-Am Press, Lahore and Calcutta.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Lahore, Punjab.
Babu S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.
Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
Mr. T. K. Seetharam Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract, Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road, Allahabad.*
Messrs. D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.*
Mr. Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra Allahabad.*
Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.*

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. II of 1913, dated 31st December 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Taked, 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Act I of 1914. Civil Procedure Code Amendment. In Urdu and Hindi. Pies 3 (1*a.*) each.
Act II of 1914. Destructive Insects and Pests. Urdu. Pies 3 (1*a.*)
Act V of 1914. Negotiable Instruments Amendment. Urdu. Pies 3 (1*a.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments Government of India, No. 27, Corrected to 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. or 1*s.* (3*a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Archæological Survey of India Annual Report 1911-12. Part I. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1-8 or 2*s.* 3*d.* (4*a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, Corrected to 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a*)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th January 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (2*a*.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

The Bengal Treasury Manual, 3rd Edition, 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (5*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Return Statements of Accounts and Abstracts of Actuarial Reports in respect of Life Assurance Companies doing business in British India. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 3-4 or 4*s*. 11*d*. (8*a*.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of February 1914. No. 11 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and six months ending September 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912. No. 2 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of March 1914. No. 12 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the ten months, April 1913 to January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for April 1913: Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3*s*. 6*d*. (6*a*.)

Sword Instruction, Mountain Artillery, 1914. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. 1 of 1913, dated 30th June 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. VI (Index of Cases) Edition 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 6 or 9*s*. (10*a*.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1912. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India by B. D. Bose, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. Royal 8vo. Cloth Rs. 3 or 4*s*. 6*d* (4*a*)

Table showing the Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1913. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Classification and Uses of Finger Prints (Fourth Edition) by Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2 or 2*s*. (3*a*)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, October to December 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a* or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments Government of India, No. 26, corrected to 1st October 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 11*a*. or 1*s*. (3*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Scientific Memoirs New Series, No. 60. Studies on the Mouth Parts and Sucking Apparatus of the Blood Sucking Diptera, No. 4. The Comparative Anatomy of the Proboscis in the Blood Sucking Muscidæ. Super Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 1-2 or 1*s*. 9*d*. (5*a*.)

Indian Educational Policy, 1913. (Being a Resolution issued by the Governor General in Council on the 21st February 1913. Demy 8vo. Cloth. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (2*a*.)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part I, Report by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 5 or 7*s*. 6*d*. (9*a*.)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part II, Tables by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4 or 6*s*. (9*a*.)

Progress of Education in India, 1907—1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. I, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap Board. Rs. 4 or 6*s*. (10*a*.)

Progress of Education in India, 1907–1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. II, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3*s*. (8*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Indian Forest Records, Vol. V, Part III, Report on the investigation of Savannah Grasses as Material for production of Paper Pulp. By W. Raitt, F.C.S. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (2*a*.)

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in India and Burma on 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (4*a*.)

The Indian Forest Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, Economy Series.—On the Economic Value of Shorea Robusta (Sal) by R. S. Pearson, F.L.S. Super-Royal 4to. Board. Re. 1-12 or 3*s*. (5*a*.)

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, corrected to 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Proceedings of the Seventh Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies with Appendix. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d* (4*a*.)

Note on Turpentines of Pinus Khasya, P. Merkusi and P. excelsa. Forest Bulletin No. 24, 1913, by Puran Singh, F.C.S. Super-Royal. Paper cover. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.)

Note on the Preparation of Indian Forest Flora and Descriptive Lists, Forest Bulletin No. 23 1913, by R. S. Hole, Esq. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a* or 5*d*. (2*a*.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re 1-4 or 2*s*. (2*a*.)

Annual Return of Statistics relating to Forest Administration in British India, 1911-12. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. 6*p*. or 9*d*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Manual of Drawing and Surveying (designed especially for the use of Students of the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh), by F. A. Brining and D. N. Avasia. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3-12 or 5*s*. 9*d*. (5*a*)

Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun. Calender. February 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12*a*. or 1*s*. 3*d*. (2*a*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Notes on Aerial Ropeways, by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E. September 1912, Punjab P. W. D. Paper No. 67. Foolscap. Limp. Re. 1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Annual Report of Architectural Work in India for the year 1912-13. (P. W. D.) Technical Paper No. 28.) Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (4*a*)

Notes on Grain Elevators (by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E., Executive Engineer) January 1914. (Punjab P. W. D. Paper No. 68. 13 pages, 7 plates.) Foolscap. Limp Re. 1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly List of the Foreign Department No. 28, corrected up to the 1st October 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 or 3*s*. 9*d*. (4*a*.)

Report on the Working of the Dispensaries, Jail, Hospitals, on Vaccination and on the Vital Statistics in the Central India Agency for 1912. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (3*a*.)

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3*s*. (4*a*.)

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4-4 or 6*s*. 5*d*. (5*a*.)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

The Quarterly List of the Foreign and Political Department, No. 29, corrected up to the 1st January 1914. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 or 3*s*. 9*d*. (4*a*.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th August and 25th September 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th November 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (2*a*.)

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India Receipts and Disbursements of Home and India Accounts from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1912. Published 1914. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1912. Foolscap. Board. Re 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Resolution No. 7552-7581—121, dated the 15th September 1913.—Rules for the grant by Local Governments of Licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases in British India. Foolscap. Stitched. 1s. (1a.)

Report on the Operations of the Currency Department, the Movement of Funds and on the Resource Operations of the Government of India, for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 6d. (2a.)

Annual Report on the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of July 1912. No. 4 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of September and October 1913. Nos. 6 and 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Statistics on Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in September 1913. No. 6 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Statistics of British India, Part IVa, Finance and Revenue (Sixth issue) for 1911-12 and preceding years. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population, etc. (Sixth issue), for 1911-12. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the Month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in October 1913 and in the Seven months April to October 1913, compared with the corresponding period of 1911 and 1912. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Variations in Indian Price Levels from 1861 to 1912 expressed in Index numbers. Foolscap. Board. 12a or 1s. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Tariff Schedules for 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 6a. or 7d. (1a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by rail and river in India in the quarter ending June 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912, No. 1 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12, Vol. I, 28th issue. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (9a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of October 1913. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. (2a.)

Prices and Wages in India, 30th issue, 1913. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (9a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the Month of December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of British India for 1911-12 and preceding years. Part IV (b), Finance and Revenue, Sixth issue. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the eight months April to November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12. Vol. II—Native States. Twenty-eighth issue, 1914. Foolscap, Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1912-13 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-12 or 2s. 9d. (4a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the nine months April to December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1913-14, Vols. I and II. Foolscap Board. Rs. 3. or 4s. 6d. (15a.) each.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for October 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, in Urdu, Parts I to III. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 14a. or 1s. 3d. (2.)

Training Manual Signalling, 1907. (Jismen May 1911 tak Tamam Tarmimen Shamil hain. Hindustan ke Khas Zamini Samet). Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 1d. (2a.)

Telegraph Manual (War) (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

List of Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden, as existing on the 30th June 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Hand Book for 6·3 inch R. M. L. Howitzer for movable Armament and Armament of Works, 1913. Royal 8vo. Limp. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (2a.)

Mobilization Regulation (including Concentration and Embarkation), 1911. [Reprinted and Corrected up to July Appendix to India Army Orders, 1913.] Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

War Establishments, India (Provisional). Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Field Service Manual, British Infantry (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, British Cavalry (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Infantry and Pioneers, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Silladar Cavalry, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Non-Silladar Cavalry, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, Urdu. Parts IV and V and Appendix. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 13a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Hindi, Part I. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (2a.)

Army Tables. Medical, 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. As. 12 or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

Field Service Manual, Head Quarters Units (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Mobilization Store Tables for the Field Army, a Battalion of Indian Infantry and Pioneers. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2a. or 3d. (1a).

Classified List of the Military Works Services and Public Works Department Military Subordinates and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Military Works Services. Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Engineers, Field Company (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Posts and Telegraphs, India, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Volume I (Urdu) Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 3-4 or 4s. 11d. (1a. 6p.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Vol. II (Urdu). Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 4-4 or 6s 5d. (2a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Gurmukhi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 7-3 or 10s. 10d (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Part I, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Part II, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 10a. or 1s. (1a. 6p.)

Field Service Manual. Field Artillery Brigade. (India). Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

First Report on the Working of the State Railways, Coal Department, 1913, by R. W. Church, B.Sc., F.G.S. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

II E

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Report on the Working of District Boards in the N.-W. F. Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. 6p. or 10½d. (1a.)

Report on the Season and Crops of the N.-W. F. Province for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. or 10d. (2a.)

Report on the First Wage Census of the N.-W. F. Province taken in December 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 3a. or 3d. (2a.)

Records of Fort St. George—Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2-2 or 3s. 3d. (5a.)

North-West Frontier Province Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 4d. (2a.)

Report on the Working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-2 or 1s. 6d. (1a. 6p.)

Summary of Remarks on the Kharif Crop of the North-West Frontier Province for 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 4d. (1a.)

Progress Report on Arboriculture in the N.-W. F. Province for Triennial Period 1910-11 to 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. (1a.)

North-West Frontier Province Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch Administration Report, Statistical Departments and Accounts for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-8 or 2s. (4d.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos. 9-11 at Rs. 2.

Journal, Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-10 at Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana, by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji, Saraswati, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 6. Some current Pushtu Folk Stories by F. H. Malyon, 21st Punjabis, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 7. The Chank Bangle Industry by James Hornell at Rs. 2.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.

Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.

Tantravartica. Fasc. 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Re. 1-4.

Tattacintamony Didhity Vivrity, Vol. 3. Fasc. I, by Kamikha Nath Tarkabagis at As. 10.

Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc. 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Re. 1-4.

Tirtha Cintamoni. Fasc. 4, by Kamal Krishna Smrititirtha at As. 10.

Maasir-i-Rahimi. Fasc. 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hosain at Rs. 2.

Sisyahitam. By Bisvambhar Jyotisarnava at As. 10.

Upamitibhayaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 3. Part 2, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Munta Khab-ul Tawarikh, Part 3. Fasc. 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1.

Kiranavali. Fasc. 3, by M. M. Shib Nath Sarvabhauma at As. 10.

Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 1, by Jagannath Misra at As. 10.

Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 10, by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Re. 1.

Samaraicca Kaha. Fasc. 5, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Ramavatara Sarma at As. 10.

Smriti Prokas. Fasc. 1, by M. M. Sadasiva Misra at As. 10.

Amar Tika Kamadhenuh, by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palaeontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

Registered No. C-696.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Estate Mrs. L. A. Bowie, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Lucy Anne Bowie, widow, who died on 28th January 1914 at No. 78, Prospect Road, Southborough, Kent, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 5th June next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON.

Calcutta, 23rd April 1914.

Estate Miss A. L. Filose, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Agnes Lucy Filose, spinster, who died on 6th February 1913 at Morar, Gwalior, Intestate, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 5th June next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

Calcutta, 23rd April 1914. J. E. VALLANCE.

LOST.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No. 101047 of 1854-55 for Rs. 3,000 originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Ltd., and last endorsed to Rev. W. W. Wallace, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with above-mentioned security.

Name of the advertiser—W. W. WALLACE.

Residence—Madura.

DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 093425 and 093426 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 400 each originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sreemati Shyam Pyaree Dassee and Srimati Rakhalmoney Dassee respectively, the the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the respective proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—RAKHALMONEY DASSEE.
SHYAM PYAREE DASSEE.
Residence—C/o Hemgiri Shaw, Poddar Shop, 80, Municipal Market, Calcutta.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 112973, 112958, 115539, 115551, 115552, 126782, and 112957 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 4,000, 5,000 5,000, 2,500, 2,500, 4,500 and 100 respectively and Notes Nos. 238897, 238898, 238899 and 238900 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 5,000, 5,000, 5,000 and 1,000 respectively and Government Promissory Note No. 143626 of 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 100 originally standing in the name of Aga Abbas Ali by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

ALUM & NAN,
Attorneys for Aga Abbas Ali, 12-1, Old Post Office Street.

The Bandmann Variety and Asiatic Cinema Company Limited in Liquidation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the creditors of the above company will be held at the Registered Office, Empire Theatre, Calcutta, on Monday, May 25th, 1914, at 6-15 P.M.

(Sd.) W. GIRARD,
(Sd.) JAS. BURY,
Liquidators.

Registered No. C-696.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 20. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1914.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH 1914 OF:

RICE	ARHAR DÁL	TOBACCO LEAF
WHEAT AND FLOUR	OATS	TURMERIC
BARLEY	COTTON SEED	GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR	LINSEED	JAWAR STALKS
BAJRA	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED	BHUSA (WHITE)
RAGI	SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)	BRAN
KANGNI	GHI	SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
MAIZE	SUGAR, RAW (*Gur*)	KEROSENE OIL
GRAM	SALT	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked*		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...		44·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	26·02	32·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	41·03	40	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	37·43	41·29	53·78	51·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	39·02	42·95	36·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	39·75	42·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	38·79	38·79	...	76·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	32·99	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	35·75	39·26	43·24	37·43	...	...	...	...	20·06	23·27	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	41·83	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·38	22·38	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam*—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	35	22·5	46·25	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	30·62	26··5	48·75	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	25	21·25	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	26·25	20	45	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	52·5	45	50	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	...	...	58·75	55	42·5	32·5	...	...	...	27·5	31·25	31·25	...	85	...
Western—															
Bardwan	...	...	...	40·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	38·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	31·87	31·25	52·5	51·56	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	30	23·75	60	50	...	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bihár and Orissa*—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhágalpur	..	...	50	49·37	39·37	40	...	...	28·12	28·75	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	50	...	44·37	...	...	33·28	28·59	...	...	..	...	...
Bihar, south—															
Patna	...	...	43·75	45	36·25	35	...		...	23·84	...	21·25	...	31·25	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	44·79	38·07	..	38·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) AGRA—															
Eastern—															
Benares	26·25	24·53	55·16	53·02	40·73	34·58	46·87	40·36	27·66	28·02	...	24·53	...	27·13	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	27·5	23·75	50	47·5 & 60	40	33·12	50·62	37·5	31·87	23·75	35	22·5	85	25	...
Jhánsi	...	...	55·16	53·38	39·22	35·78	...	...	35·62	23·54	33·44	22·81	...	26·25	...
Western—															
Meerut	...	...	55·16	53·28	39·06	35·62	43·28	39·06	...	25	...	25	...	27·66	...
Agra	...	55·31	52·97	57·24	...	33·33	47·76	42·34	...	23·54	...	24·27	37·19	24·27	...
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	33·12	26·56	...	60	40	36·25	45	38·28	...	24·06	...	22·5	...	22·81	...
OUDH—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	..	...	48·44	44·43	37·19	31·79	44·43	40	30·73	22·24	...	20	...	22·24	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	31·87	25·62	52·81	50	35·62	35	...	...	31·25	24·37	...	20	...	25	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Abhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	41·83	36·99	52·89	48·12	57·66	46·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	45·71	25·81	62·75	28·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	53·33	42·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	39·02	39·02	55·17	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	18·71	20	31·84	30·05	64·65	51·61	59·81	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakokku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	44·44	44·44	57·14	57·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	44·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balaganj (Sylhet)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·75	55	Goalpara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	52·5	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	70	52·5	...	...	...	...	90	100	60	55	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	70	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	65	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	30	30	37·5	33·75	48·75	41·25	37·5	27·5	...	...	58·75	55	60	62·5	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	...	31·25	62·5	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	54·37	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	45	55 and 67·5	60 and 67·5	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	62·5	50	...	...	...	...	50	47·5	52·5	60	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	65	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	30·37	29·37	33·12	27·5	57·5	42·03	31·25	.	..	...	55	55	47·5 and 50	43·75 and 52·5	Bhágalpur
...	...	35	...	28·50	...	40	36·25	28·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	...	23·12	30	24·84	..	38·12	30·78	...	...	..	60	52·5	57·5	52·5	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	...	33·75	50·78	44·37	38·07	33·75	...	...	...	...	75	76·15	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	27·84	55·16	36·67	...	...	...	...	52·4	...	49·53	57·97	Benares
															Central—
...	31·25	23·75	35	25 and 25·62	...	35 and 40	45	35	22·5	21.5	55	47·5	58·75	50 and 52·5	Cawnpore
...	32·66	...	37·34	22·5	...	...	...	...	28·12	...	...	50·31	...	47·81	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	...	21·56	32·03	24·22	...	32·03	42·03	25	...	...	55·16	50	61·56	...	Meerut
...	31·98	23·54	35·52	22·24	...	36·35	50	42·08	25	21·04	61·51	100	61·51	55·31	Agra
															Submontane, west—
...	...	...	35	24·37	53·75	30	...	...	27·5	23·12	54·37	66·25	57·5	50	Shahjahánpur
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	...	18·59	35·47	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·03	50	57·18	53·33	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	20	37·66	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	581·82	640	...	...	17·16	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	581·82	581·82	...	...	25·7	20·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	15·76	16·89	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	18·29	18·82	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	533·33	581·82	...	...	22·86	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	581·82	492·31	...	...	22·86	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	...	...	533·33	533·33	...	...	22·86	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	711·11	711·11	...	...	22·54	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—														
Akyab	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	29·63	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—														
Surma—														
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	...	555	580	57·5	57·5	18·12	18·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	...	...	450	510	60	60	20	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	515	535	60	55	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	...	...	550	490	65	62·5	16·25	17·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	500	530	75	70	21·25	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—														
Calcutta	65	67·5	480	490	55	55	16·87	18·75	65	67·5	...	...	13·75	12·5
Central—														
Bardwan	...	...	485	540	60	37·5	17·5	18·44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	520 to 550	500 to 560	75	53·75	18·12	20	120 to 140	100 and 110	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Pabna	...	...	550	540	50	42·5	...	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	560	525	70	75	25	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—														
Bihar, north—														
Bhágalpur	70	80	480	475	52·5	40	19·69	18·44	110	100	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	426·25	457·5	33·28	33·38	...	20·94	200·56	266·56	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—														
Patna	60	70	410	440	43·75	40	20	20·78	20	20	...	...	...	...
Orissa—														
Cuttack	75	76·15	609·37	507·5	48·75	42·5	15·62	16·25	92·34	90	...	...	5	5
United Provinces—														
(a) Agra—														
Eastern—														
Benares	66·67	63·75	510·26	533·33	51·2	44·43	25·81	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Cawnpore	76·25	90 and 106	430	490	47·5	30 and 35	17·5 and 18·12	18·75	130	170	90	90	...	...
Jhánsi	69·58	60·94	420	512·03	50	50	20	20	135·47	...	...	...	20	5·62
Western—														
Meerut	...	...	474·06	533·28	42·03	...	17·34	17·34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	84·17	...	426·67	495·21	63·96	57·13	...	17·76	100	110	90	130	13·33	6·67
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	73·75	72·66	420	480	57·5	40	20	20	180	180	70 and 100	120 and 130	...	...
(b) Oudh—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	...	...	425	505	...	36·35	20·94	20	...	...	90	120	87·75	5
Northern—														
Fyzabad	...	...	475	515	39·37	28·75	20·78	20·62	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosine oil, per tin		Districts
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Burma—
														Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·28	22·86	...	...	...	...	3·62	3·37	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2	Moulmein and Amherst
														Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·97	32·99	...	...	...	...	1·67	1·81	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manbin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	...	...	...	...	1·94	1·75	Bassein
														Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	1·94	Toungoo
														Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·92	30·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Pakôkku
														Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Akyab
														Assam—
														Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·93	1·94	Balaganj (Sylhet)
														Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·69	2·62	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	Gauhati
														Bengal—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·84	1·81	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·17	Dacca
														Deltaic—
8·75	10	...	...	...	...	22·5	23·75	...	...	...	...	2·61	2·02	Calcutta
														Western—
10	4·69	...	...	...	...	25	26·25	...	...	...	...	2·3	1·94	Burdwan
4·37	4·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·11	2·00	Midnapur
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	2·06	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·44	2·37	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
														Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	26·25	...	...	...	...	1·97	1·97	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	10	5	25	15·94	...	...	...	...	2·03	2·03	Muzaffarpur
														Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	8·75	6·87	18·75	20	...	...	...	...	1·87	2·02	Patna
														Orissa—
5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	6·25	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·06	Cuttack
														United Provinces—
														(a) Agra—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	7·97	27·6	25·83	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·75	Benares
														Central—
...	...	...	...	15·99	5·62	24·37	20	60 to 70	60 and 70	...	...	2·41	2·34	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	12·5	...	...	...	60	...	70	...	2·56	2·19	Jhánsi
														Western—
...	...	...	...	13·28	6·56	22·19	22·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	Meerut
12·5	4·01	...	...	10	5·68	25·78	24·22	...	...	80	80	2·5	2·37	Agra
														Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	10	6·87	28·12	30·62	60 and 65	60 and 65	60 and 80	60 and 80	2·56	2·44	Shahjahánpur
														(b) Oudh—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	11·41	5·62	25	22·5	40	40	...	...	2·47	2·41	Lucknow
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	7·5	6·87	...	...	...	...	50	45	2·37	2·31	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1914	Rice, unhusked 1913	Rice, husked* 1914	Rice, husked* 1913	Wheat 1914	Wheat 1913	Flour (wheat) 1914	Flour (wheat) 1913	Barley 1914	Barley 1913	Jawar 1914	Jawar 1913	Bajra 1914	Bajra 1913	Ragi 1914
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer	26·67	26·67	...	...	45·47	47·03	...	...	...	30·36	...	30·21	...	31·98	...
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozpur	28·75	..	57·5	51·56	37·5	34·06	40	38·12	...	...	...	26·72	32·5	...	...
Central—															
Lahore	30·94	30·78	53·12	51·56	36·56	37·03	40·94	40·94	25	25	30	27·5	32·5	31·87	...
South-eastern—															
Delhi	35	30	66·87	66·87	38·12	36·87	43·12	43·12	30·62	24·06	33·12	22·5	37·5	26·25	...
Submontane—															
Amritsar	34·06	32·03	57·19	55·16	32·03	33·28	38·12	37·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Rávalpindi	...	...	56·25	56·25	36·25	38·12	40·94	42·5	27·5	25	...	...	32·5	...	...
Western—															
Lyallpur	...	...	52·5	50	33·75	35	37·5	36·87	25	27·5	..	...	30	...	...
Multan	26·87	27·97	43·75	44·06	34·37	37·81	38·75	40·31	25·62	...	27·5	26·87	28·75	31·56	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshâwar	...	...	61·51	61·51	39·74	40·99	45·36	45·68	30·05	24·11	25·62	30·78	32·29	32·97	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	...	...	—	0	38·75	43·12	...	...	...	...	26·41	31·77	33·91	38·44	...
Shikárpur	26·09	...	...	62·5	34·37	36·87	...	...	27·03	30·16	...	...	...	31·25	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	38·75 to 41·25	40 to 43·12	62·5	62·5	32·5	35	26·25	33·75	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Deccan and Karnátak—															
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	37·76	36·93	...	...	...	...	25·31	27·13	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	44·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·62	28·85	...	28·85	...
Poona	...	...	...	58·8	...	...	...	...	...	33·33	32·66	36·09	...	36·82	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmadnagar	...	...	59·48	...	40·21	43·33	...	...	...	...	25·47	36·04	26·2	31·35	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	40·26	43·44	...	...	...	...	...	27·66	...	38·91	...
Gujarat—															
Surat	...	...	...	...	49·01	49·01	...	...	...	...	38·91	...	43·96	34·58	...
Ahmadabad	...	..	57·5	55	40	38·75	...	...	30	30	35	30	42·5	31·25	...
Central Provinces *—															
Western—															
Nagpur	...	...	42·31	42·25	37·25	35·25	50	47	...	...	30·44	34·12	...	...	...
Central—															
Jubbulpore	...	...	47·06	39·12	41	36·37	50	44·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—															
Raipur	...	...	...	36	36	34	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	...	...	45·25	45·5	43·5	41·62	...	...	...	...	26·25	26	...	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	45·94	44·75	42·81	35·76	...	...	...	...	30	26·25	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, central—															
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·1	31·7	36·5	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—															
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·4	30	...	...	...
Cuddapah	31·8	45·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·9	...	34	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—															
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—															
Madras	32·7	35·5	...	53·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	31·7	30	...	53·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·2
Southern—															
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·1	...	46·2	...
Mysore—															
Mysore	34	24	58	56	56	60	50	51·98	...	...	28	28	...	...	26
Bangalore	32	32	70	70	60	64	67·76	70·16	...	...	40	...	...	...	32

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
															Rajputana—
															Eastern—
...	32·66	29·63	37·19	27·6	...	...	61·56	61·56	...	...	...	96·72	...	...	Ajmer
															Punjab—
															Southern—
...	26·25	22·81	28·28	23·91	52·5	...	...	...	28·75	28·59	70	...	...	...	Ferozpur
															Central—
...	29·37	30	30	25·62	50	38·12	50	30	25·62	27·5	53·12	60	67·5	55	Lahore
															South-eastern—
...	30·62	25·78	30·62	24·06	...	36·87	...	...	26·25	24·22	80	100	61·25	51·25	Delhi
															Submontane—
...	...	...	30·78	25·78	...	...	...	...	26·25	27·5	50	...	65	55	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	...	25	32·5	26·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·12	...	55	...	Ráwalpindi
															Western—
...	25·62	23·75	30	26·25	...	...	...	...	25	24·69	...	...	60	...	Lyallpur
...	28·75	25	31·87	25·62	...	...	...	...	...	24·37	...	...	55	55·94	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	33·18	30·05	30·78	27·97	40·02	35·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·27	...	Peshàwar
...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	31·25	61·25	...	...	...	...	2[illegible]·81	...	...	...	55·62	Karáchi
...	...	...	37·81	30·62	58·75	43·12	...	...	...	26·87	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
...	35·62	32·5	...	...	58·75 to 70·94	61·25	61·25	36·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·12	...	...	...	...	55·16	48·12	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	42·6	30·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
															Khandesh and N.-K. Deccan—
...	...	...	43·23	30·62	...	...	...	...	18·75	26·67	58·8	53·02	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	30·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	38·91	...	...	...	...	23·07	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	35	30	50	42·5	...	...	25	30	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
															Central Provinces—
															Western—
...	...	...	35·81	32·62	44·87	42·87	...	...	21·25	22·5	54·56	53·75	...	...	Nagpur
															Central—
...	...	...	34·75	22·87	53·37	36·37	44·44	38·12	23·5	22·25	51·62	50	...	44·5	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	28	41	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	37	34·12	50	42·75	...	...	18·5	21·12	65·75	66	...	...	Akola
...	...	...	37·5	26·25	46·31	34·12	...	...	19·25	20·62	69·19	61·5	...	...	Amraoti
															Madras—
															South, central—
...	...	...	51·6	51·6	...	...	...	...	38·5	35·2	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
32·2	...	...	...	...	34·9	34·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
															Central—
...	...	...	36·9	36·9	35·3	35·3	...	...	23·1	23·1	...	...	...	...	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
															East Coast, central—
28·4	...	...	...	...	32·3	35·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
															East Coast, south—
...	...	...	44·6	33·5	...	...	56·5	44·6	57·7	32·4	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
3[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·4	53·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
															Mysore—
26	...	...	36	26	66	56	68·59	68·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
28	...	...	36	30	64	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH—*concluded*

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	88·75	68·91	426·67	533·28	50	48·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·37	7·66
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur . . .	80	...	480	511·87	50	53·28	16·25	16·72	88·75	80	80	133·28	...	...
Central—														
Lahore . . .	80	80	512·5	512·03	45·62	48·12	14·84	14·84	85	66·25	100	114·37	...	...
South-eastern—														
Delhi	90	80	510	550	42·5	45	17·5	17·5	77·5	80	90	110	11·41	11·41
Submontane—														
Amritsar	82·5	80	460	500	43·28	41·37	14·37	14·37	...	...	70	90	...	...
Northern—														
Ráwalpindi . . .	...	...	470	530	43·75	38·75	13·75	13·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	457·5	465	37·5	42·5	15	15	80	80	...	...	10	10
Multan	75	...	480	482·5	41·25	42·5	16·25	15·31	...	...	...	126·87	...	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshâwar . . .	...	...	474·06	511·98	51·2	56·15	15·1	15·36	127·97	114·27	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karáchi	...	77·5	425	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur . . .	...	...	427·5	517·5	...	...	...	...	...	41·25	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	440 to 520	540 to 578·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnátak—														
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	66·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	473·7	589·84	59·63	66·25	...	...	270·16	245·62	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-K. Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar . . .	...	...	...	483·33	68·33	68·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—														
Surat	87·92	...	421·61	562·19	...	91·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . .	...		410	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nagpur	91·19	86·62	566·62	633·37	...	...	23·31	23·37	100	100	120	120	10	10
Central—														
Jubbulpore . . .	66·69	66·62	470	520	...	...	22·19	22·25	114·25	114·25	84·19	114·25	10	6·62
Eastern—														
Raipur	...	...	450	510	...	...	20	20·25	160	200	80	82	...	...
Berar—														
Akola	72·5	82·12	501·75	600	...	...	18·25	19	104·75	105	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	84·5	83·37	440	520	...	...	19	20	133·31	200	...	...	10	8
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore . . .	98·3	103·4	518·4	487·0	51·2	51·2	...	22·4	...	...	60·8	67·1	...	...
Salem	...	...	445·2	445·2	...	...	...	...	188·4	188·4	85·7	85·7	...	...
Central—														
Bellary	...	66·2	508	501·7	47·7	47·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	526·3	460·5	...	...	...	..	...	...	38·8	52·7	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150*	150	65·8	57·7	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	441·5	533·3	...	...	...	15·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	74·1	79·1	559·6	493·8	44·7	51·0	.2·8	12·8	131·7	139·9	46·1	58·5	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	466·6	533·3	...	...	13·1	13·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . .	...	...	574·4	574·4	...	...	17·6	17·6	123·4	123·4	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	87	87	675·7	675·7	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...
Mysore—														
Mysore	80	80	548·59	505·78	68·54	68·54	...	...	205·68	205·68*	120	120	4·53	4·74
Bangalore . . .	76	72	531·41	531·41	42·86	55·08	...	...	240	240*	187·18	154·27	5·38	5·58

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern—
5·94	6·15	7·66	6·15	...	...	30·78	30·78	110	115	80	85	2·5	2·91	Ajmer
														Punjab—
														Southern—
...	...	6·72	...	6·72	5·78	30	...	90	90	150	150	2·59	2·5	Ferozpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	10	9·37	25	25	140	140	170	170	2·61	2·5	Lahore
														South-eastern—
...	...	...	10	15	...	21·25	22·5	80	80	150	150	2·17	2·17	Delhi
														Submontane—
...	...	...	...	8·59	7·97	20	22·19	100	100	...	...	2·72	2·67	Amritsar
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	14·37	16·25	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·37	2·25	Ráwalpindi
														Western—
..	...	...	...	6·25	8·12	23·75	22·5	100	100	140	140	2·75	2·56	Lyallpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·56	...	...	..	...	...	2·67	2·61	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	...	7·13	7·71	18·65	19·74	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·75	Peshâwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·94	2·87	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·09	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	5	5·94	17·5	17·81	...	...	...	...	2·52	2·44	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	6·56	7·5	22·5	25·16	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	...	2·5	2·37	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		...	...	2·44	2·34	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·08	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·36	2·31	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·13	28·59	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2·42	2·44	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	23·75	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·25	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
														Western—
...	...	16	26·62		...	...	...	50	50	100	100	1·87	1·87	Nagpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	10	...	30·75	30	60	60	70	70	1·94	1·87	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	10	18	...	...	...	...	94	92	52	53	2·12	2	Akola
...	...	14·75	16	...	...	...	33·37	80	60	80	75	2·19	2·25	Amráoti
														Madras—
														South, Central—
...	...	4·1	3·2	...	...	90·4*	115·2*	...	..	60	60	2·44	2·38	Coimbatore
7·8	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80†	...		2·22	2·11	Salem
														Central—
...	...	6·8	6·8	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2·38	2·25	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	2·06	2·19	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·68	2·5	Karnul
														East Coast, Central—
3·6	3·6	...	...		..	...		...	.	...	...	1·79	1·76	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·1	29·4	135†	123·75†	...	...	1·79	1·79	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·5	13·5	130	135†	...	...	2·13	2·06	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	33	...	...	...	...	2·47	2·45	Trichinopoly
														Southern—
...	15	...	...	...	...	20·4	25	...	...	40	40	2	2	Madura
														Mysore—
3·65	3·65	3·65	4·74	...	...	36·72	36·72	80	80	100	100	2·62	2·62	Mysore
5·88	5·88	...	...	...	...	33·8	33·8	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·5	2	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, May 12, 1914

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH 1914

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 2	9 2	9 2	9 5	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 4	7 4	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
Maubin	10 4	10 4	...	...	9 1	8 9	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	5 2	5 2	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 12	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 2	10 7	9 2	11 3	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 6	9 6	8 12	8 12	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 9	9 4	...	...	8 13	9 1	10 3	11 3	17 14	17 14	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 14	11 8	10 15	20 5	18 12	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	8 1	10 10	9 5	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	5 —	5 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 2	9 4	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	5 12	5 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	7 —	6 13	...	...	...	...
Manipur	8 —	8 —	...	...	17 —	16 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	8 8	9 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	7 4	7 4	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	...
Darrang	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 6	4 6	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 7	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 7	...	...	...	...
Dacca	6 4	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	9 —	9 —	11 10	11 11	...	...	6 4	6 4	11 12	11 12	9 8	9 8
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 2	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	10 —	10 —	13 —	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) — Half-month of report	Marua or ragi — Previous half-month	Kangni or kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) — Half-month of report	Kangni — Previous half-month	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) — Half-month of report	Gram — Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) — Half month of report	Maize — Previous half-month	Arhar dal — Half-month of report	Arhar dal — Previous half-month	Salt — Half-month of report	Salt — Previous half-month	Districts
												Burma —
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	17 12	17 12	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	18 9	18 9	Pegu
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Maubin
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	17 —	17 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	9 11	10 8	...	...	8 3	8 3	14 4	14 4	Prome
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	18 4	18 4	5 13	5 13	14 —	14 —	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma —
...	...	...	...	11 10	11 2	19 12	19 12	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	11 6	11 6	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	..	...	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	16 ..	16 15	21 14	22 5	12 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 8	9 8	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	Akyab
												Assam —
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 4	5 8	17 8	17 8	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 6	16 —	16 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 2	9 8	9 12	4 12	4 11	10 —	10 —	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	..	...	5 8	5 8	..	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
..	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	18 —	19 —	4 8	4 8	12 —	12 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	12 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	17 —	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	.	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 4	5 8	15 —	15 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	15 —	15 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal —
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 8	22 —	21 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	6 —	18 —	18 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 4	...	...	4 12	5 4	16 —	16 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	16 —	16 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	24-Parganas
...	..	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	7 4	6 6	20 —	20 —	Howrah
...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 12	11 12	7 14	7 12	20 —	20 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 4	...	...	6 4	6 —	20 —	20 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	12 4	11 4	...	...	6 10	5 8	20 —	20 —	Nadia (Krishnagar)
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	20 —	21 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat: Half-month of report	Wheat: Previous half month	Barley: Half-month of report	Barley: Previous half month	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report	Rice, Best sort: Previous half month	Rice, Common: Half-month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half month	Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*): Half-month of report	Jawar or cholum: Previous half month	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Half-month of report	Bajra or cumbu: Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	7 —	9 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	..	...	...
Murshidabad	10 8	9 —	16 —	14 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 8	...	...	...	..
Rajshahi	10 8	6 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Malda	7 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	..	...	...	9—
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 6	...	...	..	...
Rangpur	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	5 —	6 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	8 —	8 —	..	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	9 16	8 12	14 —	12 8	...	...	7 8	8 4	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 13	8 12	14 5	14 5	..	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	..	...
Muzaffarpur	10 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	10 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Champáran	8 8	8 8	13 4	16 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	8 —	7 8	12 —	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	10 12	8 —	14 11	11 6	...	...	7 14	6 12	...	...	...	...
Gaya	10 —	9 8	12 12	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...
Patna	11 —	9 —	13 —	11 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	9 —	9 —	12 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	8 —	8 8	9 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	9 8	...	...	12 —	...
Ránchi	8 4	8 4	10 —	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	10 2	9 4	11 13	...	...	...	8 7	7 14	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	8 8	7 14	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	9 3	9 8	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	..
Balasore	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 4	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 8	8 12	11 8	11 4	5 —	5 4	7 8	7 8	11 —	10 12	10 —	10 8
Benares	9 12	9 8	13 9	11 6	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15
Ghazipur	9 15	9 8	14 11	11 8	5 4	5 —	7 13	7 8	11 3	11 8	10 9	11 1
Jaunpur	10 —	9 4	14 5	13 15	8 8	8 8	7 1	7 1	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	8 8	8 8	11 4	11 4	4 12	4 12	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
Central—												
Bánda	9 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 4	11 8	12 8	...	...
Fatehpur	8 8	9 —	10 —	10 8	8 8	8 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	8 4	8 8	9 8	9 10	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 10	9 8	9 10
Jalaun	9 —	9 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 8	11 —	...
Cawnpore	9 6	9 6	12 8	12 4	...	...	7 8	...	11 4	...	11 4	...
Jhansi	9 15	10 5	11 —	11 8	4 12	4 12	7 —	7 2	11 11	11 13	...	...
Etáwah	9 4	9 4	11 4	11 4	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 4
Farukhabad	9 7	8 12	13 —	12 7	8 15	8 15	7 13	7 2	11 2	11 1	10 2	10 2
Mainpuri	9 4	9 4	12 8	12 8	4 —	4 8	7 12	8 —	12 —	12 —	11 4	11 —
Etah	10 —	9 8	13 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	12 —	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	9 12	9 8	14 8	12 8	3 —	3 —	7 4	6 12	11 8	11 12	11 —	11 —
Agra	10 —	9 8	12 4	11 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	...	12 8	11 —	9 8	10 2
Muttra	9 12	9 12	14 4	12 2	4 12	4 10	6 4	6 4	13 4	11 14	11 8	11 4
Aligarh	9 8	9 4	13 —	11 4	3 8	3 8	7 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8
Bulandshahr	10 1	9 12	13 —	12 —	3 —	3 —	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	9 7	8 12	13 10	13 —	5 3	5 3	7 13	7 13	11 1	10 6	11 1	11 1
Azamgarh	10 —	9 —	15 8	12 8	5 4	5 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	10 —	9 7	15 —	13 11	8 —	7 2	8 7	8 7	...	...	12 14	12 14
Basti	9 4	9 4	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	7 6	7 —	21 —	20 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 10	...	...	6 4	6 12	21 —	20 —	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	14 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	19 —	...	Pabna
...	...	...	...	12 —	9 12	...	...	9 12	6 —	16 —	16 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	7 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	19 14	19 14	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	...	18 —	18 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 10	6 —	18 —	18 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	15 —	15 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 13	5 13	18 —	18 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 12	10 —	10 4	6 4	6 4	18 12	18 12	Bhágalpur
12 1	12 1	...	...	8 13	9 1	11 —	11 1	6 9	7 2	18 11	18 11	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Muzaffarpur
12 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	10 4	10 4	7 8	7 —	20 —	20 —	Sáran
16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	16 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	11 14	9 —	10 8	10 —	7 2	7 —	18 14	18 14	Monghyr
...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	16 —	16 —	Gaya
...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	11 —	11 8	11 —	8 8	7 8	19 —	18 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	14 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Mánbhum
16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	8 12	12 —	12 —	5 12	6 4	16 —	16 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	12 6	11 13	...	11 4	7 14	7 14	19 3	19 3	Palámau
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	6 —	6 4	18 —	18 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 14	6 9	25 —	25 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	7 14	7 14	25 9	25 9	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	8 8 and 12 —	8 8 and 12 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	20 —	20 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	10 8	...	11 8	11 —	11 —	12 —	11 8	7 —	6 8	16 8	16 8	Mirzapur
...	...	13 9	13 9	11 11	10 5	12 7	12 7	6 14	6 6	15 12	15 12	Benares
...	...	10 9	10 6	10 14	10 2	...	...	9 10	7 1	16 10	16 10	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	11 3	10 9	...	...	8 8	7 —	17 7	17 7	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	10 7	10 12	...	...	6 12	6 8	17 —	17 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 8	11 —	12 —	13 —	7 8	8 —	19 —	18 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	19 —	19 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 10	10 8	11 —	7 —	7 —	17 4	17 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	11 8	11 8	7 —	7 —	...	19 —	Jalaun
...	...	11 —	11 —	11 4	11 4	12 8	...	7 8	...	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
...	6 2	...	...	10 8	10 13	12 —	12 4	6 —	6 1	19 8	19 —	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	...	19 8	19 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	10 15	10 7	11 12	11 12	6 3	6 8	19 8	19 9	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	13 —	7 8	7 —	20 —	20 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 4	...	12 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	18 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 —	12 4	12 —	8 —	8 —	22 8	23 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 —	12 2	12 —	6 12	...	23 8	...	Agra
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	12 12	12 12	7 4	7 4	21 12	21 12	Muttra
...	...	6 8	7 —	10 8	10 12	12 4	12 —	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 —	11 4	8 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	11 11	12 5	10 1	10 6	8 7	7 13	16 4	16 4	Ballia
...	...	...	...	12 —	9 —	...	11 8	8 —	7 8	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
...	...	12 7	12 7	10 7	10 7	12 14	12 14	7 10	7 10	17 9	17 9	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 8	11 8	7 4	7 4	19 —	19 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	9 12	9 8	14 —	12 8	2 12	2 12	6 —	...	...	...	...	...
Budaun	8 14	8 10	11 —	10 12	3 8	3 8	5 10	5 8	10 15	10 10	10 10	10 2
Pilibit	9 6	9 —	11 12	11 12	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 12	10 12	10 8	10 8
Bareli	10 10	10 —	14 8	12 8	3 12	3 12	7 4	7 4	12 8	12 —	...	...
Moradabad	10 4	9 10	13 12	13 4	3 2	3 2	6 6	6 6	12 12	12 4	13 4	12 12
Bijnor	9 12	9 4	13 —	12 8	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	..	...	11 4	11 4
Muzaffarnagar	11 —	10 7	15 6	12 10	6 1	3 —	6 10	6 14	12 2	...	10 7	9 14
Sahâranpur	10 2	10 2	13 4	13 4	3 8	3 8	6 6	6 6	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
Dehra-Dun	9 8	9 —	12 —	12 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Almora	7 4	8 —	11 4	11 4	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	11 —	10 —	13 8	13 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	10 —
Sultanpur	11 —	11 8	13 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	7 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	10 8	10 —	11 12	10 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 4	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —
Unao	9 12	9 2	12 4	10 12	5 8	5 8	7 14	8 2	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 4
Lucknow	10 8	10 4	13 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	...	10 12
Hardoi	10 —	9 8	13 —	10 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	12 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	10 14	...	12 10	12 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	10 —	10 —
Barabanki	10 15	10 10	13 12	13 12	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 11	11 7	11 7	10 2½	10 10½
Gonda	11 2	10 —	12 8	10 8	5 —	*5 —	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —
Bahraich	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	11 —	9 8	9 8
Sitapur	10 4	10 4	14 8	13 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —
Kheri	10 —	10 —	15 —	12 4	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	12 4	12 —	12 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	9 10	9 13	17 1	17 8	5 15	5 14	6 11	6 8	19 9	18 1	10 6	11 —
Ajmer	8 12	8 8	11 8	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	18 —	..	10 8	...
Kishangarh	9 4	9 12	12 4	12 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 4	13 —	10 4	10 8
Tonk	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 5	5 —	5 6	10 —	10 —	9 —	8 8
Jaipur	10 3	9 7	12 13	12 4	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	11 12	11 12	10 7	10 7
Karauli	9 11	9 6	11 4	10 10	5 5	5 5	6 9	6 9	11 4	11 4	10 —	10 —
Dholpur	9 11	9 12	11 10	11 —	4 12	4 12	5 —	5 —	11 9	11 10	10 4	10 6
Bharatpur	9 8	9 6	11 10	11 2	4 5	4 5	...	...	11 10	11 2	10 —	10 —
Alwar	9 13	9 8	12 10	12 4	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 12	11 15	12 —	10 14	10 13
Deoli	10 4	10 —	12 6	12 4	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 —	12 4	12 10	12 5	12 5
Nasirabad	9 8	9 8	..	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —
Western—												
Bikaner	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	9 8	9 8
Jaisalmer	7 14	8 2	...	...	4 8	4 12	5 10	6 3	10 7	10 11	9 6	10 8
Jodhpur	8 11 and 9 4	8 10 and 9 —	11 6	11 11	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 8	10 — and 10 10	9 12 and 10 6
Central India—												
Indore	10 1	10 9	11 10	11 10	6 10	6 —	7 8	7 —	15 3	15 8	11 8	11 13
Nimach	10 8	9 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	8 —	10 —
Gwalior	9 12	9 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 —	10 —	11 12	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 4	10 —
Ferozpur	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	12 —	12 —
Central—												
Lahore	10 12	10 —	15 8	15 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	13 —	12 8	12 —	11 8
Gujranwala	11 8	11 6	16 8	16 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	11 4	11 4	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Jhelam	11 —	10 8	17 —	14 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	12 8	12 8

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	11 3	11 —	12 5	11 14	6 10	6 12	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 4	11 4	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	12 3	11 10	13 8	12 —	7 10	7 10	21 —	21 —	Bareli
...	...	...	...	12 4	11 12	12 12	12 2	7 6	7 2	20 4	20 4	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	19 8	19 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 3	13 3	6 1	6 10	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 —	13 —	6 6	6 6	21 4	21 4	Sahâranpur
9 —	9 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 8	12 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tal
9 4	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	13 —	11 —	...	...	6 4	7 —	22 —	21 —	Sultanpur
11 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 12	10 10	11 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	10 14	10 12	...	...	6 8	6 14	20 —	20 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 4	12 4	8 —	7 8	19 —	19 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	20 —	20 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	10 4	10 8	10 6	10 4	...	...	7 —	6 12	18 12	18 12	Fyzabad
13 —	12 2⅓	10 5⅓	10 5⅓	10 12	10 4	11 7	11 7	7 3	7 —	18 10⅔	18 10⅔	Barabanki
12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	7 4	7 4	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	7 8	7 8	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
...	...	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 4	12 —	11 8	8 —	7 8	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 12	13 —	12 3	7 8	7 8	18 —	18 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	10 4	10 10	10 12	11 —	18 15	19 12	5 15	6 4	17 13	17 13	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	6 8	6 8	10 12	...	11 12	11 12	10 8	10 8	24 —	24 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	9 4	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	18 —	19 —	Tonk
...	...	7 9	7 9	10 3 and 12 —	10 3 and 12 —	12 —	12 —	13 1	13 1	23 12	23 13	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 11	11 14	11 9	...	...	21 4	21 4	Karauli
...	...	8 8	8 8	10 12	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 10	21 —	21 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	12 2	11 2	10 14	10 14	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	9 8	12 6	12 5	12 4	12 7	13 —	13 —	25 —	24 8	Alwar
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	12 3¼	12 11½	7 —	7 —	21 11	21 —	Deoli
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	24 —	24 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	6 8	7 —	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 2	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	10 14	11 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	28 8	28 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	11 5	12 8	17 8	16 14	7 3	7 6	20 —	20 3	Indore
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Nimach
...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 4	8 4	20 —	20 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	12 12	13 —	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	7 4	7 4	22 —	22 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	12 —	12 —	13 4	13 —	13 4	12 —	7 12	7 12	24 —	24 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 8	7 —	8 —	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat: Half-month of report	Wheat: Previous half-month	Barley: Half-month of report	Barley: Previous half-month	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month	Rice, Common: Half-month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half-month	Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*): Half-month of report	Jawar or Cholum: Previous half-month	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Half-month of report	Bajra or Cumbu: Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	9 8	9 4	12 8	12 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	9 8	10 —
Delhi	10 —	9 8	12 8	12 —	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Rohtak	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	13 —	12 8	11 —	11 —
Karnál	10 8	9 12	14 —	14 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	13 —	13 —	...	...
Submontane—												
Ambala	9 12	9 12	13 12	13 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 12	13 12	10 12	10 12
Ludhiána	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 8	13 8	11 —	11 —
Jullundur	11 8	11 8	14 —	14 —	...	.	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —
Hoshiárpur	11 8	10 12	14 —	13 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	9 8
Gurdáspur	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	..	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	...	...
Amritsar	12 4	11 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 8
Siálkot	10 8	10 8	14 —	13 8	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	13 —	13 —
Hills—												
Simla	10 —	8 4	11 12	12 4	...	...	7 —	6 8	11 —	10 —	10 4	9 8
Kángra	10 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	11 —	10 12	14 —	14 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 4	...	12 4	12 4
Attock	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 —	12 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —
Jhang	12 12	12 —	16 8	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	14 —
Lyallpur	11 4	11 4	15 8	15 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 8	12 8
Multan	11 4	11 8	15 —	14 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Montgomery	11 5	11 6	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	13 —	12 12
Muzaffargarh	11 4	11 4	14 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	13 —	13 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	15 —	16 —	13 12	13 12
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	9 8	9 8	13 4	13 4	3 9	3 9	6 8	6 11	...	...	11 —	11 —
Peshávar	9 12	9 12	13 —	13 —	5 3	5 3	6 3	6 3	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —
Kohát	10 —	10 2	11 3	13 13	4 14	4 13	7 8	7 8	15 5	15 5	12 2	12 12
Bannu	10 13	11 5	18 2	16 14	4 11	4 11	9 1	9 1	18 2	18 2	11 4	12 3
Dera Ismael Khan	10 —	9 11	14 4	14 6	3 12	3 12	6 2	6 2	16 4	17 8	13 12	13 12
Tochi	13 4	12 8	19 —	19 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	11 —	11 4	16 —	16 8	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Wano	8 11	8 9	10 13	11 —	3 5	3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —
Hyderabad	9 —	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 8	12 —	12 —	11 8	12 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	11 —	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	13 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	13 8	13 8
Quetta	9 11 to 10 5	9 11 to 10 5	11 10½	11 7	3 —	3 —	5 14	6 —	13 15	13 15	11 1	11 1
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 14	8 2	9 10	9 10	9 12	9 12
Ratnagiri	7 7	7 7	...	...	7 —	7 4	7 11	7 13	9 2	9 2	10 10	10 10
Alibág	7 3	7 3	..	...	7 3	7 3	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 12	8 12
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	9 3	9 3	9 4	9 4
Thanna	9 6	9 6	...	...	5 6	5 6	7 8	7 8	9 13	9 13	10 15	10 15
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	10 5	10 —	...	...	6 14	6 14	7 6	7 6	13 11	14 2	11 8	11 8
Belgaum	8 15	8 15	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 1	8 1	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Satara	7 7	7 12	...	...	5 8	5 [illegible]	6 7	7 2	12 —	12 —	11 6	11 6
Sholapur	8 4	8 4	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 15	7 15	14 11	14 11	12 7	12 7
Bijapur	9 12	9 12	...	...	5 6	5 6	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	13 15	13 15
Poona	8 12	8 2	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 —	..	12 —	...	10 8	10 8
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	9 9	9 9	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 10	6 10	13 12	13 12	12 9	12 9
Násik	10 9	10 9	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 7	7 7	...	...	11 11	11 11
Dhulia	9 5	9 5	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 6	7 6	12 15	12 15	11 2	11 2
Jalgaon	8 7	8 7	...	...	5 11	5 7	6 13	7 —	11 12	11 12	11 4	11 4
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 14	7 14	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 6	7 6	9 15	9 15	8 13	8 13
Broach	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 12	7 12	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Kaira	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	9 —	10 —
Baroda	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8
Ahmadabad	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	7 —	7 8	...	...	9 —	9 8
Disa	9 8	9 4	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	10 12	10 12	10 4	10 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	10 8	11 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 8	5 8	13 8	13 12	10 —	10 4
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	10 8	10 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 11	6 11	12 13	12 13	...	...
Hoshangabad	10 6	10 11	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 2	7 2	11 2	11 2	...	...
Betul	9 6	10 1	...	...	5 8	...	6 14	6 14	11 1	...	...	...
Chhindwara	10 5	10 5	...	...	5 10	6 4	7 14	9 3	10 11	11 4	...	...
Nagpur	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 3	5 3	9 2	9 2	12 11	11 8	...	...
Wardha	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 2	5 6	8 5	8 15	12 —	11 1	...	..

* Not reported.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dal		Salt		Districts
Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	12 8	12 8	10 —	...	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	...	..	7 8	7 8	21 —	21 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	11 12	12 8	13 —	13 —	7 8	7 —	20 —	20 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
15 8	15 8	11 12	11 12	12 4	11 12	12 12	12 12	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 —	Ambala
...	...	9 —	9 —	13 4	13 4	14 8	14 8	8 8	8 8	25 4	25 4	Ludhiána
...	...	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	15 —	15 —	...	..	24 —	24 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	..	13 —	12 —	14 —	13 —	7 8	7 8	23 —	23 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	...	.	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	12 8	13 —	12 12	12 12	13 12	13 8	7 4	7 4	26 —	26 —	Amritsar
.	...	...	...	12 12	12 —	12 —	12 8	...	.	25 —	25 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
..	...	...	...	12 12	10 —	...	12 4	...	5 —	24 —	18 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	14 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	.	13 —	13 —	12 4	12 12	...	13 4	7 —	7 —	27 —	27 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	8 ..	8 —	26 —	26 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	Sháhpur
17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	12 4	12 8	13 8	16 —	..	...	21 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 8	14 8	8 —	8 —	24 —	24 —	Lyallpur
...	...	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	..	24 —	24 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 2	14 —	13 13	8 —	8 —	22 ..	22 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	..	11 4	11 4	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	..	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	20 —	20 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 8	11 8	...	...	20 10	20 10	Hazára
...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	9 7	9 7	26 —	26 —	Peshávar
...	...	...	...	11 12	12 2	11 8	12 2		...	28 1	28 1	Kohát
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 9	14 6	13 14	...	...	28 12	30 —	Bannu
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 7	12 —	12 —	...	...	27 —	27 —	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	..	...	20 —	20 —	Tochi
...	..	...	.	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	Kurram
...	...	...	..	10 14	10 9	14 —	14 —	...	...	18 5	18 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	26 —	26 —	Karáchi
...		..	...	10 —	10 8	..	..	7 —	...	23 —	23 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thar and Párkar (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	..	10 8	10 8	..	...	6 8	6 4	22 —	22 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...		...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	11 7	5 4 to 6 4	5 4 to 6 4	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	8 9	..	...	6 10	6 10	22 8	22 8	Karwar
10 9	10 9	...	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	7 7	7 7	20 —	20 13	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 3	7 3	22 6	22 6	Alibág
9 —	9 —	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 14	18 14	Bombay
10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8		...	7 6	7 6	21 —	21 —	Thanna
												Deccan and Karnáták—
...	...	...	...	9 2	10 —	...	...	6 14	6 14	19 8	19 8	Dharwar
14 8	14 8	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 11	7 11	21 2	21 2	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	..	8 14	9 9	19 —	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 4	7 13	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	...	...	7 14	7 14	20 8	20 8	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	...	...	6 14	7 3	18 12	18 12	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 8	...	...	7 11	7 11	16 2	16 2	Ahmadnagar
14 4	14 4	...	...	9 14	11 4	...	...	8 14	8 14	21 —	21 —	Násik
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	7 5	7 5	18 11	18 14	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 5	7 2	19 8	19 8	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 13	26 13	Surat
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	25 —	25 —	Broach
18 —	15 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	8 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmadabad
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	25 —	25 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	24 —	24 —	Disa
												Kathiawár—
...	..	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	80 —	80 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
..	...	...	...	12 15	12 15	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 11	18 11	Nimar
...	...	...	...	10 15	11 13	...	...	7 5	7 5	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	9 14	10 8	...	...	6 15	6 15	13 —	13 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	12 7	11 14	...	...	7 5	6 11	16 —	16 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	8 9	8 9	16 —	16 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 5	8 5	17 —	17 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH 1914—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	10 —	10 —	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 9	6 11	...	13 2	...	...
Saugor	10 —	10 12	...	...	6 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	12 —	...	...
Damoh	9 4	10 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 6	7 6	...	13 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Mandla	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 1	5 1	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Seoni	10 15	10 15	...	...	5 13	5 13	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...
Bálághát	8 15	8 15	...	...	5 6	5 6	7 13	7 13	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	10 3	10 3	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 2	9 2	15 4	...	...	...
Chánda	8 12	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 2	8 2	12 14	12 14	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	10 11	10 11	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Raipur	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Drug	11 12	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 12	10 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	9 10	9 10	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 12	6 12	15 —	15 —	...	...
Akola	8 15	9 10	...	...	4 6	4 6	7 13	7 13	14 4	14 3	...	...
Amráoti	8 15	9 7	...	...	6 5	6 8	8 2	8 2	12 8	12 8	...	...
Yeotmal	7 2	7 2	...	...	4 2	4 2	6 6	6 7	14 3	14 3	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	7 1	7 —	10 8	10 8	3 8	4 1	6 15	7 —	12 7	11 14	12 3	12 13
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	11 12	12 3	11 10	10 15
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 6	11 —	11 —	8 14	9 4
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...		7 —	7 —	13 —	12 12	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	13 8	13 8	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	12 8	12 8	11 15	11 15
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	14 10	14 10	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 12	...	...	13 15	14 14
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	15 5	15 5	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	14 1	14 1	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	14 2	14 2	12 —	12 —
Nellore	...	...	...		...	...	9 10	9 1	13 —	12 12	12 8	12 8
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Chingleput		...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	10 4	10 4
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	13 —	12 11
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	12 9	12 9	10 4	10 4
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 7	11 —	11 12	13 11	13 —
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 12	11 12	10 4	10 4
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 12	6 12	6 8	6 8	5 12	6 —	6 8	6 12	14 —	15 —	...	...
Bangalore	6 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	9 12	9 12	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 12	9 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	7 —	6 3	...	...	5 9	4 10	6 3	5 1	9 5	10 3	8 10	9 5

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —*continued*
												Central—
...	..	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 5	16 8	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 8	...	...	6 4	6 8	20 —	20 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	9 13	11 2	...	...	5 13	6 6	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	14 —	14 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	...	...	7 8	8 —	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...		9 8	9 8	...	...	6 5	6 5	14 10	14 10	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	12 7	10 11	...	...	6 15	7 9	15 3	14 2	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	7 14	7 14	18 —	18 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	.	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	12 13	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	12 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	9 —	15 -	15 —	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 9	...	...	7 11	7 11	16 —	16 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 3	..	...	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 3	8 3	18 1	18 1	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	16 —	16 —	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
13 12	14 —	...	...	10 9	10 8	...	...	11 12	11 14	14 —	14 —	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 1	Malabar
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	18 15	18 15	S. Canara
												South, central—
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	16 8	16 —	Nilgiris
12 11	12 11	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Salem
												Central—
11 10	11 10	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	Bellary
12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	Anantapur
14 13	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	20 12	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	17 4	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Ganjam
15 —	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Vizagapatam
12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
14 11	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kistna
10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	24 14	24 14	Guntur
14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 13	28 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	27 1	27 7	Madras
11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	24 3	Chingleput
12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	21 10	20 4	N. Arcot
11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	S. Arcot
14 1	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	23 13	Tanjore
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	22 1	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
13 11	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 13	Tinnevelly
13 5	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Madura
												Mysore—
15 —	14 —	..	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Mysore
12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	16 —	16 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
16 8	17 —	...	...	10 4	11 4	...	...	6 8	6 4	18 —	18 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	8 15	9 5	...	...	7 7	7 7	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS

Director of Statistics

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, May 12, 1914

Registered No. C-696.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th March 1914.

Until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

Rates of Subscription.	Per annum. R a. p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15 0 0
Postage	5 8 0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Supplement only	5 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0 8 0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V and VI, or Supplement	0 4 0

A special price will be fixed for specially heavy issues of the *Gazette* or any particular Part.
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.
Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. B. R. C. 234.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first eleven months of 1913-1914 as compared with the corresponding period of 1912-1913.

ENGLAND. Whole year. Accounts, 1912-1913.	ENGLAND. Whole year. Revised, 1913-1914.	ENGLAND. April to February. 1912-1913.	ENGLAND. April to February. 1913-1914.	ENGLAND. April to February. Increase.	ENGLAND. April to February. Decrease.	RECEIPTS.	INDIA. Whole year. Accounts, 1912-1913.	INDIA. Whole year. Revised, 1913-1914.	INDIA. April to February. 1912-1913.	INDIA. April to February. 1913-1914.	INDIA. April to February. Increase.	INDIA. April to February. Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.** PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	34,23,11,000	34,28,01,000	26,41,98,000	26,51,64,000	9,66,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	7,68,69,000	2,45,74,000	7,23,39,000	2,11,70,000	...	5,11,69,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	5,00,16,000	5,12,95,000	4,51,76,000	4,62,72,000	10,96,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	7,60,37,000	7,85,63,000	6,76,32,000	7,04,06,000	27,74,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	12,41,69,000	13,33,51,000	11,08,20,000	12,00,57,000	92,37,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	10,79,58,000	11,05,26,000	9,59,56,000	10,06,24,000	46,68,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,32,97,000	8,17,51,000	7,00,84,000	7,14,16,000	13,32,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	86,06,57,000	82,28,61,000	72,62,05,000	69,51,09,000	..	3,10,96,000
467,500	313,700	437,200	305,800	...	131,400	Interest	1,50,92,000	1,59,73,000	1,07,48,000	1,15,73,000	8,25,000	...
6,200	4,800	6,200	4,800	...	1,400	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	5,87,65,000	5,96,81,000	5,02,51,000	5,13,50,000	10,99,000	...
1,600	1,600	1,100	1,300	200	...	Receipts by Civil Department	2,00,00,000	2,08,87,000	1,70,65,000	1,82,76,000	12,11,000	...
107,100	103,700	82,700	85,000	2,300	...	Miscellaneous	98,71,000	95,85,000	54,58,000	58,57,000	3,99,000	...
57,800	77,000	57,700	76,900	19,200	...	Railways	55,95,86,000	55,72,70,000	49,86,17,000	50,84,72,000	98,55,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,30,95,000	4,42,57,000	3,90,55,000	4,01,14,000	10,59,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Public Works	53,32,000	41,98,000	38,06,000	36,43,000	...	1,63,000
337,100	359,100	317,400	315,600	...	1,800	Military Receipts	1,57,58,000	1,53,11,000	1,26,50,000	1,25,84,000	...	66,000
977,300	859,900	902,300	789,400	...	112,900	TOTAL REVENUE	1,57,91,56,000	1,55,00,03,000	1,36,38,55,000	1,34,69,78,000	...	1,68,77,000
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways.	...	30,00,000	...	30,00,000	30,00,000	...
...	2,734,400	...	2,535,600	2,535,600	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	7,62,000	7,62,000	...
...	2,734,400	...	2,535,600	2,535,600	...	TOTAL	...	30,00,000	...	37,62,000	37,62,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
1,022,400	...	1,022,400	...	...	1,022,400	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,87,28,000	2,85,42,000	2,87,29,000	2,85,02,000	...	2,27,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	2,52,92,000	3,38,24,000	1,49,20,000	2,18,56,000	69,36,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	8,29,75,000	73,58,000	1,67,96,000	1,90,15,000	22,19,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and advances by Imperial Government	41,60,000	35,22,000	38,99,000	33,50,000	...	5,49,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,67,04,000	1,52,00,000	1,94,27,000	1,26,70,000	...	67,57,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans to Local Boards	1,03,000	1,07,000	66,000	69,000	3,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	14,05,68,000	11,24,61,000	11,82,44,000	9,47,31,000	...	2,35,13,000
25,759,700	28,600,000	24,099,200	26,768,700	2,669,500	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
26,782,100	28,600,000	25,121,600	26,768,700	1,647,100	...	TOTAL	29,85,30,000	20,10,14,000	20,20,81,000	18,01,93,000	...	2,18,88,000
27,759,400	32,194,300	26,023,900	30,093,700	4,069,800	...	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,87,76,86,000	1,75,40,17,000	1,56,59,36,000	1,53,09,33,000	...	3,50,03,000
19,463,700	9,789,600	19,463,700	9,789,600	...	9,674,100	Opening Balance	18,41,95,000	28,93,97,000	18,41,95,000	28,93,97,000	10,52,02,000	...
47,223,100	41,983,900	45,487,600	39,853,300	...	5,604,300	GRAND TOTAL	2,06,18,81,000	2,04,34,14,000	1,75,01,31,000	1,82,03,30,000	7,01,99,000	...

ENGLAND. Whole year. Accounts, 1912-1913.	ENGLAND. Whole year. Revised 1913-1914.	ENGLAND. April to February. 1912-1913.	ENGLAND. April to February. 1913-1914.	ENGLAND. April to February. Increase.	ENGLAND. April to February. Decrease.	DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA. Whole year. Accounts, 1912-1913.	INDIA. Whole year. Revised, 1913-1914.	INDIA. April to February. 1912-1913.	INDIA. April to February. 1913-1914.	INDIA. April to February. Increase.	INDIA. April to February. Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
98,800	115,600	89.200	104.600	15.400	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	12 83,18.000	13,85,83,000	10,77,80,000	11,73,95,000	96,15,000	...
2,296,500	2,086,900	2.295.000	2,087,200	...	207.800	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	5.62,15,000	5,84.70,000	4,71.26,000	4,88,51.000	17,25.000	...
244,900	289.000	196.200	245,200	49,000	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4 54.49,000	4.70.91.000	3,87,83,000	3.96,10.000	8,27,000	...
439,700	471,600	411.400	432,900	21,500	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	24 37.36.000	26,31.53,000	21,16,22,000	22.54,01.000	1,37,79,000	...
2,609,100	2,670,100	2,437.900	2,491,500	53,600	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3.47,57,000	4,09 50,000	3,31.43,000	3,56,43,000	25,00,000	...
21,400	18,500	14,500	16,500	2.000	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	1 46 80.000	1,47 23,000	79.14,000	81.98,000	2,84,000	...
8,979,900	9,000,600	8,981,300	9.000.600	19,300	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	29 85.65.000	39,49.61,000	26,19.78,000	27.16,20.000	96,42,000	...
126,600	120,000	126,700	119,200	...	7,500	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	3 02,63.000	3.36.42,000	2,42.23.000	2,57.85,000	15,62.000	...
90,700	109.900	85 000	88.700	3.700	...	Other Public Works	8 95,97.000	10.38,33.000	6,93.91,000	7,91.91,000	98,00,000	...
5,372,000	5,551,400	4,970.900	5.003,100	32.200	...	Military Services	23,37,16.000	23 77,17,000	20,98 53,000	21,18 10.000	19,57.000	...
20,279,600	20,433,600	19,608.100	19.589,500	.	18.600	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	1.17 52 96.000	1,24,31.23,000	1,01,18,13,000	1.05,35,04,000	5,16,91,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	6,77,11,000	20,36,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from provincial balances	...	—1,10,62,000	...	...	...	...
20,279,600	20,433,600	19,608,100	19,589,500	...	18,600	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	1.24 30.07.000	1,23,40,97,000	1,01.18.13,000	1,06,35,04,000	5,16,91,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
2,470,900	3,074,300	1,958,100	2.826,800	873,700	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	11,60,55,000	12.76,01,000	8,99 49.000	11,41.66,000	2.42,17,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Charge involved in redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
481,600	...	234.800	...	...	234.800	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	14.40,000	10.30,000	2,74,000	...	..	2,74,000
6,800	55.500	6,200	21,800	15,600	...	Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	16.21,000	67.43,000	5,55.000	49.28,000	43,73,000	..
2,959,300	3,129,800	2,194.100	2,848 600	654 500	...	TOTAL	11.91.16,000	13,53,74.000	9,07,78,000	11.90 94.000	2.83,16,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	1,781,200	...	1,781,200	1,751,200	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,500,000	...	4,500,000	...	...	4 500.000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
195,400	1,065,200	43,100	759,200	716,100	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	20 46.000	27.09 000	8,71.000	19,30.000	10,59,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,99.95,000	2,51,86,000	2.45,56,000	2.18,29,000	...	27,27,000
9,499,200	8,117,100	8,919,700	7,474.500	...	1,445,200	Remittances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	38,97,53.000	42 73.58,000	36,34,71.000	39,87,59.000	3,53,18,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	—14.33,000	—19,17.000	—13,97,000	—19,27,000	—5,30,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,194,600	10,963,500	13,462,800	10,014,900	...	3,447,900	TOTAL	41,03.61,000	45,33,26,000	38.75,01,000	42,06,21,000	3,31,20,000	...
37,488,500	34 526,900	35.265,000	32,453,000	...	2,812,000	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,77.24.84,000	1,82,28,07.000	1,49,00,92,000	1,60,32.19,000	11,31,27,000	...
9,739,600	7,457,000	10,222,600	7,430,300	...	2,792,300	Closing Balance	28.93.97,000	22.06,07,000	26,00,39,000	21,71,11,000	...	4,29,28,000
47,228,100	41,983,900	45,487,600	39,883,300	...	5,604,300	GRAND TOTAL	2,06,18.81,000	2,04,34,14,000	1,75,01,31,000	1,82,03.30,000	7,01,99,000	...

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Comptroller General.

Delhi, the 19th May 1914.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 23rd May 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

May 11.

1640. M. M. Cook. *Improvements in current motors.*

1641. H. Knight. *A device for making cigarettes.*

1642. G. Markt. *Improvements in and relating to electric ceiling roses.*

1643. J. Hoffay. *Improvements in gramophones, phonographs and the like machines.*

1644. A. Sharafdin. *Improved heat insulator for hot air fans.*

1645. A. C. Schaffter. *The shaft safety hairpin.*

1646. W. W. Harris. *Improvements in metallic sleepers.*

1647. F. Pfleumer. *An apparatus for the manufacture of rubber, gutta-percha and balata "moss" vulcanised hot.*

May 12.

1648. J. S. Davidson. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for feeding and spreading tea leaf and other similar substances.*

1649. O. P. H. Boldt. *Substitute for leather discs for manufacturing elastic rollers having a rough surface.*

1650. F. J. Giovagnoni. *Hand power moth or waterlift.*

1651. W. Larymore & C. O. Manuel. *Improvements in betel nut cutters.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India,* give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1395. J. Wilmotte. *Improvements in milking machines.*

1457. J. F. G. Roberts. *Improvements in portable or field cooking apparatus.*

1463. P. H. Emanuel, J. P. Tomes and the Porter Patent Safety Seals Ld. *Improvements in or relating to implements for securing metal seals.*

1513. J. Hoffay. *Improvements in sound boxes or the like for gramophones, phonographs and the like machines.*

1581. R. E. Bury. *Theft proof washer holder for vacuum or air pipe coupling.*

1594. Wheeling Steel Casting Co. *Core barrel for ingot molds.*

1615. S. R. Lalkaka. *An improved wheel hub.*

1616. S. H. Sherwood. *Improvements in oil lamps.*

1618. General Electric Co. *Improvements in and relating to speed control of textile machinery.*

1619. P. C. Saccaggio and F. A. Lagrange. *Improvements in or relating to spark arresters.*

1620. S. H. Summerscales. *Improvements in traction wheels.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

877. A. W. Schwarzlose. *Breech mechanism with knuckle joint for automatic fire arms.*

1192. F. X. Kraumann. *An improved process and apparatus for chemically utilising the husks of rice.*

1256. G. O. Bowman & G. F. Hamnett. *Improvements in railway signalling apparatus.*

1300. Western Electric Co., Ld. *Improvements in telephone systems.*

1302. Western Electric Co., Ld. *Improvements in switching apparatus for interconnecting the lines of an automatic telephone system.*

1362. R. C. Bartlett. *Vehicle construction.*

1391. E. J. Bull. *Rolled steel door and window frames.*

1455. A. H. Burbidge and R. E. Alderman. *Improvements in or relating to removing and replacing electric lamps.*

1492. Minerals Separation, Ld. *Improvements in or relating to the concentration of ores.*

1501. W. F. Izett. *Aerial cableways.*

1508. W. B. Brown and J. L. Stokes. *Improvements in or relating to railway sleepers.*

1511. A. N. Thorpe & G. G. Hooper. *Improvements in and relating to couplings for railway and the like vehicles.*

1512. E. S. King & Head Wrightson & Co, Ld. *An improved method of and means for grinding, crushing and pulverising ores and the like.*

1522. Det Kontinentale Syndikat for Poulsen Radio-Telegrafi. *Improvements in transmitters for wireless telegraphy.*

1544. J. M. Long. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for making ice cream and analogous substances.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

983. Smith.
1129. Vergé.
1226. Hurst.
1275. Fiskus Des Schutzgebietes Kamerun.
1319. Minerals Separation Ld.
1348. Kellie.
1371. Pereira.
1405. Sykes Interlocking Signal Co., Ld., & Tarrant.
1409. Peninsular Hat Manufacturing Co.
1410. Wilhelmi & Internationale Siegwartbalken-Gesellschaft.
1412. Cheney.
1413. Brylinski.
1415. Pedersen.
1418. D'Lima.

PATENTS SEALED.

755. Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ld.
1137. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld.
1306. Hall.
1308. Wapshare.
1341. George Kent Ld.
1342. Brewitt.
1343. Lumiere.
1344. Davenport.
1345. Streiff.
1346. Sutcliffe.
1350. Alexander.
1357. Campbell.
1358. Ester & Co., Ld.
1359. Rawlins.
1360. Auto Strop Co.
1368. Corrie & Ashcroft.
1369. General Engineering and Construction Co., Ld.
1372. Pinder & Pinder.
1377. Levick (Jr).
1393. McCoy.
1394. Sheffield & McKerrow & Co., Ld.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

84 of 1902. Bremer. (To 2 October 1915.)

125 of 1902. Andrews & anr. (To 7 July 1915.)

376 of 1903. Siegwart. (To 11 May 1915.)

377 of 1903. Siegwart. (To 11 May 1915.)

58 of 1904. Mills. (To 31 August 1915.)

98 of 1906. Asa Lees & Co. Ld. & ors. (To 7 September 1915.)

248 of 1907. Eschalier. (To 7 December 1915.)

268 of 1907. Pettigrew. (To 30 July 1915.)

269 of 1907. Woods & anr. (To 6 September 1915.)

552 of 1907. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld. (To 4 July 1915.)
553 of 1907. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld. (To 4 July 1915.)
16 of 1908. Ozonair Ld. & anr. (To 13 May 1915.)
428 of 1908 Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld. (To 7 August 1915.)
505 of 1908. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld. (To 25 August 1915.)
42 of 1909. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld. (To 31 August 1915.)
182 of 1909. Schuetz. (To 27 May 1915.)
244 of 1909. Holle. (To 1 July 1915.)
540 of 1909. Rees & anr. (To 31 May 1915.)
3 of 1910. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld. (To 24 September 1915.)
180 of 1910. Herendeen. (To 29 July 1915.)
191 of 1910. Wood. (To 12 July 1915.)
213 of 1910. Butters Patent Vacuum Filter Co. (To 9 August 1915.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1904.

303, (Crook).

1909.

104, (Hodson). 321, (Murex Magnetic Co. Ld.). 324, (Gibb and Menzies). 417, (Corrie). 490, (Schmidt). 498, (Barker). 571, (Hills). 597 (Jackson). 640, (Bell & Pletts). 669, (Brown). 691, (Trainor). 693, (Osborn).

1910.

2, (Sewill).

AMENDMENTS ALLOWED UNDER SECTION 17.

No. 810 of 1913.—In pursuance of leave granted on 19th May 1914, the above numbered specification has been amended in the manner set forth in the *Gazettes of India* dated 1st November 1913 and 24th January 1914.

No. 1038 of 1913.—In pursuance of leave granted on 19th May 1914, the above numbered specification and the accompanying drawings have been amended in the manner set forth in the *Gazette of India* dated 24th January 1914.

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

May 11th to 16th, 1914.

Class 4. Nos. 1347-1349. Societe Anonyme dite Etablissements H. Mitanchet, of 11 rue d'Avignon, Lyon, France. March 31.

Class 13. Nos. 1443-1463. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. May 11.

Class 15. Nos. 1387-1390. Haji Dosal Moosa Khatri, Old Market, Karachi City. April 17.

Class 15. Nos. 1464-1466. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. May 11.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price. R	a.
(*a*)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(*b*)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0	2
(*c*)	The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(*d*)	Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
	Annual subscription with postage	3	0
(*e*)	Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)	2	0
(*f*)	Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911 each	1	0
(*g*)	Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly) each	0	8
(*h*)	Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913 each	1	0
(*i*)	Specifications of Invention each	0	8

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta:—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price R 3	a copy.
(2)	" "	1903-04	" " 3	"
(3)	" "	1904-05	" " 3	"
(4)	" "	1908-09	" " 3	"
(5)	" "	1909-10	" " 3-8	"
(6)	" "	1910-11	" " 3-8	"
(7)	" "	1911-12	" " 2-8	"
(8)	" "	1912-13	" " 2-8	"

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Interpretership and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit, and No. (8) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . . . Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . Government Observatory, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Jawala Prasad, II. . . . . . . B. I. Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. Sita Ram Mahta. . . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
5. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

M. Mohd Ishaq . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kolkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DACCA.

1. Abdul Ghani . . . . C/o Abdus Shakoor, Kotwal, The Black Watch, Camp Dacca.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.

XI B

MULTAN.

1.	M. S. Karim Bakhsh	Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. M. C. Saihgal	2nd Bn., King's Regiment, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.
2.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	C/o Kazi Bahram Khan, Officers' Munshi, Murree Bazar, Murree.

NAINI TAL.

1.	M. Faqir Ulla	St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1.	M. Muhammad Din	Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2.	M. Ghulam Jilani	R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1.	M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1.	M. Bodh Raj	Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2.	M. Ahmed Din	81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3.	M. Abdur Rahim	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4.	M. Abdul Karim	Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

QUETTA.

1.	M. Sher Mahomed	C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	M. Ghulam Rasul	Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge Rawalpindi.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fazl-i-Haq	Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

SUBATHU.

1.	M. Gulzar Lal	South Lancashire Regiment, Subathu.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	19, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	39, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise, it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½-grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and *residual alkaloid* or *amorphous cinchona alkaloid* which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous alkaloid* are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These are sold strictly cash and in advance.* On *no account drugs are sent per V. P. Post.* These are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipur.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1912 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 „

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	R
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb., and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below.

[For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 annas; 1 lb. 6 annas ; 2 lbs. 10 annas ; 3 lbs. 12 annas ; 4 lbs. 1 Re. ; 5 lbs. Re. 1 annas 4 ; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 annas 6.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CORONATION DURBAR AND OF THE VISIT OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS TO INDIA, 1911-12.

To meet the repeated demands of the public, the Government of India have decided to publish a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911.

This book will be compiled from the official records, and will contain lists of all persons taking part in the celebrations and ceremonies. There will also be numerous illustrations, portraits, maps, plans, etc.

It will be published in two editions, a popular one in a cloth binding at a cost not exceeding Rs. 7-8, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, which will contain a list of the subscribers, at a cost of about Rs. 250.

A translation of the popular edition will be made in Urdu and possibly in other languages also, if the demand is sufficient.

It is expected that the work will be ready for publication shortly ; names are still being registered for the various editions, and application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 16th December 1913, treasure containing of gold and silver jewels and cash as detailed below valued at Rs. 5,311-15-0 was found by Alavali Venkatasubbaiya while digging the dwelling house occupied by his aunt Chenchu Nagamma at Chiyyapad, Proddatur Taluk, Cuddapah District.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddapah at his office at Cuddapah on 26th October 1914 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

LIST OF PROPERTY FOUND.

JEWELS.

		Rs.	A.	P.
(1)	One silver vadhyanam in 2 pieces	32	2	0
(2)	Two pairs silver bangles	67	4	0
(3)	One pair silver golusulu	24	15	0
(4)	One gold vadhyanam	19	8	0
(5)	One pair gold sandibondalu	31	0	0
(6)	One gold ear-ring	0	8	4
(7)	One gold zone	1	3	2
		176	8	6

CASH.

		Rs.	A.	P.
(8)	One bag containing	2,177	4	0
(9)	Ditto	800	0	0
(10)	Ditto	600	0	0
(11)	Ditto	400	0	0
		3,977	4	0

E. A. DAVIS,
Ag. Collector.

CUDDAPAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
Dated the 27th April 1914.

NOTICE.

One case containing 15 Insulators, received Ex. R.I.M.S. "Dufferin" from Calcutta on 3rd January 1914, is lying unclaimed in the Supply and Transport Wharf Godown, Strand Road, Rangoon.

The owner may take delivery of the package on presenting the proper vouchers, etc., to the Warrant Officer in charge Shipping Section, Strand Road, Rangoon.

W. BURLTON, Lt.-Colonel,
Assistant Director of S. and T., Burma Division.

MAYMYO ;
6th May 1914.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th May 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th May 1914.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										REMARKS.
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		TOTAL.	
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	2,59,69,500	26,06,02,255	28,65,71,755	9,78,41,529	93,59,513	...	9,15,00,000	.	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	33,87,00,958	(a) Nominal value—R10,30,81,500.
Cawnpore	...	3,13,11,170	3,13,11,170	3,53,27,361	1,88,28,315	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	5,41,55,676	(b) Nominal value—R4,09,26,571.
Lahore	...	3,97,83,190	3,97,83,190	2,25,48,075	1,15,68,090	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3,41,16,165	
Bombay	2,18,50,640	12,11,13,100	14,29,63,740	1,43,63,265	13,05,42,390	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	14,49,05,655	
Karachi	...	1,84,73,525	1,84,73,525	22,34,830	18,61,470	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	40,96,300	
Madras	1,05,89,300	7,19,94,530	8,25,33,830	1,73,06,935	1,70,63,700	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	3,43,70,605	
Rangoon	.	5,68,17,095	5,68,17,095	3,86,74,991	72,42,060	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	4,59,17,051	
	5,83,59,440	60,00,94,865	65,84,54,305	22,82,96,956	19,64,65,538	...	9,15,00,000	.	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	65,62,62,440	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			26,04,865	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									4,13,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			65,58,49,440	TOTAL RESERVE R									65,58,49,440	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th May 1914.
The Silver held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 15th May 1914 to 6,00 lakhs in coined rupees.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH MAY 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.											
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.		Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	14	2	16		...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	15	2	19		...	...	...	...	...	...

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 20th May 1914.

H. J. WALLIS, Captain, I.A.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th May 1914.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 30th April 1914	30,51,400	1,69,21,100	5,88,99,000	1,66,11,000	81,95,000	18,81,100	9,65,07,200	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,96,09,133
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6301A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th May 1914	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
	30,51,400	1,69,21,100	5,88,99,000	1,66,14,000	81,95,000	18,81,100	9,65,10,200	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,96,12,133
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	15,000	1,50,000	83,000	68,100	...	3,16,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,16,100
Balance on 15th May 1914	30,51,400	1,69,06,100	5,87,49,000	1,65,31,000	81,26,900	18,81,100	9,61,94,100	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,92,96,033

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Mar. 1914 Enfaced from India 12,300 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,638 lakhs.
„ 16th Mar. 1914 „ 31st Mar. „ ditto 3 „ ditto 4 „
„ 1st April „ „ 15th April „ ditto 2 „ ditto 1 lakh.
„ 16th „ „ „ 30th „ „ ditto 1 lakh ditto 15 lakhs.
„ 1st May „ „ 15th May „ ditto 1 „ ditto 3 „

12,306 lakhs 12,661 „

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 18th May 1914.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th May 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .				1,91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	97,95,550	6	7			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,61,60,579	15	11	2,59,56,130	6	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .				18,74,33,277	1	11
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				14,32,577	3	1
Sundries				25,89,748	13	8
RUPEES .				25,65,11,733	9	2

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .				1,85,42,355	0	0
Other authorized Investments .				97,62,273	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .				4,18,70,513	4	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				5,40,78,830	13	0
Bills discounted and purchased				2,79,85,004	4	0
Balances with other Banks .				10,50,096	4	0
Bullion				......		
Dead Stock				24,59,503	5	9
Stamps				14,259	1	5
Sundries				3,81,013	14	5
				15,61,43,848	14	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*5,76,14,883	2	4			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†4,27,53,001	8	0	10,03,67,884	10	4
RUPEES .				25,65,11,733	9	2

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. ; value	Rs.	4,84,740	0	0
† Do. do. do.	„	12,99,720	0	0
	Rs.	17,84,460	0	0

By order of the Directors,
L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

BANK OF BENGAL ;
Calcutta, 21st May 1914.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 46·16.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of March 1914 and of the form in which they were held ;—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	1,307,479	...
Short loans to approved borrowers on security . . .	6,825,038	24,962
	8,132,517	24,962
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts . .	8,157,479	

M. F. GAUNTLETT.
Comptroller General.

DELHI ;
Dated the 18th May 1914.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 158 of 1913.

Rangoon, the 7th May 1914.

In the matter of Vasama Chetty Venkeya, Cooly Maistry, of No. 15, 38th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Vasama Chetty Venkeya an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of May 1914.

CASE No. 1 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 7th May 1914.

In the matter of Syed Mahaboosha, Fruit Merchant, No. 33, Fruit Bazar, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Syed Mahaboosha an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 6th day of May 1914.

CASE No. 4 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 7th May 1914.

In the matter of Ismail Ebrahim Mucktoom, son of Ebrahim, residing at No. 22, 27th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Ismail Ebrahim Mucktoom an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of May 1914.

CASE No. 11 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 7th May 1914.

In the matter of Maung San Win, of No. 40, Stevenson Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung San Win an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of May 1914.

CASE No. 56 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th May 1914.

In the matter of H. A. Hope, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Hector Aloysius Hope, of No. 53, Landsdowne Street, Botataung, Rangoon, on the 9th day of April 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Hector Aloysius Hope.

CASE No. 58 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th May 1914.

In the matter of L. D. Sangani, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Liladhar Dayabhoy Sangani, Trader, of No. 260, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Liladhar Dayabhoy Sangani.

CASE No. 59 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th May 1914.

In the matter of O. V. A. Hussain Naina, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ona Vana Ana Hussain Naina, Trader of No. 51, 30th Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ona Vana Ana Hussain Naina.

CASE No. 60 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th May 1914.

In the matter of A. Marriah, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by A. Marriah of No. 66, 3rd Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said A. Marriah.

CASE No. 61 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th May 1914.

In the matter of Abdulla Moosa, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdulla Moosa, Broker of No. 17, 16th Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdulla Moosa.

CASE No. 63 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th May 1914.

In the matter of Maung Po Thaung, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Thaung, Broker of No. 23, Creek Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Thaung.

CASE No. 65 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 7th May 1914.

In the matter of Mookoo Ragaviah, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mookoo Ragaviah, son of Mookoo Venkatasawmy of No. 123, Lugyi Street, Ahlone, Rangoon, on the 5th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mookoo Ragaviah.

CASE No. 66 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 7th May 1914.

In the matter of Mookoo Ramasawmy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mookoo Ramasawmy, son of Mookoo Ragaviah of No. 123, Lugyi Street, Ahlone, Rangoon, on the 5th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mookoo Ramasawmy.

CASE No. 67 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 7th May 1914.

In the matter of Maung Po Kun, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Kun, Trader, residing at No. 29, Suratee Bazar Road, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 6th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Kun.

CASE No. 22 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 12th May 1914.

In the matter of Meer Baber Ally, trader, residing at No. 16, Kandawgalay, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Meer Baber Ally, an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 11th day of May 1914.

CASE No. 23 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 12th May 1914.

In the matter of James Rashford Enright, Yard Foreman, Burma Railways, Rangoon.

Notice in hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said James Rashford Enright, an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 11th day of May 1914.

CASE No 27 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 13th May 1914.

In the matter of Maung San Htoo, residing at No. 29, Dufferin Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung San Htoo an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 13th day of May 1914.

CASE No. 64 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 12th May 1914.

In the matter of T. W. Smith, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Thomas Walter Smith, clerk, residing at No. 53, Sparks Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 12th day of May 1914 against the said Thomas Walter Smith.

CASE No. 68 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th May 1914.

In the matter of Pratab Chundra Choudhury, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Pratab Chundra Choudhury, trader, residing at No. 102, Montgomery Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Pratab Chundra Choudhury.

CASE No. 69 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th May 1914.

In the matter of Romesh Chundra Choudhury, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Romesh Chundra Choudhury, trader, residing at No. 102 Montgomery Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Romesh Chundra Choudhury.

CASE No. 70 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th May 1914.

In the matter of Maung San Win, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung San Win, unemployed, residing at No. 40, Stevenson Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung San Win.

CASE No. 72 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 13th May 1914.

In the matter of Chittoor Muthukumarasawmy Chetty, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Chittoor Muthukumarasawmy Chetty, Astrologer, residing at No. 16, 36th Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said C. Muthukumarasawmy Chetty.

CASE No. 73 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 14th May 1914.

In the matter of M. Miranda, Restaurant Keeper of No. 36, Lewis Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by M. Miranda, Restaurant Keeper of No. 36, Lewis Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said M. Miranda.

CASE No. 74 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 15th May 1914.

In the matter of William Ottmann, Telegraphist, in the Telegraph Office, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Town Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by William Ottmann, Telegraphist, in the Telegraph Office Rangoon, on the 15th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said William Ottmann.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 26 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 13th May 1914.

In the matter of insolvency of Mohd. Ismail, son of Mohd. Faizali of Delhi Bazar Sita Ram, Debtor.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mohd. Ismail to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 2nd June 1914.

SUIT No. 33 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 15th May 1914.

In the matter of insolvency of Mehr Singh, adopted son of Puran, caste Jolaha, of Delhi Shidi Purah.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mehr Singh to be adjudicated an insolvent, has been admitted in this Court, and will be heard on 5th June 1914.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denominations.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudications.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
274—1914	John Salvador D'Silva	Eurasian	Lady Jamsedji Road, Mahim	A Clerk in the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.	1st	May	1914	1st	May	1914
275—1914	Khimji Dhairoo Bhansali	Hindu	Dana Bunder, Waghji Thakersey's House.	Lately a Dealer in grain, etc., in partnership with Calian Shamji and Velji Ladha under the name and firm of Lakhmidas Khimji and Co., and now unemployed.	4th	"	"	4th	"	"
276—1914	Nanabhai Govind Chitre	"	Peerbhai Mansions, Sandhurst Road.	Lately a Proprietor of the Coronation Cinematograph and now a clerk in the *Advocate of India's* Office.	"	"	"	"	"	"
280—1914	William *alias* Wallace Finlay Ross.	European	Sandhurst House, Apollo Bunder.	An Assistant in Messrs. McAlpine & Co	5th	"	"	5th	"	"
279—1914	Luxmidas Oomersey Joshi	Hindu	Dana Bunder, Narayen Virjee's House.	Lately a Dealer in seed, wheat, etc., in partnership with Velji Purshotum under the name of Ratilal Namji and now a Mehta in the employ of Joosab Hajee Haroon.	"	"	"	6th	"	"
281—1914	Oscar Walker	Eurasian	Gilder Street	Train Examiner in the G. I. P. Railway Company.	6th	"	"	"	"	"
282—1914	James Philip	"	12th Kamatipura Lane	A Gas Fitter in the G. I. P. Railway	"	"	"	"	"	"

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudications.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
283—1914	Mahadeo Govind Joshi	Hindu	Funnus Wady	A Clerk in the G. I. P. Railway	6th	May	1914	6th	May	1914
285—1914	Gilder Nicholas Vaz	Eurasian	90 Khotap Oart. Girgaum	Lately a Clerk in the Public Works Department and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
286—1914	Kooverji Nowroji Gamadia	Parsi	No. 8, Warden Road	Lately a Sspeculator in Government Paper, Shares and Silver and now unemployed.	7th	"	"	"	"	"
288—1914	Nuthoo Poonja Mochi	Hindu	Kamathipara 5th Lane	Lately a Shoe-maker and now unemployed	7th	"	"	7th	"	"
287—1914	Abdulla Ahmedbhai Khoja	Mahomedan	Bhimpura, Doongli Street	Lately doing business as Mukadam in coal in partnership with Sanliaram Ramji in the name of Sanliaram Ramji and now a servant in the employ of Mooradalli Purdhan.	"	"	"	"	"	"
289—1914	Louis Pereira *alias* Louis Doming Pereira.	East Indian	Lower Parel in Oakes, Building.	A Tanner in the employ of J. Oakes & Co.	8th	"	"	8th	"	"
290—1914	Pasu Tricumji Sha	Hindu	Sabar Kala Boarding House, near Numbadevi.	Lately trading in partnership with Nurpal Parbat, Khimji Poonsi, Shamji Anandji and Ramji Nensi in the name of Padamsi Narpal & Co. and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
291—1914	Alexander John Agabeg	Armenian	18, Hill Road, Bandra	A General Broker	11th	"	"	11th	"	"

292—1914	Dattaram Ganesh Masurkar	Hindu	Chore Gully, Supari Bang	A Jobber in the Moorarji Gocaldas Mills, Ltd.	„	„	„	„	„	„
293—1914	Sulleman Rahimoodin Kalekar	Mahomedan	Khadak	A Fitter in the R. M. Dockyard and now unemployed.	12th	„	„	12th	„	„
294—1914	Syed Ebrahim Syed Kulboodin	„	No. 50-60, Doctor Street	A Landed Proprietor	13th	„	„	13th	„	„
295—1914	Kisengopal Choonilal Dalal	Hindu	Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi.	Formerly a Broker in Silver and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
296—1914	Baboo Esoo Ghodee	„	Parel	A Jobber in Morarji Goculdas Mill	„	„	„	„	„	„
297—1914	Rustomji Nuserwanji Kapadia	Parsi	Tardeo	Lately an Estate Broker and now unemployed	14th	„	„	14th	„	„
298—1914	Shripatty Narayen Vultay	Hindu	Golepetha, Kharma Gully	Lately a Coppersmith and now a servant to Mirabhai Tamrut.	„	„	„	„	„	„
299—1914	William James Maconachie	European	"Jubilee Building," Sankli Street, Byculla.	An Engine Driver in the G. I. P. Railway	15th	„	„	15th	„	„

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' Petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT;
Fort, Bombay, this 15th day of May 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

No. 41 OF 1914.

Bombay, the 7th May 1914.

Re Nanalal Bapalal of Bombay and Manilal Bapalal of Ahmedabad, Hindu inhabitants doing business in Bombay at Mulji Jetha Market in the name, firm and style of Nanalal Bapalal and Nanalal Bapalal & Co., and at Ahmedabad in the name and firm of Manilal Bapalal . . . . *Adjudged Insolvents.*

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 13th day of January 1914 against the said Insolvents Manilal Bapalal has been this day annulled.

No. 152 OF 1912.

The 6th May 1914.

Re Shewram Mahadoo Doorgooday of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Palkhi Mohla Khuduk (house of Rowji Dadaji), lately a dealer in fruits and now unemployed . . *an Insolvent.*

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 7th day of March 1912 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

No. 169 OF 1912.

Dated the 6th May 1914.

Re Goolam Hoosein Ebrahim Thanawala of Bombay, Bora Mohamedan inhabitant, residing at Frere Road, in the house of Abdulali Hashanally within the Fort, till lately, Proprietor of a Printing Press known as the International Printing Press and now unemployed ; *an Insolvent.*

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 11th day of March 1912 against the said Insolvent has been annulled.

No. 179 OF 1912.

Bombay, the 6th May 1914,

Re Misrilal Foolchand Dudda, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, before imprisonment residing at Malwadi Bazar, Moombadevi (Motishaw's Chawl), now a prisoner in His Majesty's common Jail (Civil Side), a broker in Silver, Cotton, etc., speculation . . *an Insolvent.*

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 16th day of March 1912 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

No. 241 OF 1912.

Bombay, the 6th May 1914.

Re Balkrishna Vithoba Vaigurlekar of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Kandewadey, house No. 18, in the house of Chunilal Chhaganlal, lately a clerk in the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and now unemployed . . . . . *an Insolvent.*

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 10th day of May 1912 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

No. 252 OF 1912.

Bombay, the 6th May 1914.

Re Lucein Augusto of Bombay. Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Harbour View, Colaba Causeway, a Government Pensioner and a Clerk to Bombay Gazette . . *an Insolvents.*

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 3rd day of May 1912 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th May 1914.

No. 57.—The services of 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mumtaz Ali Khan Bhatti, I. S. M. D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department for temporary employment at the British Consulate Hospital, Birjand, with effect from the 2nd April 1914.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgn.-Genl.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th May 1914.

No. 719.—Mr. B. R. Hughes, Deputy Superintendent, having on return from leave assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 27th April 1914, the following reversion is made with effect from the 28th April 1914.

Mr. J. O. Greiff, Officiating Deputy Superintendent to revert to his substantive appointment of Extra Assistant Superintendent.

S. G. BURRARD, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, MAP PUBLICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th May 1914.

No. 14.—In supersession of Notification No. 13, dated the 18th April 1914, Mr. A. B. Hunter, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 4 days, with effect from the 4th June 1914, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

W. M. COLDSTREAM, Major, R.E.,
Supdt., Map Publication.

SURVEY OF INDIA—NORTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 15th May 1914.

No. 4.—Mr. E. B. West, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st June 1914 or any subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

W. J. BYTHELL, Colonel, R.E.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 12th May 1914.

No. 135.—Mr. H. A. Charrier, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 27 days, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 30th April 1914.

G. P. LENOX-CONYNGHAM, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 15th May 1914.

No. 1713-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 65 of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), and with effect from the 1st April 1914, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to make the following amendments in his Notification No. 492-R., dated the 27th January 1911 :—

For the words " comprised in the Zhob District " read " comprised in the Lower Zhob and Fort Sandeman Sub-Divisions of the Zhob District and the Musakhel Tahsil of the Loralai District."

No. 1714-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 65 of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), and with effect from the 1st April 1914, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to make the following amendments in his Notification No. 496-R., dated the 27th January 1911 :—

For the words " comprised in the Zhob District " read "comprised in the Lower Zhob and Fort Sandeman Sub-Divisions of the Zhob District and the Musakhel Tahsil of the Loralai District."

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 18th April 1914.

No. 2659-*A*. *Home*.—Mr. A. C. Macnabb, Magistrate of the 1st class, is invested with the power to try summarily under section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in the Delhi Province the offences falling under the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, and section 34 of the Police Act, V of 1861.

Delhi, the 14th May 1914.

No. 3301-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 9th May 1914 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	82	70	152	95	107	202	...	...	...	142	2	39	..	19	8	33	41	74	35·1	46·4
	Notified Area	3,073	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	27·7	13·8
	Total . .	...	84	70	154	95	108	203	.	...	...	142	2	39	...	20	8	33	41	74	...	...

The 15th May 1914.

No. 3323-*Education*.—The following bye-laws framed by the Notified Area Committee, Delhi, under the provisions of sections 188 (*c*) and 199 of Act III of 1911 (the Punjab Municipal Act) regarding the registration of births and deaths within the limits of the Notified Area, Delhi, are approved by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi Province and are hereby published for general information. The bye-laws will come into force six weeks after the date of publication of this notification.

Bye-laws for Registration of Births and Deaths.

Under section 188 (1) (c), Act III of 1911 (Punjab Municipal Act).

1. For the purpose of registration of births and deaths within the limits of the Notified Area one or more registry offices shall be established by the Committee of the Notified Area.

2. Two separate registers shall be kept by the Secretary of the Notified Area Committee or other officer appointed by the Committee (hereinafter termed the Registrar) in that behalf in which the particulars required by bye-laws 9—11 as to births and deaths respectively shall be duly entered within forty-eight hours of receipt. These registers shall be open during office hours to inspection by any inhabitant of the Notified Area and the Registrar shall be bound to give on application and free of cost certified extracts therefrom to persons interested; provided that a fee of four annas per year will be charged for searching for an entry of a birth or death in cases in which meagre or incorrect information is supplied by an applicant, and such fee shall be paid to the clerk searching for the entry.

3. When a birth or death shall occur, the head of the household, if possible, or a grown up member of the household, and the customary sweeper shall report the occurrence within three days to the Registrar.

4. If a birth or death occur in a household in which there is no grown up member able to report the occurrence, the report shall be made by the sweeper of the locality within which the event took place.

5. In case of births and deaths in dispensaries or hospitals, in jails or other Government institutions within the Notified Area limits, the officer in charge shall cause the report to be made to the Registrar.

6. In the case of births and deaths in institutions not referred to in bye-law 5, such as serais, dharamsalas, hotels, lodging houses, emigration depots, akarahs or bungahs, the person in charge of such institution for the time being and the customary sweeper shall make the report.

7. In the case of a dead body found exposed, the officer in charge of the police station within the jurisdiction of which the body was found shall within three days report the death with, if possible, a certificate from a medical officer as to cause.

8. When the death of a European is reported, the report shall, if possible, be accompanied by a certificate from a medical officer as to cause of death.

9. The following particulars as to births shall be reported and registered :—

   1. Date of occurrence.
   2. Sex of the child.
   3. Name of the father.
   4. Residence of the father.
   5. Occupation, caste and religion (if any) of father.
   6. Name of informant.
   7. Name of the child.
   8. Remarks.

NOTE.—Provided that if the name of the child is not known when the report required by by-law 3 is made, entry (7) may be left blank until the name is reported. In such cases the person reporting the birth should report the name to the Registrar within three months of the birth.

10. The informant may, if he desire, sign or mark the entry in the register. In the case of illegitimate children, particulars (3), (4) and (5) may be withheld at the option of the informant; but the name, residence and caste of the mother shall be given.

11. The following particulars as to death shall be reported and registered :—

   1. Day of the month on which death took place.
   2. Name of deceased.
   3. Deceased's father's name, or in case of a married woman her husband's name.
   4. Sex of deceased.

5. Age of deceased.
6. Occupation, caste and religion of deceased (if any).
7. Residence of deceased.
8. Cause of death (with name of disease).
9. Name of informant.

12. The informant may, if he desire, sign or mark the entry in the register.

13. No person shall wilfully destroy or injure, or cause to be destroyed or injured, any register or book of births or deaths, or shall wilfully insert or cause to be inserted in any such register, book or certified copy thereof, any false entry of any birth or death, and no Registrar shall refuse, or without reasonable cause omit, to register any birth or death of which he shall have had due notice.

14. Births and deaths must be registered at the office of the Notified Area Committee.

15. Personal attendance of the informant is unnecessary, provided the particulars required by bye-laws 9—11 as to births and deaths respectively are sent by post or otherwise.

Penalties.

16. Any person who shall commit a breach of any of the above bye-laws 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14 shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing breach to a fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

No. 3326-*C. & I.*—Under the provisions of section 3 (*1*) of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to empower the Divisional and Sessions Judge, Delhi, to exercise the jurisdiction conferred by the Act on the Court, and as regards the jurisdiction so conferred to be the Court in respect of all companies having their registered offices situated in Delhi Province.

The 16th May 1914.

No. 3363-*A-Home.*—Mr. V. Connolly, Deputy Commissioner, is invested, under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, with powers to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death within the limits of the Province of Delhi.

No. 3363-*B-Home.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10, sub-section (*1*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. V. Connolly, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner and a Magistrate of the first class in the Delhi District, to be a District Magistrate.

The 19th May 1914.

No. 3400-*Edn.*—The following modification of bye-law 6 of the Hand Carts Bye-laws framed by the Municipal Committee of Delhi, under the provisions of section 188(*a*) of Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, and sanctioned in Notification No. 7455, dated 30th September 1913, is hereby approved by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Delhi Province and is published for general information.

The amended bye-law will come into force six weeks after the date of publication of the notification.

6. The annual fees payable in connection with licenses shall be as follows:—

	Rs.	A.
For hand carts having tyres to the wheels 3½ inches or more in width	3	0
For hand carts having tyres to the wheels less than 3½ inches in width and not less than 2½ inches in width	5	0
For hand carts having tyres to the wheels less than 2½ inches in width and not less than 2 inches in width	8	0
For hand carts having tyres to the wheels less than 2 inches in width	12	0
For each transfer of a license	0	4

Such carts in respect of which license fee is levied shall be exempt from wheel tax.

The 20th May 1913.

No. 3449-*Home.*—Mr. V. Connolly, I.C.S., Additional District Magistrate, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the 16th May 1914.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 18th May 1914.

No. 1342 *D. P.*—22-11.—Privilege leave for six weeks is granted to Mr. E. D. Smith, Assistant Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Indore, with effect from May 11th, 1914.

By order,

L. M. KAYE,

Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 15th May 1914.

No. 36.—With effect from the 1st June 1914, " the Mysore Residency Orders " will be the local official gazette and all rules, orders, notifications and other notices which are issued by the Resident in Mysore or by the offices under his control and which require to be published in a gazette will be published in those orders.

No. 37.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore that land is required for a public purpose, namely, for extension of an Elementary School.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and, under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of the Civil and Military Station is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

Where situated.	Name of owner.	Description of land.	Area	Boundaries. North.	Boundaries. East.	Boundaries. South.	Boundaries. West.	REMARKS.
Thimmiah Road, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Venkataramanappa (Mortgagees Annayya and Puttappa).	Houses Nos. 169 B. C. D. Thimmiah Road.	1,340 sq. ft.	Municipal metal depôt.	Dasappa's house.	Part of Venkatasamappa's house.	Municipal Conservancy Lane.	Plan can be seen in the office of the Collector, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

P. B. WARBURTON,

First Assistant Resident.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th May 1914.

No. 457-*G*.—Captain R. Prince, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 7th May 1914.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant General.

BANGALORE BRIGADE

ORDER.

LEAVE.

Bangalore, the 6th May 1914.

No. 653.—The undermentioned is granted leave as shown :—

Captain Thomas Hunt, V.D., Coorg and Mysore Rifles, is granted six months' leave out of India with effect from 1st May 1914.

A. R. L. KING-MASON, Capt.,
Station Staff Officer, Bangalore (Brigade).

CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATION—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION'S ORDERS.

Indore, the 15th May 1914.

No. 2504.—Mr. W. A. Boermal, Assistant Engineer, temporarily transferred from the Central Provinces, assumed charge of the Indore Sub Division, Central India, from Mr. F. J. Tarleton, Assistant Engineer, on the afternoon of the 2nd May 1914.

W. B. STARKY,
Secretary in the P. W. D., Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 14th May 1914.

No. 848-*E*.—The services of Captain W. H. Roberts, R. E., Assistant Engineer, having been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, he is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, and is posted as Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Delhi Province, with effect from the 1st April 1913.

Notification No. 3741-C. P. W., dated the 8th May 1913, is hereby cancelled.

LEAVE.

Delhi, the 14th May 1914.

No. 850-*E*.—125-*E*.—Lieutenant R. G. Robson, R. E., Assistant Engineer, attached to the IV Project Division, II Circle, is granted 90 days' privilege leave, under paragraph 1 of India Army Order No. 15, dated the 13th January 1913, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th April 1914.

Notification No. 615-E dated the 24th April 1914 is hereby cancelled.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 15th May 1914.

No. 26.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty, *i. e.*, 27th April 1914 :—

Lieutenant R. G. Strong, R. I. M. . . . . . 12 months.

No. 27.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing ; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India, *i. e.*, 10th May 1914.

Sub-Lieutenant H. T. Boultee, R. I. M. . . . 6 months.

E. W. HUDDLESTON,
for Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 18th May 1914.

No. 34.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 59 of the 19th November 1913, Captain A. H. L. Mount, R.E., Executive Engineer, has been placed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India on deputation for a further period of 5 weeks, in interruption of furlough and allowed extension of furlough on medical certificate up to the 8th May 1914.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th May 1914.

No. 27.—Mr. A. C. Vining, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is granted, under Articles 233, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for three months and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period, with effect from the 9th May 1914 or from such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th May 1914.

No. 388-s-*Ap*.—Mr. C. J. E. Clerici, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, pay Rs. 400—500, with effect from the 6th May 1914, and until further orders.

The 19th May 1914.

No. 417s-Ap.—Mr. B. E. Vachha, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 16th May 1914 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Telegraph Engineering.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th May 1914.

No. 315s-E—Mr. J. P. Mackenzie, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from the 27th April 1914.

No. 319s-E.—Mr. T. E. Luxa, Deputy Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days combined with leave on medical certificate for four months and three days, with effect from the 11th April 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd May 1914.

No. 2045-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 6th May 1914 to 19th May 1914.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Adamdighi	Bengal	23rd April 1914	Opened.
Ashta	Bombay Presidency	3rd May „	„
Simla Nabha Estate	Punjab	1st April 1914	„

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified :—

"Nyaungoo" instead of "Pagan."

"Nilgiris Government House" instead of "Ootacamund Government House"

"Palang" instead of "Palong."

The following alterations in the names of Railway Telegraph offices are notified :—

On the South Indian Railway.

"Aruvankadu" instead of "Aravankadu."
"Karikal" instead of "Karaikkal."
"Narasinganpetai" instead of "Narasinganpet."
"Paramakudi" instead of "Paramakkudi."
"Patukota" instead of Pattukkottai."
"Petai" instead of "Pettai."
"Sattur" instead of "Satur."
"Shermadevi" instead of "Sermadevi."
"Vallipalayam" instead of Velippalaiyam."

On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

"Banosa" instead of "Banasa."
"Kapustalni" instead of "Kapustalu."
"Kokalda" instead of "Kokala."

On the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

"Bezvada" instead of "Bezwada."
"Dhone" instead of "Dronachellam."
"Gunnavaram Kistna" instead of "Gannavaram."
"Narasaravupet" instead of "Narasaraopet."
"Nidadavol" instead of "Nidadavolu."
"Pakal" instead of "Pakala Junction."
"Rajampet" instead of "Razampeta."
"Vetapalem" instead of "Vetapalemu."
"Washermanpetta" instead of "Washermenpet."

On the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

"Ichapur Ganjam" instead of "Ichchhapuram (Ganjam)."
"Sompet" instead of "Sompeta."

On the Kalka-Simla State Railway.

"Solan" instead of "Solon."

H. CHARLES,
for Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, No. 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.
Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Limited, 116, Grafton Street' Dublin.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedländer & Sohn, Berlin W. N., Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India), Limited, Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75-1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Combridge & Co., Madras.
Messrs. P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-I-Am Press, Lahore and Calcutta.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Lahore, Punjab.
Babu S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.
Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
Mr. T. K. Seetharam Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road, Allahabad.*
Messrs. D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.*
Mr. Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra Allahabad.*
Manager, Nowal Kishore Press, Lucknow.*

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. II of 1913, dated 31st December 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Taked, 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Act I of 1914. Civil Procedure Code Amendment. In Urdu and Hindi. Pies 3 (1*a.*) each.
Act II of 1914. Destructive Insects and Pests. Urdu. Pies 3 (1*a.*)
Act V of 1914. Negotiable Instruments Amendment. Urdu. Pies 3 (1*a.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments Government of India, No. 27, Corrected to 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. or 1*s.* (3*a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Archæological Survey of India Annual Report 1911-12. Part I. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1-8 or 2*s.* 3*d.* (4*a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, Corrected to 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th January 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

The Bengal Treasury Manual, 3rd Edition, 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (5a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Return Statements of Accounts and Abstracts of Actuarial Reports in respect of Life Assurance Companies doing business in British India. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 3-4 or 4s. 11d. (8a.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of February 1914. No. 11 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and six months ending September 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912. No. 2 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of March 1914. No. 12 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the ten months, April 1913 to January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for April 1913: Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Sword Instruction, Mountain Artillery, 1914. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 1a. (1a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. 1 of 1913, dated 30th June 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. 1a. (1a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. VI (Index of Cases) Edition 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 6 or 9s. (10a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1912. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India by B. D. Bose, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d (4a.)

Table showing the Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1913. 2a. 3p. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT

Classification and Uses of Finger Prints (Fourth Edition) by Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2 or 2s. (3a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, October to December 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments Government of India, No. 26, corrected to 1st October 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 11a. or 1s. (3a.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Scientific Memoirs New Series, No. 60. Studies on the Mouth Parts and Sucking Apparatus of the Blood Sucking Diptera, No. 4. The Comparative Anatomy of the Proboscis in the Blood Sucking Muscidæ. Super Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 1-2 or 1s. 9d. (5a.)

Indian Educational Policy, 1913. (Being a Resolution issued by the Governor General in Council on the 21st February 1913. Demy 8vo. Cloth. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part I, Report by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 5 or 7s. 6d. (9a.)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part II, Tables by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4 or 6s. (9a.)

Progress of Education in India, 1907—1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. I, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap. Board Rs. 4 or 6s. (10a.)

Progress of Education in India, 1907—1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. II, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Indian Forest Records, Vol. V, Part III, Report on the investigation of Savannah Grasses as Material for production of Paper Pulp. By W. Raitt, F.C.S. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in India and Burma on 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

The Indian Forest Memoirs, Vol. II. Part II, Economy Series.—On the Economic Value of Shorea Robusta (Sal) by R. S. Pearson, F.L.S. Super-Royal 4to. Board. Re. 1-12 or 3s. (5a.)

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, corrected to 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Proceedings of the Seventh Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies with Appendix. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (4a.)

Note on Turpentines of Pinus Khasya, P. Merkusi and P. excelsa. Forest Bulletin No. 24, 1913, by Puran Singh, F.C.S. Super-Royal. Paper cover. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Note on the Preparation of Indian Forest Flora and Descriptive Lists, Forest Bulletin No. 23 1913, by R. S. Hole, Esq. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re 1-4 or 2s. (2a.)

Annual Return of Statistics relating to Forest Administration in British India, 1911-12. Foolscap. Paper cover 8a. 6p. or 9d (1a. 6p.)

Manual of Drawing and Surveying (designed especially for the use of Students of the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh), by F. A. Brining and D. N. Avasia. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3-12 or 5s. 9d. (5a.)

Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun. Calender. February 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 3d (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Notes on Aerial Ropeways, by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E. September 1912. Punjab P. W. D. Paper No. 67. Foolscap Limp. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Annual Report of Architectural Work in India for the year 1912-13. (P. W. D.) Technical Paper No. 28.) Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (4a.)

Notes on Grain Elevators (by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E., Executive Engineer) January 1914. (Punjab P. W. D. Paper No. 68. 13 pages, 7 plates.) Foolscap Limp. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly List of the Foreign Department No. 28, corrected up to the 1st October 1913 Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

Report on the Working of the Dispensaries, Jail Hospitals, on Vaccination and on the Vital Statistics in the Central India Agency for 1912. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1912-13. Foolscap Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (4a.)

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4-4 or 6s. 5d. (5a.)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

The Quarterly List of the Foreign and Political Department, No. 29, corrected up to the 1st January 1914. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-4 or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th August and 25th September 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.) each.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th November 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India Receipts and Disbursements of Home and India Accounts from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1912. Published 1914. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1912. Foolscap. Board. Re 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Resolution No. 7552-7581—121, dated the 15th September 1913.—Rules for the grant by Local Governments of Licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases in British India. Foolscap. Stitched. 1a. (1a.)

Report on the Operations of the Currency Department, the Movement of Funds and on the Resource Operations of the Government of India, for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 6d. (2a.)

Annual Report on the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of July 1912. No. 4 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of September and October 1913. Nos. 6 and 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Statistics on Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in September 1913. No. 6 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Statistics of British India, Part IVa, Finance and Revenue (Sixth issue) for 1911-12 and preceding years. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population, etc. (Sixth issue), for 1911-12. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the Month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in October 1913 and in the Seven months April to October 1913, compared with the corresponding period of 1911 and 1912. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Variations in Indian Price Levels from 1861 to 1912 expressed in Index numbers. Foolscap. Board. 12a. or 1s. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Tariff Schedules for 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 6a. or 7d. (1a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by rail and river in India in the quarter ending June 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912, No. 1 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12, Vol. I, 28th issue. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (9a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of October 1913. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. (2a.)

Prices and Wages in India, 30th issue, 1913. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (9a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the Month of December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of British India for 1911-12 and preceding years. Part IV (b), Finance and Revenue, Sixth issue. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the eight months April to November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12. Vol. II—Native States. Twenty-eighth issue, 1914. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1912-13 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-12 or 2s. 9d. (4a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the nine months April to December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1913-14, Vols. I and II. Foolscap Board. Rs. 3. or 4s. 6d. (15a.) each.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for October 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, in Urdu, Parts I to III. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 14a. or 1s. 3d. (2.)

Training Manual Signalling, 1907. (Jismen May 1911 tak Tamam Tarmimen Shamil hain. Hindustan ke Khas Zamini Samet). Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 1d. (2a.)

Telegraph Manual (War) (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

List of Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden, as existing on the 30th June 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Hand Book for 6·3 inch R. M. L. Howitzer for movable Armament and Armament of Works, 1913. Royal 8vo. Limp. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (2a.)

Mobilization Regulation (including Concentration and Embarkation), 1911. [Reprinted and Corrected up to July Appendix to India Army Orders, 1913.] Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

War Establishments, India (Provisional). Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Field Service Manual, British Infantry (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, British Cavalry (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Infantry and Pioneers, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Silladar Cavalry, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Non-Silladar Cavalry, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, Urdu. Parts IV and V and Appendix. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 13a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Hindi, Part I. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (2a.)

Army Tables. Medical, 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. As. 12 or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

Field Service Manual, Head Quarters Units (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Mobilization Store Tables for the Field Army, a Battalion of Indian Infantry and Pioneers. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2a. or 3d. (1a).

Classified List of the Military Works Services and Public Works Department Military Subordinates and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Military Works Services. Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Engineers, Field Company (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Posts and Telegraphs, India, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Volume I (Urdu) Demy 16mo. Paper cover, Rs. 3-4 or 4s. 11d. (1a. 6p.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Vol. II (Urdu). Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 4-4 or 6s. 5d. (2a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Gurmukhi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 7-3 or 10s. 10d (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Part I, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Part II, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 10a. or 1s. (1a. 6p.)

Field Service Manual, Field Artillery Brigade. (India). Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

First Report on the Working of the State Railways, Coal Department, 1913, by R. W. Church, B.Sc., F.G.S. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Report on the Working of District Boards in the N.-W. F. Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. 6p. or 10½d. (2a.)

Report on the Season and Crops of the N.-W. F. Province for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. or 10d. (2a.)

Report on the First Wage Census of the N.-W. F. Province taken in December 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 3a. or 3d. (2a.)

Records of Fort St. George—Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2-2 or 3s. 3d. (5a.)

North-West Frontier Province Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 4d. (2a.)

Report on the Working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-2 or 1s. 6d. (1a. 6p.)

Summary of Remarks on the Kharif Crop of the North-West Frontier Province for 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 4d. (1a.)

Progress Report on Arboriculture in the N.-W. F. Province for Triennial Period 1910-11 to 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. (1a.)

North-West Frontier Province Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch Administration Report, Statistical Departments and Accounts for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-8 or 2s. (4d.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos. 9-11 at Rs. 2.

Journal, Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-10 at Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana, by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji, Saraswati, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 6. Some current Pushtu Folk Stories by F. H. Malyon, 21st Punjabis, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 7. The Chank Bangle Industry by James Hornell at Rs. 2.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.

Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.

Tantravartica. Fasc. 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Re. 1-4.

Tattacintamony Didhity Vivrity, Vol. 3. Fasc. I, by Kamikha Nath Tarkabagis at As. 10.

Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc. 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Re. 1-4.

Tirtha Cintamoni. Fasc. 4, by Kamal Krishna Smrititirtha at As. 10.

Maasir-i-Rahimi. Fasc. 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hosain at Rs. 2.

Bisvahitam. By Bisvambhar Jyotisarnava at As. 10.

Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 3. Part 2, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Munta Khab-ul Tawarikh, Part 3. Fasc. 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1.

Kiranavali. Fasc. 3, by M. M. Shib Nath Sarvabhauma at As. 10.

Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 1, by Jagannath Misra at As. 10.

Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 10, by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Re. 1.

Samaraicca Kaha. Fasc. 5, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Ramavatara Sarma at As. 10.

Smriti Prokas. Fasc. 1, by M. M. Sadasiva Misra at As. 10.

Amar Tika Kamadhenuh, by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palaentological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

Registered No. C-696.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1914.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 093425 and 093426 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 400 each originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sreemati Shyam Pyaree Dassee and Srimati Rakhalmoney Dassee respectively, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the respective proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—RAKHALMONEY DASSEE.

SHYAM PYAREE DASSEE.

Residence—C/o Hemgiri Shaw, Poddar Shop, 80, Municipal Market, Calcutta.

STOLEN

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 112973, 112958, 115539, 115551, 115552, 126782, and 112957 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 4,000, 5,000, 5,000, 2,500, 2,500, 4,500 and 100 respectively and Notes Nos. 238897, 238898, 238899 and 238900 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 5,000, 5,000, 5,000 and 1,000 respectively and Government Promissory Note No. 143626 of 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 100 originally standing in the name of Aga Abbas Ali by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

ALUM & NAN,

Attorneys for Aga Abbas Ali, 12-1, Old Post Office Street.

LOST.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No. 101047 of 1854-55 for Rs. 3,000 originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Ltd., and last endorsed to Rev. W. W. Wallace, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with above-mentioned security.

Name of the advertiser—W. W. WALLACE.
Residence—Madura.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. 105379 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-1 for Rs. 100 one hundred only originally standing in the name of Prosad Das Boral and Brothers and last endorsed to Sreemutty Mohamaya Debi and Sreemutty Haribala Dabi, the proprietors by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

JYOTINDRA NATH MITRA, Attorney for the proprietors,
10, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY EXECUTION SHOULD NOT ISSUE.

(ORDER 21, RULE 22.)

IN THE COURT OF MUNSIF AT MIRZAPUR.

Civil Suit No. 1116 of 1905.
Execution Case No.
Miscellaneous No.

Collector of Mirzapur, Decree Holder *versus* Abdul Ghafoor Khan and others, Judgment Debtors.

To Mahomed Abdul Ghani Khan, son of Mahomed Adil Khan, Agent, Commissariat Department, Darjeeling, self and as guardian of Abdul Majeed Khan, Abdul Ghafoor Khan, Abdul Shaheed Khan and Abdul Rahman Khan, minors, sons of Mahomed Adil Khan, Abdul Humid Khan and Abdul Aziz Khan, sons of Mahomed Adil Khan, Agent, Commissariat, Darjeeling, Abdul Latif Khan, son of Adil Khan, Ghora sware Jabulpur.

Whereas decree-holder has made an application to this Court for Rs. 133-7-3 execution of decree in civil suit No. 1116 of 1905 this is to give you notice that you are to appear before this Court on the 2nd day of June 1914 either in person or by a pleader of this Court, or agent duly authorized and instructed to show cause, if any, why execution shall not be granted.

Name of the Advertiser—DEOKI NANDAN SINGH,
Address—Mirzapur,

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 1st day of May 1914.

REGISTERED No. L 848.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 21.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
Part I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	979—992
Part II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	1163—1200
Part III.—Advertisements and notices by Private Individuals and Corporations .	45—46

Supplement No. 21—	Pages.
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 21st May 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period .	1193—1195
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 16th May 1914	1196—1198
Statement showing the number of persons on relief works, etc., for the week ending 9th May 1914 . . .	1199—1200
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 16th May 1914 . .	1201—1208
Resolution regarding the Indian Sanitary Policy	1209—1225
Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways . .	1226—1227

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st May, 1914.

No. 26.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation, by the Hon'ble Mr. Henry Montague Laurie, of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No. 27.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4),

and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (2) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. James Walker, C.I E., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, *vice* Mr. Laurie resigned.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th May, 1914.

No. 1027-*Est.-B.*—The services of Captain G. H. Russell, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, for employment with the Frontier Militia, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 19th May, 1914.

No. 1035.-*Est.-A.*—Mr. T. B. Copeland, of the Political Department, is placed on special duty as Political Agent, Wana, with effect from the 25th April 1914.

No. 1035.-*Est.-A.*—Captain F. H. Humphrys, of the Political Department. is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Thal, with effect from the 29th April 1914.

No. 1056.-*G*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. James Oliver Laing as Consul for the United States of America at Karachi.

No. 1065.-*G.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. J. Smidt as acting Consul-General for Norway at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. H. J. Sanders.

The 20th May, 1914.

No. 1047.-*Est.-A.*—Mr. G. A. G. Mungavin, of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, is appointed temporarily to be His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Lingah, with effect from the 18th October 1913, and until further orders.

(Notifications No. 2797-Est.-A., dated the 10th November 1913 and No. 569-Est.-A., dated the 6th April 1914, are hereby cancelled.)

No. 1050 *Est.-A*—Lieutenant-Colonel V. G. Drake-Brockman, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, combined with furlough for five months and nine days, with effect from the 1st May 1914.

No. 1051.-*Est.-A.*—Major J. R. J. Tyrrell, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon, Bundelkhand, with effect from the 1st May 1914.

The 21st May, 1914.

No. 1076-*Est.-A.*—Captain C. I. Brierley, Indian Medical Service, an Officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Civil Surgeon, Peshawar, with effect from the 1st May 1914.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 19th May, 1914.

No 677-*F.E.*—In this Department Notification No. 424-F.E., dated 27th March 1914, published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 28th March 1914—

For ' six weeks' in line 2 *read* ' one month and sixteen days '.

No. 678-*F.E.*—Mr. C. V. Bayliss, an officer of the Indian Finance Department, attached to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 1st May 1914.

The 21st May, 1914.

No. 686-*F.E.*—Mr. A. A. McGill, an Accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Accountant, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 6th May 1914, and until further orders.

No. 687-*F.E.*—Mr. H. D. Gupta, Assistant Accountant General, United Provinces, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 11th May 1914.

Mr. E. W. Battenberg, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 11th May 1914, and during the absence on leave of Mr. H. D. Gupta.

No. 688-*F.E.*—Mr. D. M. Sutaria, Chief Accountant, office of the Accountant General, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 11th May 1914.

No 689-*F.E.*—Mr. Tajuddin Malak, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for 1 month, with effect from the 6th May 1914.

Mr. B N. Sen, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 7th May 1914, and during the absence of Mr. Tajuddin Malak.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 22nd May, 1914.

No. 556-*Accts.*—The following promotions of Deputy Examiners in the Military Accounts Department are made :—

From the 1st May 1914, vice *Mr. C. St. C. Cameron, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, retired.*

Name.	From	To
Mr. E. D. Ewing	Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade (temporary and supernumerary).	Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade (permanent).
Mr. V. R. Kalyanasundram ...	Temporary Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade (temporary and supernumerary).

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

No. 4016—4050-91.

Simla, the 22nd May 1914.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

In the Resolution of the Government of India in this Department No. 4519-4554-47, dated the 29th May 1907, it was decided that in view of the satisfactory financial position of the Post Office Insurance Fund the sums eventually payable in respect of existing policies in the Life Branch of the fund should be increased by 10 per cent and that the premia payable in respect of sums assured under policies issued on and after the 1st April 1907 should be correspondingly reduced. A recent investigation made into the past experience and present position of the Fund has shown that there is still a substantial surplus on the total operations connected with it and that it is possible to make a distribution of a considerable portion of the surplus without affecting the financial stability of the Fund. His Majesty's Secretary of State has accordingly sanctioned the grant to holders of policies on the valuation date, 31st March 1912, of a bonus at the rate of 2 per cent in the case of Whole Life Assurances, and 1 per cent in the case of Endowment Assurances, in respect of each year's premium paid since 31st March 1907 up to that date.

Revised tables have been drawn up showing the new premia rates applicable to future entrants and are annexed hereto.

Table I.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCES.

Monthly premiums for an Assurance of 1,000 Rupees.

Age at entry.	Premiums payable throughout Life.	Age at entry.	Premiums ceasing at age 50.	Premiums ceasing at age 55.	Age at entry.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
18	1 10 5	18	1 14 7	1 12 11	18
19	1 10 10	19	1 15 4	1 13 6	19
20	1 11 4	20	2 0 2	1 14 2	20
21	1 11 10	21	2 1 0	1 14 11	21
22	1 12 5	22	2 2 1	1 15 10	22
23	1 13 1	23	2 3 3	2 0 9	23
24	1 13 9	24	2 4 6	2 1 9	24
25	1 14 6	25	2 5 11	2 2 10	25
26	1 15 4	26	2 7 6	2 4 1	26

Table I—contd

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCES.

Monthly premiums for an Assurance of 1,000 Rupees.—contd.

Age at entry.	Premiums payable throughout Life.	Age at entry.	Premiums ceasing at age 50.	Premiums ceasing at age 55.	Age at entry.
	Rs a p.		Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
27	2 0 3	27	2 9 2	2 5 5	27
28	2 1 2	28	2 11 1	2 6 10	28
29	2 2 2	29	2 13 2	2 8 5	29
30	2 3 3	30	2 15 6	2 10 2	30
31	2 4 4	31	3 1 11	2 12 0	31
32	2 5 6	32	3 4 8	2 13 11	32
33	2 6 8	33	3 7 9	3 0 0	33
34	2 7 11	34	3 11 2	3 2 4	34
35	2 9 3	35	3 15 0	3 4 11	35
36	2 10 8	36	4 3 6	3 7 9	36
37	2 12 3	37	4 8 8	3 10 11	37
38	2 13 10	38	4 14 8	3 14 5	38
39	2 15 7	39	5 5 10	4 2 5	39
40	3 1 6	40	5 14 4	4 7 0	40
41	3 3 6	41	6 8 8	4 12 1	41
42	3 5 7	42	7 5 6	5 1 11	42
43	3 7 9	43	8 5 11	5 8 8	43
44	3 10 1	44	9 11 8	6 0 7	44
45	3 12 5	45	11 9 11	6 10 0	45
46	3 15 0	...	...	...	...
47	4 1 9	...	...	...	...
48	4 4 8	...	...	...	...
49	4 7 9	...	...	...	...
50	4 11 1	...	...	...	...

Table IV.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Monthly premium for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000.

Maturing Ages.	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	Maturing Ages.
Age at entry.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Age at entry.
18 ...	2 12 4	2 10 7	2 9 0	2 7 6	2 6 2	2 4 11	2 3 9	2 2 8	2 1 8	2 0 9	1 15 10	18
19 ...	2 14 1	2 12 3	2 10 6	2 8 11	2 7 5	2 6 1	2 4 10	2 3 8	2 2 7	2 1 7	2 0 8	19
20 ...	3 0 0	2 13 11	2 12 1	2 10 4	2 8 9	2 7 4	2 5 11	2 4 9	2 3 7	2 2 6	2 1 6	20
21 ...	3 2 1	2 15 10	2 13 10	2 11 11	2 10 3	2 8 8	2 7 3	2 5 11	2 4 8	2 3 6	2 2 5	21
22 ...	3 4 5	3 2 0	2 15 9	2 13 9	2 11 11	2 10 2	2 8 7	2 7 2	2 5 11	2 4 8	2 3 6	22
23 ...	3 7 0	3 4 4	3 1 11	2 15 9	2 13 8	2 11 10	2 10 2	2 8 7	2 7 2	2 5 10	2 4 8	23
24 ...	3 9 11	3 6 11	3 4 3	3 1 11	2 15 8	2 13 8	2 11 10	2 10 2	2 8 7	2 7 2	2 5 10	24
25 ...	3 13 1	3 9 10	3 6 11	3 4 3	3 1 10	2 15 8	2 13 8	2 11 10	2 10 2	2 8 7	2 7 2	25
26 ...	4 0 8	3 13 1	3 9 10	3 6 11	3 4 3	3 1 10	2 15 8	2 13 8	2 11 10	2 10 2	2 8 8	26
27 ...	4 4 9	4 0 8	3 13 1	3 9 10	3 6 11	3 5 4	3 1 11	2 15 9	2 13 9	2 11 11	2 10 4	27
28 ...	4 9 4	4 4 9	4 0 9	3 13 2	3 9 11	3 7 0	3 4 5	3 2 0	2 15 11	2 13 11	2 12 1	28
29 ...	4 14 8	4 9 6	4 4 11	4 0 11	3 13 4	3 10 1	3 7 2	3 4 7	3 2 3	3 0 1	2 14 2	29
30 ...	5 4 8	4 14 10	4 9 8	4 5 2	4 1 1	3 13 6	3 10 4	3 7 5	3 4 10	3 2 6	3 0 4	30
31 ...	5 11 8	5 4 11	4 15 0	4 9 11	4 5 4	4 1 4	3 13 9	3 10 7	3 7 9	3 5 1	3 2 9	31
32 ...	6 3 8	5 11 10	5 5 1	4 15 3	4 10 2	4 5 7	4 1 8	3 14 1	3 10 11	3 8 0	3 5 5	32
33 ...	6 13 1	6 3 11	5 12 1	5 5 5	4 15 6	4 10 5	4 5 11	4 1 11	3 14 4	3 11 3	3 8 4	33

Table IV—*contd.*

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Monthly premium for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000.

Maturing Ages.	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	Maturing Ages.
Age at entry.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Age at entry.
34 ...	7 8 3	6 13 4	6 4 2	5 12 5	5 5 8	4 15 10	4 10 8	4 6 3	4 2 3	3 14 8	3 11 7	34
35 ...	8 5 7	7 8 6	6 13 7	6 4 5	5 12 8	5 5 11	5 0 1	4 11 0	4 6 7	4 2 7	3 15 1	35
36 ...	9 6 0	8 5 11	7 8 9	6 13 11	6 4 9	5 13 0	5 6 3	5 0 6	4 11 5	4 6 11	4 3 0	36
37 ...	10 10 7	9 6 4	8 6 2	7 9 1	6 14 3	6 5 1	5 13 4	5 6 8	5 0 10	4 11 9	4 7 4	37
38 ...	12 4 11	10 10 10	9 6 7	8 6 6	7 9 4	6 14 7	6 5 5	5 13 8	5 7 0	5 1 3	4 12 3	38
39 ...	14 8 1	12 5 3	10 11 2	9 6 11	8 6 10	7 9 9	6 14 11	6 5 10	5 14 1	5 7 5	5 1 8	39
40 ...	17 9 5	14 8 5	12 5 7	10 11 6	9 7 4	8 7 3	7 10 2	6 15 4	6 6 3	5 14 6	5 7 11	40
41 ...	...	17 9 10	14 8 10	12 5 11	10 11 10	9 7 8	8 7 8	7 10 7	6 15 9	6 6 8	5 15 0	41
42 ...	...	...	17 10 2	14 9 2	12 6 4	10 12 3	9 8 1	8 8 1	7 11 1	7 0 3	6 7 3	42
43 ...	...	...	...	17 10 7	14 9 8	12 6 9	10 12 8	9 8 7	8 8 7	7 11 7	7 0 10	43
44 ...	...	...	...	...	17 11 0	14 10 1	12 7 3	10 13 3	9 9 1	8 9 1	7 12 2	44
45 ...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11 5	14 10 6	12 7 9	10 13 9	9 9 7	8 9 8	45
46 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11 11	14 11 1	12 8 3	10 14 4	9 10 3	46
47 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12 7	14 11 9	12 8 11	10 15 0	47
48 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 13 2	14 12 4	12 9 7	48
49 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 13 9	14 13 0	49
50 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 14 7	50

Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all Heads of Departments, subordinate to this Department, and to the Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, for necessary action.

Ordered, further, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 23rd May, 1914.

No. 3909-2.—Mr. W. W. Nind, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the 16th June 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to eight months.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 23rd May, 1914.

No. 3920-1.—The following draft of amendments which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), in the rules regarding certificates of Mine Managers issued with the Notification No. 2968-83 (Geology and Minerals), dated the 21st April 1906, is published, as required by the same section, for the information of persons concerned. Notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 22nd August 1914.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid, will be considered by the Governor General in Council :—

Draft Amendments.

Rules 36 and 37 and the words " Notwithstanding anything in Rule 36 or 37 " in Rule 38, are hereby cancelled.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 23rd May, 1914.

No. 3865-141.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the last sentence of Rule 40 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137 (Telegraphs), dated the 16th of September 1909, namely :—

" At Railway offices State telegrams should be paid for in cash,"

shall be cancelled.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 23rd May, 1914.

No. 3958-19.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the following officer to be a gazetted officer :—

Mr. S. E. Bird, Personal Assistant to the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

BOOKS.

Simla, the 20th May, 1914.

No. 221.—The following Order of His Majesty in Council for varying the provisions of the Order in Council of the 9th February 1914, published in the London Gazette of the 31st March 1914, is republished for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 30th day of March 1914.

Present :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS His Majesty, by virtue of the authority conferred upon Him by the Copyright Act, 1911, was pleased to make an Order in Council, dated the 9th day of February 1914, revoking so far as they relate to works of which the country of origin is Italy, the provisions of Article 2, Proviso (1), of the Order in Council therein referred to as the Principal Order:

And whereas it is expedient that Article 3 of the said first mentioned Order should be varied:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon Him by the Copyright Act, 1911, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

1. Article 3 of the said Order shall be varied by omitting therefrom the words "and the first day of July, 1914, for the first day of July, 1913," and the Article shall take effect as if those words had not been inserted therein.

2. This Order shall come into operation on the 1st day of April 1914.

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary Orders accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

EDUCATION.

The 22nd May, 1914.

No. 847.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (*c*), and section 10, of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University :—

Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee Bahadur, M.A.

Dr. Debendra Nath Malik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.

Dr. Satischandra Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D. (with effect from the 26th May 1914).

Rai Hari Nath Ghosh Bahadur, M.D.

T. S. Sterling, Esq., M.A.

MAHARAJ SINGH,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd May 1914.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 476.—The following extract is published for general information :—

" *London Gazette,*" *dated the 1st May 1914, page 3557.*

* * * * * * * *

India Office,

May 1, 1914.

The KING has approved the admission of the undermentioned officer to the Indian Army :—

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Frederick George Swan McLean, by exchange from the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). Dated 2nd May 1914, but to rank from the 18th December 1911.

* * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 477.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

John James Patrick Quinn, 117th Mahrattas,—11th February 1914.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

George Nigel Miller, 90th Punjabis
James Washington Philips, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment)
Colin Campbell, 74th Punjabis
—20th May 1914.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

General List.

No. 478.—Staff-Serjeant Thomas James Colquhoun to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor William Smith, Northern Army, appointed Assistant Overseer, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, and *seconded* ; with effect from the 8th March 1914.

No. 479.—Staff-Serjeant Oliver Turner to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor John Robert Robinson, Northern Army, appointed Assistant Overseer, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, and *seconded* ; with effect from the 10th March 1914.

No. 480 —Staff-Serjeant Thomas Smith to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor George Frederick Bertram, appointed Assistant Overseer, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, and *seconded* ; with effect from the 17th March 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 481.—The following direct appointment is made :—

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Indar Singh to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy ; with effect from the 1st April 1914.

No. 482.—The following promotions are made :—

12th Cavalry.

Jemadar Udham Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Sobha Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 31st March 1914.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Dhan Lal Gurung to be Subadar and Havildar Shiam Sing Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Megdal Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st May 1914.

Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 483.—The following promotions are made :—

2nd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant Said Ismail, to be 1st Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant,

3rd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant Rahmat Ali Beg, to be 2nd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant ;

vice Kamptee Daud Khan, deceased ; with effect from the 31st March 1914.

3rd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant Lakha Singh, to be 2nd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant,

vice Ghulam Husain, retired ; with effect from the 11th March 1914.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 484.—The undermentioned warrant officer of the Ordnance Department, Southern Army, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th April 1914 :—

Conductor Andrew Pearston.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No 485.—Surgeon-General Aylmer Martin Crofts, C.I.E., K.H.S., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 25th May 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

United Provinces Horse.

1st (Southern) Regiment.

No. 486.—Major John Champion Faunthorpe to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1913.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

No. 487.—Paymaster and Honorary Captain Henry Hobbs, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated the 1st December 1913.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No 488.—The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Lionel Maling Wynch, C.I.E., resigns his commission. Dated the 5th April 1914.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 489.—Captain Neville Rawlins Medley is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated the 3rd February 1914.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No. 490.—Lieutenant Walter Ponsonby Scott resigns his commission. Dated the 1st April 1914.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 491.—Lieutenant Spencer Pelham Flowerdew to be Captain, *vice* W. R. Izat, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 10th November 1913.

Second Lieutenant Neville William Synnott to be Lieutenant, *vice* S. P. Flowerdew, promoted. Dated the 10th November 1913.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 492.—John Abel Chapman to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1914.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 493.—Colonel Arthur Robert Anderson resigns his commission. Dated the 22nd April 1914.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 494.—Captain Arthur Henry Morgan, V.D., to be Major, *vice* E. Gabbett, V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st April 1914.

Robert Edward Alderman to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* G. H. Alington, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st April 1914.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No 495.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer:—

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Charles William Ives.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 496.—The following draft of a rule which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonment Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), is published as required by section 25, sub-section (1) of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 23rd June 1914.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Rule.

In section 29, sub-section (1), of the Cantonment Code, 1912, for clause (*b*) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*b*) the payment of such allowances to officers performing the duties of Cantonment Magistrates as may be recommended by the Commander-in-Chief in India, with the concurrence of the Local Government, and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council."

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd May 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 6th and 19th May 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment.	Honorary Lieutenant Frederick Hulley.	11th May 1914.	Jubbulpore.	...	...

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd May 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 51.—Engineer G. Hull, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant to the Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor and Superintending Engineer to the Government of Burma, is granted a day's extension in that appointment.

No. 52.—The services of Engineer W. A. Williams, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma, for employment as Assistant to the Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor and Superintending Engineer to that Government, *vice* Engineer G. Hull, Royal Indian Marine; with effect from the 6th May 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th May, 1914.

No. 123.—It is hereby notified for general information that sanction has been accorded by the Government of India to the construction by the Baroda Darbar of a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge to connect their Taluka town of Mahuva (Moha) with the Billimora-Sara Railway at Anaval, a total distance of 17·91 miles.

The 20th May, 1914.

No. 124.—The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Superior Stores Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st April 1914:—

Names.	From	To
Meade, G. A.	Class II, grade 3	Class II, grade 2
Thorp, F. W.	" " " 3	" " " 2
Langer, C. F.	" " " 3	" " " 2
Muirhead, A. K.	Class III, grade 2	Class III, grade 1
Mahony, F. V.	" " " 2	" " " 1

No. 125.—The following permanent promotions to and in the Classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, State Railways, are ordered:—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Rowland, A.	Chief Engineer, class II ...	Chief Engineer, class I	24th March 1914.
Pratt, C.	Superintending Engineer, class I, permanent, and Chief Engineer, class II, temporary.	Chief Engineer, class II	Ditto.
Woodside, J. ...	Superintending Engineer, class II, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class I, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Ditto.
Hanby, W. A. B. ...	Superintending Engineer, class III, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class II, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Ditto.

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Smyth, Major W. C., R.E.	Executive Engineer and Superintending Engineer, class II, temporary, *supernumerary.*	Superintending Engineer, class III, and Superintending Engineer, class II, temporary, *supernumerary.*	24th March 1914.
Pakenham-Walsh, A. R. ...	Executive Engineer and Superintending Engineer, class II, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class III, and Superintending Engineer, class II, *temporary.*	Ditto.
Walton, Colonel E. W. ...	Chief Engineer, class II, permanent, and Chief Engineer, class, I, temporary.	Chief Engineer, class I ...	1st April 1914.
Adam, J.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Chief Engineer, class II	Ditto.
Rose, Colonel C. S. ...	Superintending Engineer, class II, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class I, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Ditto.
Bell, E. A. S.	Superintending Engineer, class III, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class II, temporary, *supernumerary.*	Superintending Engineer, class II, *supernumerary.*	Ditto.
Howard, W. H. K. ...	Superintending Engineer, class III, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class II, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Ditto.
Harvey, F. J.	Executive Engineer and Superintending Engineer, class III, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Ditto.
Wilkinson, Major C. W., R.E.	Executive Engineer and Superintending Engineer, class III, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Ditto.

The 21st May, 1914.

No. 126.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 230, dated the 12th August 1913, Mr. W. G. Mitchell, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 19th April 1914.

No. 127.—Mr. F. H. L. Strange, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that establishment, with effect from the 19th April 1914, during the absence of Mr. E. S. Strong, District Locomotive Superintendent, on combined leave and until further orders.

The 22nd May, 1914.

No. 128.-*Corrigendum.*—In Notification No. 80, dated 17th April 1914, *for* "14th April 1914" *read* "15th April 1914" as the date from which Mr. J. A. F. Young, Officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal Railway, will hold officiating rank as Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

No. 129.—It is hereby notified for general information that sanction has been accorded by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the construction by the Baroda Darbar of an extension, on the 2' 6" gauge, of their Dabhoi-Jarod Railway from Samlaja *viâ* Savli to Timba, a distance of 33·24 miles.

No. 130.—The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Carriage and Wagon Department, with effect from the 1st April 1914:—

Name.	From	To
Lewis, R. C. M.	Class III, grade 1	Class II, grade 5.
Bacon, W. B.	Class III, grade 4	Class III, grade 3.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. L 848.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 21. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1914.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 21st May 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The storm, which formed off the Andamans on the 12th, advanced to the north Madras coast and crossed inland to the south of Gopalpur. It then changed its direction of movement to northeast and finally to east, disappearing over Upper Burma on the 18th. It gave heavy rain in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, south Bihar, Bengal and Assam. A disturbance of the winter type also affected the weather during the week, and caused light rain in the extreme north, and along the hills of the Punjab and of the United Provinces.

Rainfall occurred in Burma, and thunderstorms were reported from the Madras presidency and Mysore.

2. *Burma.*—Some falls of rain were reported daily, but the 14th was the only day on which rainfall was nearly general.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Nearly general rain fell in Orissa on the 14th, 15th and 16th, in Chota Nagpur on the 15th and 16th, in Bengal on the 16th and also on the 17th, except in the southwestern districts, and in Assam on the 17th, 18th and 19th. The storm from the Bay was the cause of heavy rain, chiefly in the southern half of the division.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Light showers were reported from Roorkee, Bareilly, Bahraich and Jagdalpur.

Northwest India.—The disturbance from the west gave rain at Quetta, and in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, and the Punjab hills and submontane districts. Snow fell on the higher ranges of the Himalayas.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall occurred in the north of the Madras coast on the 14th and 15th, in connection with the storm from the Bay, and thunderstorms were reported during the week from the rest of Madras and from Mysore. Rainfall was nearly general in Malabar on the 15th and 16th.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall were as follows:—

May 14th. Rangoon 1·49", Bassein 1·28", Toungoo 1·08", Minbu 3·38", Yamethin 1·66", Mandalay 1·16", Maymyo 2·10", Balasore 1·68" and Calingapatam 1·12".

" 15th. Balasore 6·29", Cuttack 1·92", Chaibasa 2·28", Burdwan 2·30", Saugor Island 1·80", Calcutta 1·50", Barisal 1·27", Gopalpur 2·13" and Waltair 1·24".

" 16th. Rangoon 1·43", Dhubri 1·27", Narayanganj 2·60", Barisal 1·75", Jessore 4·43", Calcutta 2·51", Burdwan 4·80", Berhampore 5·88", Mymensingh 2·25", Bogra 4·42", Dinajpur 3·60", Balasore 4·22", False Point 9·40", Sambalpur 1·98", Chaibasa 2·13", Hazaribagh 2·65", Ranchi 4·12", Naya Dumka 4·18", Cherat 1·20", Murree 0·88", Calicut 1·23", Cochin 2·40" and Trivandrum 1·06".

" 17th. Sibsagar 1·54", Tezpur 1·88", Gauhati 3·04", Dhubri 1·54", Silchar 4·57", Shillong 6·66", Cherrapunji 9·64", Chittagong 1·82", Narayanganj 3·27", Barisal 2·90", Mymensingh 3·42", Bogra 2·81", Sonamarg 1·03" and Kodaikanal 1·59".

" 19th. Tavoy 1·45", Sibsagar 1·59" and Salem 1·78".

" 20th. Mergui 1·47".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and the Madras Coast North, the excess being very large in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Rainfall differed from the normal by less than 20 per cent in the Punjab East and North, and Malabar; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in all the remaining divisions, except in Sind, Gujarat and Berar, where the absence of rain is a normal feature at this time of year.

The seasonal rainfall up to date is 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Baluchistan, Rajputana West, Mysore and Madras Southeast. No rain has fallen in Sind but none is expected there at this time. Rainfall is within 20 per cent of the normal in Assam, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab Southwest, Rajputana East and the Bombay Deccan, and is 20 per cent or more in excess over the rest of the country.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 21st May 1914.			Rainfall data from 1st May 1914 to 21st May 1914.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. This week.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	2·9	4·8	−1·9	7·2	10·4	− 3·2	− 31	− 23
Lower Burma	2·5	3·4	−0·9	5·4	8·1	− 2·7	− 33	− 38
Upper Burma	1·6	1·3	+0·3	4·1	3·1	+ 1·0	+ 32	+ 39
Assam	3·7	2·2	+1·5	8·6	7·6	+ 1·0	+ 13	− 9
Bengal	5·1	1·5	+3·6	8·9	4·5	+ 4·4	+ 98	+ 27
Orissa	7·1	0·4	+6·7	8·2	1·3	+ 6·9	+531	+ 22
Chota Nagpur	4·3	0·4	+3·9	5·5	1·3	+ 4·2	+323	+ 33
Bihar	1·5	0·4	+1·1	3·1	1·3	+ 1·8	+138	+ 78
United Provinces, East	0	0·2	−0·2	1·8	0·5	+ 1·3	+260	+503
United Provinces, West	0	0·2	−0·2	0·7	0·5	+ 0·2	+ 40	+133
Punjab, East and North	0·2	0·2	0	1·1	0·6	+ 0·5	+ 83	+125
Punjab, Southwest	0	0·1	−0·1	0·3	0·3	0	0	+ 50
Kashmir	0·8	0·6	+0·2	1·6	1·8	− 0·2	− 11	− 33
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·3	0·1	+0·2	0·5	0·5	0	0	− 50
Baluchistan	0·2	0·1	+0·1	0·2	0·3	− 0·1	− 33	−100
Sind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·2	− 0·2	−100	−100
Rajputana, East	0	0·2	−0·2	0·3	0·3	0	0	+200
Gujarat	0	0	c	0·1	0	+ 0·1	—	—
Central India, West	0	0·1	−0·1	0·8	0·1	+ 0·7	+700	—
Central India, East	0	0·1	−0·1	1·4	0·2	+ 1·2	+600	+1300
Berar	0	0	0	0·9	0	+ 0·9	—	—
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	−0·1	0·5	0·2	+ 0·3	+150	+400
Central Provinces, East	0	0·2	−0·2	1·1	0·5	+ 0·6	+120	+267
Konkan	0	0·1	−0·1	0·2	0·1	+ 0·1	+100	—
Bombay Deccan	0	0·2	−0·2	0·4	0·4	0	0	+100
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	−0·1	1·3	0·2	+ 1·1	+550	+1200
Hyderabad, South	0	0·2	−0·2	1·0	0·5	+ 0·5	+100	+233
Mysore	0·4	0·8	−0·4	1·9	2·6	− 0·7	− 27	− 17
Malabar	1·7	1·8	−0·1	5·2	3·9	+ 1·3	+ 33	+ 67
Madras, Southeast	0·3	0·6	−0·3	0·8	1·5	− 0·7	− 47	− 44
Madras Deccan	0	0·3	−0·3	1·3	0·8	+ 0·5	+ 63	+160
Madras Coast, North	0·9	0·4	+0·5	2·6	0·9	+ 1·7	+189	+240

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 21st May 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 16th May 1914.

Burma.—The rainfall was general throughout the dry zone where heavy falls were registered. Harvesting of spring crops is proceeding. Ploughing for summer rice, groundnut and early sesamum is progressing. Standing crops are in good condition. The health of stock is good. The price of unhusked rice is slightly easier but is still above normal.

Assam.—Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in all districts and has interfered with the sowing and weeding of autumn rice in places in Lower Assam. Excessive rain has also stunted jute in Goalpara and has caused slight damage to spring rice in Sylhet. Plucking and manufacture of tea and ploughing for and sowing of early and winter rice continue. Harvesting of spring rice has finished in parts of the Sylhet district. Prospects of tea and rice are fair to good. The average price of common rice has risen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from eight districts.

Bengal.—During the week general rain fell throughout the Province accompanied by a severe storm. The rainfall was heavy in the western as well as in parts of the eastern districts and has caused some damage to young jute and paddy plants on low lands. It has also impeded sowing and weeding operations in places. The state and prospects of standing crops are fair. Cattle disease is reported from nine districts. The average price of common rice for the Province has risen slightly as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—The rainfall was fairly general over the Province. The fall was on the whole light in Bihar and heavy in parts of Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Threshing of spring crops is finished except in a few districts of Bihar. Preparation of lands for the sowing of autumn crops continues. Weeding of jute is going on in Purnea. The newly planted sugarcane crop and other standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has risen slightly as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

United Provinces.—General rain has fallen throughout the Provinces except in the Tehri State. Some damage has been caused to crops in places. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops and opium weighments have been completed. Irrigation and weeding of extra crops and hoeing of sugarcane continue. Preparation of land for autumn crops is in progress. Cattle disease continues to spread throughout the Provinces. Scarcity of fodder is still acute though the recent rain has improved pasture to some extent. Government hay is being taken freely for plough cattle which are in fair condition. The level of prices remains practically unchanged.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Rain has fallen throughout the distressed area. Relief works are in progress in Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda; civil works in Etawah and in the Ilaburah settlement in Moradabad; test works in Moradabad and Jhansi; aided works in Moradabad, Agra, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda and unaided private works in Moradabad, Agra, Etawah, Budaun, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda. Poorhouses are open in Etawah, Hamirpur and Banda and gratuitous relief is being distributed throughout the distressed area. Gratuitous relief from charitable funds is also being given to people in some districts. The number of persons on relief on the last day of the week were:—Public works, Jalaun 21,881, Hamirpur 4,564 and Banda 24,102; civil works, Etawah 6,455; aided works, Jalaun 518, Hamirpur 7,810 and Banda 3,029; total on works 68,959. Dependants, Etawah 2,516, Jalaun 11,283, Hamirpur 2,991, Banda 15,997; total 32,787. Gratuitous relief, Etawah 3,268, Jalaun 13,795, Hamirpur 14,515 and Banda 19,657; total 51,265. Poorhouses, Etawah 47, Hamirpur 6 and Banda 26; total 79. Grand total 153,090. The number of persons on test works on the last day of the week were:—Moradabad 39 and Jhansi 325; on civil works, Moradabad 28; on aided works, Moradabad 835, Agra 142, Budaun 5,367, Shahjahanpur 2,518, Fatehpur 283, Allahabad 5,772 and Jhansi 11,441; total on works 26,750. On gratuitous relief, Moradabad 4,140, Bareilly 991, Muttra 1,815, Agra 1,861, Budaun 875, Shahjahanpur 2,341, Fatehpur 2,902, Allahabad 2,803, Jhansi 15,039; total 32,767. Grand total 59,517. *Takavi* is being distributed. Distress is increasing. Numbers on relief are increasing and people are resorting freely to works. The public health is generally good. Crime shows an increase in two districts; elsewhere it is normal. Little wandering or emaciation is noticed. Emigration and immigration continue on a small scale. Cattle are

reported to be deteriorating rapidly in the famine area. Clothing is being distributed to the poor and needy and cash doles from charitable relief funds are being given to indigent and respectable people and to *parda nashin* women. Fodder is still scarce in the distressed area and water is deficient in the famine areas and in parts of the scarcity tracts. Markets are well stocked except in parts of Etawah where stocks have run short Special advances are being made for importation of food grains to that district. The price basis is from 9½ to 13 seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Slight showers were received in the south-east and north-west and in the submontane districts. Harvesting continues except in the south-east where it is completed. The yield is normal to good except on unirrigated areas in the south east where it is poor. Sowings of cotton, fodder and other autumn crops continue and are normal except in parts of the south-east where they are restricted. Extra spring crops are generally in good condition. Shortage of drinking and canal water is reported in parts of the south-east. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder is sufficient except in parts of the south-east where cattle are suffering for want of it. Prices of wheat range between normal and warning rates and those of other food grains between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain fell during the week in Peshawar. It was accompanied with hail in the Peshawar and Charsadda tahsils but no damage is reported. The temperature in Peshawar is abnormally cool. In Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan the week was rainless and the weather clear and hot. The condition of crops is good on irrigated areas and normal on unirrigated areas except in certain villages in Bannu where they were damaged by hail last week. Harvesting of spring crops continues with outturn normal. Sowings of extra spring crops are in progress. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are high in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, stationary in Marwat and falling in Bannu.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 9½ to 13 seers and maize from 13 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The rainfall during the week was sufficient. Standing crops are in good condition and no damage is reported. Ploughing for autumn crops is in progress in Muzaffarabad. Cattle are generally healthy. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are normal.

Rajputana.—Rain fell during the week in the Dholpur State, in three tahsils of Karauli and in two *nizamats* of Bikaner. The weather is generally hot and clear. Land is being prepared for sowing of autumn crops. Cattle are generally fair but are lean owing to deficiency of fodder in parts of Eastern and Central Rajputana. Water is scarce in parts of Central and Western Rajputana. Prices are generally high but stationary The numbers on gratuitous relief were :—Ajmer 17, Merwara 90.

Central India—The rainfall was partial in Bhopal, slight in Indore, general in Bundelkhand and *nil* elsewhere. Rain is insufficient in the northern parts of the Gwalior division, Bundelkhand and in the Rampura and Bhanpura perganas of Indore. Scarcity of drinking water is felt in the Sunel, Garoth and Rampura mahals of Indore. Reaping of spring crops has been completed. Preparation of land for autumn crops is in progress. Sugarcane and other irrigated crops are in good condition. Cattle disease continues in parts of Indore, Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. Fodder is fair in Bhopal, poor in Baghelkhand and is being imported in Bundelkhand, the Alampur pergana of Indore and in northern parts of Gwalior. Prices are rising in Gwalior, Bhopal and Baghelkhand and steady elsewhere. In Bundelkhand the average numbers on test works were :—Panna 1,096, Baoni 41, Chhatarpur 287, Sarila 245, Dhurwai 139, Bijna 179, Tori Fatehpur 16, Jigni 360, Lughasi 168, Bihat 348, Beri 94, Naigawan Rebai 43, Bilheri 208 Bijawar 541, Samthar 738, Charkhari 637, Ajaigarh 256, Banka Pahari 37, Alipura 27, Orchha 1,089, Datia 120 and Garrauli 37. On gratuitous relief the numbers were Panna 1,504, Baoni 160, Chhatarpur 460, Durwai 8, Bijna 11, Tori Fatehpur 27, Jigni 137, Lughasi 119, Bihat 14, Beri 20, Naigawan Rebai 22, Bilheri 88, Bijawar 93, Samthar 38, Charkhari 123, Ajaigarh 168, Banka Pahari 3, Alipura 10, Orchha 390, Datia 1,782, Garrauli 27 and Gaurihar 72.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—People are resorting freely to relief works in the Alampur pergna of Indore. There is no emaciation or wandering. People on relief works are in good condition. Relief is adequate. Suspensions of land revenue are being granted. The public health is good. Prices :—Wheat 8½, gram 8¾ and *jowar* 9½ seers per rupee. The numbers on relief were :—Works 1,149, gratuitous 240, total 1,389.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be hot and occasionally cloudy with high winds. Preparation of land for sowing of autumn crops was in full swing. Fodder is dear or scarce and water inadequate in parts of nine districts. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Prices of food grains remain fairly steady but exhibit a tendency to rise.

Feudatory States :—Seven States received rain ranging from 25 cents to 1½ inches. Preparation of land for the next season's crops continues. Prices are stationary.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Distress is not acute. Special measures have been taken in the Damoh district where the distress threatened to become acute. The situation is being adequately met by expansion of the ordinary works programme. There are no large movements of people. Workers are in satisfactory condition. The public health is generally good. Fodder is scarce in the hilly tracts of Damoh. Prices have risen slightly in Jubbulpore. The numbers on relief were :—Works *nil*, gratuitous 8 662.

Bombay.—During the week rain fell in Larkana, Kanara, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, the Karnatak, Kolhapur and Mahi Kantha. Preparations for autumn crops continue. The fodder supply is inadequate in Poona, Sholapur and Satara. Grass and *kadbi* are being imported. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar, Poona and Cutch. Cattle are generally in good condition. Drinking water is deficient in Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Irrigation water is deficient in the Deccan and the Karnatak. Prices are generally steady. The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 16th May were :—Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur 3,010.

Hyderabad.—Slight and partial rain fell throughout the Dominions except the Gulbarga, Raichur and Karimnagar districts. The average was 6 cents. Late rice is being harvested in a few parts. Lands are being prepared for autumn crops throughout the Dominions. Fodder scarcity prevails in nineteen, water scarcity in thirty three and cattle disease in nine talukas. Prices of grains are almost stationary. The highest price in districts is 8½ seers in Raichur and the lowest 19½ seers in Usmanabad.

Mysore.—Slight rain fell throughout the State. Prices of food grains are steady and markets are well supplied. Ploughing and sowing operations are in progress. Prospects of the season are fair to good but more rain is wanted in the Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Kadur districts. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall *nil*. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was heavy in Ganjam, good in Vizagapatam, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Cochin, *nil* in Kurnool, Baganapalle, Sandur and Madras and light to fair elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good generally but are withering in parts of Bellary and require rain in parts of three other districts. Harvesting of paddy, dry crops and sugarcane is proceeding or ending in parts with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of dry crops and paddy and planting of sugarcane are proceeding normally in parts. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of most districts. Pasture is scanty in parts of many districts but fodder is generally sufficient. Prices show a tendency to rise.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts in which famine has been declared.

Name of Province or State.	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED).			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
United Provinces	63,963	81,767	1,45,730	68,959	84,131	1,53,090	+7,360
Native States.							
Central India	1,155	204	1,359	1,149	240	1,389	+30
Total .	65,118	81,971	1,47,089	70,108	84,371	1,54,479	+7,390

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 9th May 1914.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST.	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Districts.				BOMBAY.					
1	Sholapur ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,636
2	Satara ...									
3	Bijapur ...									
	Total Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,036
					UNITED PROVINCES.					
1	Muttra ...	820	425,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094
2	Agra ...	455	178,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,931
3	Bareilly ...	1,579	1,091,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	957
4	Etawah ...	612	231,038	6,176	2,317	3,100	5,437	11,613	...	...
5	Budaun ...	2,010	1,053,328	...	...	...	...	...	3,489	921
6	Moradabad	1,498	958,270	...	...	...	...	...	650	4,120
7	Shahjahanpur	500	250,000	...	...	...	...	...	4,492	2,273
8	Allahabad...	1,183	354,415	...	...	...	...	...	7,052	...
9	Jhansi ...	3,634	680,688	...	...	...	...	...	9,523	13,846
10	Jalaun ...	1,549	404,775	21,589	9,658	13,766	23,424	45,013	...	...
11	Hamirpur...	2,292	465,223	11,582	2,681	14,582	17,263	28,845	...	...
12	Banda ...	3,200	657,000	24,616	14,847	20,796	35,643	60,259	...	...
13	Fatehpur...	1,642	676,939	...	...	...	...	...	120	2,802
	Total United Provinces.	20,974	7,480,900	63,963	29,523	52,244	81,767	145,730	23,326	28,598
					AJMER-MERWARA					
1	Ajmer ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	17
2	Merwara ...	(Ditto.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	92
	Total Ajmer-Merwara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST.	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					CENTRAL PROVINCES.					
1	Jubbulpore	1,344	247,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,865
2	Damoh ...	1,046	201,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,768
3	Mandla ...	2,536	222,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	860
	Total Central Provinces.	4,926	670,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,508
					CENTRAL INDIA.					
1	Alampur Pergana.	43·5	15,759	1,155	...	204	204	1,359	...	...
2	Panna ...	(Not	known.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,178	1,854
3	Orchha ...	"	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	918	...
4	Datia ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	190	197
5	Baoni ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	41	163
6	Sarila ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	218	...
7	Gaurihar...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
8	Tori Fatehpur.	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
9	Bihat ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	941	...
10	Jigni ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	3,241	132
11	Bilheri ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	304	144
12	Beri ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	120	20
13	Bijawar ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	557	92
14	Chhatarpur	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	402	460
15	Garauli ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	226	27
16	Lugasi ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	137	113
17	Ajaigarh ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	125	117
18	Naigawan-Rebai.	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	34	22
19	Banka Pahari	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	49	...
20	Samthar ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	482	33
21	Alipura ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	24	9
22	Charkhari...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	685	40
	Total Central India.	43·5	15,759	1,155	...	204	204	1,359	9,837	2,995

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 21st May, 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 16th May 1914 is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	1	1
		TOTAL	1	1
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	191	170
		Ahmedabad District	2	...
		Broach Port	...	...
		Broach District	...	...
		Kaira District	3	2
		Panch Mahals District	...	...
		Rewa Kantha Agency	...	...
		Bulsar Port	3	3
		Surat Town and Port	...	...
		Rander Port	...	...
		Surat District	11	9
		Surat Agency	3	1
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra Port	15	12
		Malad "	...	...
		Bassein "	...	...
		Thana "	1	1
		Kalyan "	...	...
		Kurla "	2	2
		Thana District	...	...
	Central	Ahmednagar District	...	...
		East Khandesh "	...	...
		Poona Town	1	1
		Poona District	3	3
		Satara District	5	7
	Southern	Panvel Port	...	...
		Revdanda Port	...	...
		Alibag Port	4	2
		Thal Port	...	...
		Kolaba District	9	8
		Vengurla Port	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	...	...
		Belgaum "	15	13
		Dharwar "	1	1
		Bijapur District	2	2
		Bijapur Agency	...	...
		Kanara District	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Sind	Hyderabad Town	4	4
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	22	20
		Karachi District	...	1
		Sukkur „	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	...	...
		Nawabshah „	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	23	13
		Cutch State	9	9
		Mandvi Port	33	24
		Kathiawar Agency	23	11
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	23	18
		Satara Agency	...	...
		Khairpur State	...	...
		TOTAL	407	337
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Madras City	...	...
		Anantapur District	...	...
		North Arcot District	1	1
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Bellary District	...	...
		Mangalore Town and Port	...	...
		Chittoor District	...	...
		South Canara District	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	...	...
		The Nilgiris „	1	1
		Salem „	...	...
		Negapatam Town	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Kumbakonam Town	...	...
		Tanjore District	...	...
		Malabar „	...	...
		Kurnool „	...	...
		Godavery „	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	2	2

In the return for the week ending 9th May 1914, against the Sukkur district *read* 1 case, 1 death (imported) *for nil*.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum District	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Hooghly District	...	...
		Howrah Town	3	3
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	24	23
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur District	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	27	26
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	22	21
		Patna District	143	135
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	70	53
		Shahabad District	25	25
	Tirhut	Saran District	203	217
		Champaran District	23	15
		Muzaffarpur District	110	108
		Palamau District	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	36	42

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BEHAR AND ORISSA	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	82	41
		Purnea "	7	5
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	4	4
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	683	698
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Saharanpur City	...	...
		Saharanpur District	78	54
		Muzaffarnagar District	150	138
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut District	255	255
		Bulandshahr District	82	71
	Agra	Aligarh District	2	1
		Muttra "	83	70
		Agra City	...	...
		Mainpuri District	5	5
		Etah "	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District	6	6
		Budaun "	...	...
		Moradabad "	16	15
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	2
		Pilibhit District	12	12
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Etawah "	15	4
		Cawnpore City	4	4
		Cawnpore District	3	8
		Fatehpur "	2	1
		Allahabad City	...	...
		Allahabad District	13	11
	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun "	...	...
		Banda City	...	...
		Banda District	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	...	...
		Benares District	...	...
		Mirzapur City	...	...
		Mirzapur District	...	...
		Jaunpur "	18	59
		Ghazipur "	103	90
		Ballia "	287	283

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	176	114
		Basti "	17	12
		Azamgarh "	66	76
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	...	...
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	2	2
		Lucknow District	11	11
		Unao "	61	66
		Rae Bareli "	24	24
		Sitapur "	7	7
		Hardoi "	3	8
		Kheri "	4	5
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	4	6
		Gonda "	4	1
		Bahraich "	3	8
		Sultanpur District	2	1
		Partabgarh "	...	...
		Bara Banki "	89	88
		TOTAL	1,597	1,468
Punjab	Ambala	Hissar District	18	14
		Gurgaon "	34	30
		Rohtak "	60	64
		Karnal "	123	120
		Ambala "	32	28
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	127	137
		Jullundur City	10	11
		Jullundur District	318	170
		Ludhiana "	197	111
		Ferozepore "	9	7

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 9th May 1914:—

Azamgarh City *nil* case, *nil* death *for* 9 cases, 9 deaths.
Lucknow " 9 cases, 9 deaths " *nil.*
Lucknow district 7 cases, 7 " " "
Hissar " 75 " 75 " " "

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Lahore City	...	...
		Lahore District	48	28
		Amritsar City	6	6
		Amritsar District	21	18
		Gurdaspur ,,	183	165
		Sialkot ,,	451	447
		Gujranwala ,,	755	958
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	88	79
		Gujrat District	837	831
		Jhelum ,,	75	54
		Rawalpindi ,,	45	31
		Attock ,,	*	*
	Multan	Lyallpur District	47	37
		Jhang ,,	26	16
		Multan ,,	*	*
		Muzaffargarh District	*	*
	NATIVE STATES	Jind State	*	*
		Nabha State	*	*
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	435	435
		Kapurthala State	63	32
		Malerkotla State	*	*
		Kalsia State	2	1
		TOTAL	3,567	[illegible]
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	27	25
		Insein District	1	1
		Hanthawaddy District	3	3
		Tharrawaddy District	1	1
		Pegu District	3	2
		Prome ,,	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	2	2
		Bassein District	9	9
		Henzada ,,	2	2
		Myaungmya ,,	4	4
		Maubin ,,	5	6
		Pyapon District	42	35
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	...	...
		Thaton ,,	5	5
		Toungoo ,,	3	3
		Moulmein Town	7	7
	Magwe	Magwe District	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Maymyo Town	...	...
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha ,,	...	...
		Ruby Mines District	...	...

* Report not received.

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 9th May 1914:—

Gujranwala district *read* 1,309 cases, 1,462 deaths *for nil*.
Attock ,, ,, 9 ,, 4 ,, ,, ,,
Jhang ,, ,, 62 ,, 95 ,, ,, ,,
Nabha State ,, 186 ,, 136 ,, ,, ,,
Mandalay Town ,, 1 case, 1 death ,, ,,
Maymyo Town ,, *nil* ,, *nil* ,, ,, 1 case, 1 death.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Forts.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...
		Sagaing „	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	...	...
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	...	...
		Meiktila „	...	...
		Yamethin „	...	...
		Myingyan „	...	...
		TOTAL	114	105
ASSAM	Cachar ...	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	9	9
		Bangalore City	2	1
		Bangalore District	...	...
		Mysore City	1	2
		Mysore District	...	...
		Hassan „	...	...
		Kadur „	1	...
		Kolar „	8	5
		Kolar Gold Fields	1	1
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga „	3	3
		Chitaldroog „	...	...
		TOTAL	25	21
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	1	1
		Bidar „	...	...
		Parbhani „	...	...
		Hyderabad City and suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad „	...	...
		TOTAL	1 (a)	1 (a)

(a) From the 4th to the 10th May 1914.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal State	7	5
		TOTAL	7 (a)	5 (a)
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Chitor	...	...
		Udaipur City	...	...
		Jodhpur City	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	...	...
		Jaipur City	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	3
		Dholpur City	...	...
		Tonk State	...	...
		Tonk Pargana Nimbahera	...	...
		Partabgarh Town	...	...
		Partabgarh State	...	...
		Kishangarh "	...	...
		Beawar	...	...
		Karauli City	...	...
		Abu Road	...	...
		Bharatpur City	...	...
		Bharatpur State	4	3
		Alwar "	...	...
		Ajmer Town	...	...
		Shahpura "	...	...
		Sirohi State	...	...
		Dungarpur	...	...
		TOTAL	4	6
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar District	5	4
		Hazara "	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	5	4
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	18	14
		TOTAL	18	14
		GRAND TOTAL	6,458	6,058

(a) For the week ending 9th May 1914.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Nos. 888—908.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

Simla, the 23rd May 1914.

RESOLUTION.

INDIAN SANITARY POLICY.

Historical summary.

The modern history of scientific sanitation in India may be said to date from the end of the last century. Previously there had indeed been periods of useful spade work and spasms of general sanitary activity. A Royal Commission, appointed in 1859 and reporting in 1863, recommended the formation of commissions of public health in the presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, with a view to the diminution of sickness in the army, and the improvement of the health of the general population. These commissions were appointed but were soon replaced in each presidency by a sanitary commissioner with an assistant. Sanitary inspectors general, afterwards called sanitary commissioners, were appointed in other provinces; and the sanitary and vaccination staffs were gradually amalgamated. In 1888, Lord Dufferin's Government issued a resolution drawing the attention of local bodies and village unions to their duties in the matter of sanitation; and sanitary boards were formed in every province. But comparatively little success attended these efforts except in the larger towns. On the one side, sanitary measures and systems of western countries were applied to India without due regard to the fundamental differences of western and eastern civilisations and of the conditions of life in tropical and temperate climates: on the other side, the people were unprepared for reform or any kind of change.

2. The ravages and horrors of plague and the discoveries resulting from medical research made some real impression on the educated community in India; and a demand gradually arose for sanitary surroundings and preventive measures, such as had not been known before. Individuals left their insanitary quarters for cleaner and healthier localities and in increasing numbers men began to realise the dangers to which they were exposed from existing conditions, and to appreciate the economic value of health and the wastefulness of sickness and premature death. Dislike of action was, however, for long persistent even among the educated. So far as the uneducated masses were concerned their apathy, fatalism and resentment of interference constituted a formidable obstacle to all sanitary progress.

Recent activity.

3. The governments in India have moved more rapidly of late. In 1898, the Government of India issued an important statement of policy. In 1908, imperial grants amounting to Rs. 30,00,000 (£200,000) a year were made to local Governments. A new department of the Government of India was created in 1910 in order to relieve the Home Department of education, sanitation and some other branches of the administration. In addition to sanitary conferences held by local Governments, three all-India sanitary conferences have been convened at Bombay, Madras and Lucknow, respectively, over which the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler presided as Member of the Governor-General's Council in charge of the department concerned. These conferences were attended by non-officials as well as officials, by laymen as well as professional sanitarians. Again, the Indian Research Fund Association has been founded to further the prosecution of research, and the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of

communicable diseases. To this fund the Government of India make an annually recurring grant of 5 lakhs of rupees (£33,333). Moreover, since the constitution of the new department of the Government of India, imperial grants have been made to local Governments and Administrations to the amount of Rs. 4,61,47,000 (£3,076,466), of which Rs. 55,23,000 (£368,200) are recurring, and Rs. 4,06,24,000 (£2,708,266) non-recurring. In addition, grants amounting to Rs. 82·33 lakhs (£548,866) a year have been made to district boards in certain provinces, a substantial portion of which will, it is hoped, be expended on rural sanitation. These grants have rendered practicable the execution of schemes which a few years ago seemed beyond the limits of financial possibility; and there can be little doubt that the movement for sanitary reform is now well established and progressive throughout the country.

4. There has thus been progress although the rate has hitherto been slow. In the land of the ox-cart one must not expect the pace of the motor car. The truly remarkable improvements effected of late years in the health of the army in India, in the case of Indian no less than British troops,* cannot be expected in connection with the civil population. In the case of the army, the problem is concerned mainly with well nourished adults, all of whom are selected lives, living in sanitary surroundings, under military discipline. Moreover, so soon as a soldier becomes unfit for active service, he leaves the army and forms part of the civil population. In the case of the civil population, the conditions of the problem are very different, and sanitary reform has still to grope its way through a labyrinth of difficulties. In order to be successful it must conform to three cardinal principles:—

Cardinal principles.

(1) it must rest on a knowledge of the people, their conditions of life, their prejudices, social customs and habits, their surroundings and financial means; and it must secure their co-operation;

(2) it must recognise the diversity of local conditions in a country which includes numerous communities, castes and creeds and which exhibits almost every variety of climate, temperature, humidity and level of sub-soil water, from the deltas of Bengal with their steamy atmosphere and dense lush vegetation to the burnt brown hills of the north-west frontier;

(3) its introduction must be preceded by preliminary local surveys, inquiry, or experiment.

5. As a result of the Plague Commission's Report Lord Curzon's Government took up with vigour the reorganisation of the sanitary department. Research institutes were started and an appointment of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India was created. The functions of this officer were to advise the Government of India upon sanitary and bacteriological questions, to settle with local Governments the principles on which an advance should be made and to organise and direct research throughout India. The arrangement was not completely successful. Among the disadvantages, the separation of research from clinical work deterred men from entering the department, and the office work in connection with research prevented the Sanitary Commissioner from undertaking wide and constant touring. The organisation was accordingly modified in 1912. The Sanitary Commissioner

Sanitary organisation.

*

Year.	British troops.		Indian troops.	
	Constantly sick.	Death rate.	Constantly sick.	Death rate.
1875-1879	69·10	20·37	44·04	19·03
1880-1884	67·54	16·30	41·40	19·00
1885-1889	74·85	16·11	33·06	12·90
1890-1894	65·63	15·09	34·66	13·48
1895-1899	57·08	17·14	30·10	11·34
1900-1904	61·58	13·03	27·20	10·87
1905-1909	47·31	8·93	22·31	6·78
1910	31·90	4·66	21·10	4·89
1911	28·80	4·[illegible]9	19·80	4·45
1912	28·90	4·62	20·10	4·42

is now the independent adviser to the Government of India in all technical and sanitary matters, but all questions of personnel as well as the administration of the bacteriological department and research generally have been placed under the control of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, with the Sanitary Commissioner as his staff officer.

6. The sanctioned strength of the superior sanitary organisation in India now is:—

(*a*) A Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

(*b*) A bacteriological department comprising—

(*i*) thirteen laboratory appointments distributed as follows:—

Central Research Institute . .	1 Director and 3 Assistants.
Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory .	1 Director and 2 Assistants.
King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Madras	1 Director and 1 Assistant.
Pasteur Institute, Kasauli . .	1 Director and 1 Assistant.
Pasteur Institute, Coonoor . .	1 Director and 1 Assistant.

(*ii*) fifteen new appointments recently sanctioned for the prosecution of research work and direct investigation in the field.

(*c*) The following establishments under local Governments:—

Province.	Sanitary Commissioners.	Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.	Health Officers (*a*)		Sanitary Engineers.	
			1st class.	2nd class.	Sanitary Engineers.	Deputy or Assistant Sanitary Engineers.
Madras	1	3	12	19	1	6(*b*)
Bombay (*c*) ...	1	5	4	9	1	...
Bengal	1	5 (*d*)	6	17	1	2
United Provinces ...	1	4	11	17	1	3
Punjab	1	2	2	5	1	1
Burma	1	2	4	16	1	2(*e*)
Bihar and Orissa ...	1	3	2	8	1	2(*f*)
Central Provinces ...	1	...	...	2	1	...
Assam	1(*g*)	1	...	...	1(*e*)	...
North-West Frontier Province.	1(*g*)	1	1	1(*h*)	...	...
Delhi	1(*i*)	...	3(*j*)	...	1	...
Total ...	11	26	45	94	10	16

In their resolution, dated the 23rd May 1912, the Government of India provided for a large increase in the number of deputy sanitary commissioners

(*a*) Appointments of health officer in presidency towns and Simla are not included.
(*b*) Five of these are temporary appointments.
(*c*) In addition to the officers shown in this statement, the Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, is also a sanitary officer.
(*d*) There is also a temporary appointment.
(*e*) Temporary.
(*f*) One of these is temporary.
(*g*) The administrative Head of the medical department is also the Sanitary Commissioner.
(*h*) There are also four 3rd-class health officers in the province.
(*i*) The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India is also Sanitary Commissioner, Delhi.
(*j*) Two of these are temporary.

and for the appointment of health officers (of the first-class for larger municipalities and of the second-class for the smaller towns) on the lines of detailed proposals received from local Governments. Twelve additional appointments of deputy sanitary commissioner, thirty-five appointments of health officer of the first-class and a large addition to the number of second-class health officers were sanctioned in 1912 and 1913, the entire cost of the additional deputy sanitary commissioners on the basis of the scale of pay fixed for Indians and half the cost of the health officers being met by imperial grants. The Government of India also advised local Governments to take powers, where these did not exist, to require a municipality to appoint a health officer and to veto the appointment of an unfit person. Such powers already exist in the Bombay presidency, and have recently been taken by legislation in Bengal. Simultaneously, the Government of India recommended the system in force in Madras whereby every municipality is required to employ one or more trained sanitary inspectors in proportion to population. Sanitary inspectors are now being employed in large numbers in towns. In addition, the civil surgeon in every district is the sanitary adviser of the local authorities and in most provinces controls the vaccination staff. The provision of an increased staff of sanitary engineers is engaging urgent attention.

The Government of India attach great importance to the organisation of voluntary agencies and have recently made a grant of Rs. 20,000 (£1,333)—a sum equivalent to that given by the Bombay Government—to the Bombay sanitary association, which was founded in 1903, and now has corresponding branches in several districts and native states.

7. The policy of the Government of India is to keep the control of research under itself, but to decentralise other branches of sanitation. The creation of an imperial department is no departure from that policy, and the large imperial grants already mentioned have been made without any interference with provincial Governments. While the general direction of a policy of public health must remain with the central Government, all detailed control and executive action are, and will be, left to local Governments. The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India is a touring officer empowered to consult and confer informally with local Governments and their officers upon matters connected with sanitation. He is not permitted to encroach upon the authority of local Governments over the officers under their control.

8. The position of provincial sanitary commissioners towards the administrative heads of the medical department varies somewhat in different provinces. The Government of India do not wish to interfere with the arrangements which local Governments may consider best suited to local conditions, but they desire to insist on the importance of defining the functions of the two officers and securing to the sanitary commissioner the position of responsible technical adviser to the local Government in all matters affecting public health.

9. In every province, sanitary boards have been composed with varying powers, some being merely advisory, others having authority to sanction schemes and allot funds. These boards are composed of officers belonging to the medical, sanitary, engineering and other branches of the civil services with the addition of non-officials. The Government of India view with favour and confidence the devolution of financial authority and responsibility to these boards, and they commend to local Governments the appointment of a permanent salaried secretary to the board where this has not been done. They believe that such an appointment, wherever made, has resulted in an increase of efficiency.

Training of staff.

10. Arrangements for training the superior sanitary staff are now engaging the attention of the Government of India. The chief difficulty at present is to provide courses in practical hygiene and in the study of the bacteriology and etiology of tropical diseases. It is hoped in the near future to make arrangements in India for the former and to utilise the schools of tropical medicine at Calcutta and elsewhere for the latter. Meanwhile, a British diploma in

public health is required from candidates for the post of deputy sanitary commissioners and health officers of the first-class. The problems of public health in India are vitally complicated by the fact that biting insects are a prominent factor in the dissemination of disease, and it is obviously desirable to provide in India, as soon as possible, a complete course of training for sanitary officers.

Training classes for sanitary inspectors are now held in all the more important provinces.

11. A substantial beginning has thus been made for the development of a department of public health and Indians have been freely enlisted for it. The posts of deputy sanitary commissioner and health officer are now open to Indians. Nine deputy sanitary commissioners out of 26 and the majority of health officers are Indians. The new bacteriological department consisting of 28 officers is also open to duly qualified Indians.

As health officers and sanitary engineers gradually relieve deputy sanitary commissioners of much of the drudgery of inspection and routine work, it is hoped that the latter will be set free to deal with epidemics and communicable diseases from a higher plane, and to consider issues of public health wider than those which they are able to review to-day. It is, therefore, important to provide in advance free interchange between them, the laboratory workers and those carrying out practical research in the field.

Research.

12. Research is slowly lifting the veil which hides the secrets of disease and mortality and opening up fields of inquiry scarcely thought of a generation ago. The discovery by Sir Ronald Ross of the part played by the mosquito in the communication of malaria and the appointment of the Plague Commission in 1898 are landmarks in the history of Indian Sanitation. In 1902, a research institute was founded at Guindy in Madras, named the King Institute after Lieutenant-Colonel King, C.I.E., I.M.S., in view of his devoted efforts in the cause of sanitation in that presidency. In 1905, Lord Curzon's Government summed up the position and the policy of the Government of India in regard to the establishment of laboratories for the study of problems of public health in India. The functions of the central laboratory were original research, the preparation of curative sera and the training of scientific workers. The functions of the provincial laboratories were diagnosis and special research connected with local conditions. This policy has been steadily developed. The Central Research Institute has been established at Kasauli. The Plague Research Laboratory at Parel has been extended and re-equipped and is now the bacteriological laboratory for the Bombay presidency; and a proposal is under consideration to attach to it a school of tropical medicine. A research laboratory and school of tropical medicine are under construction at Calcutta. Pasteur institutes exist at Kasauli and Coonoor. A third is about to be established in Burma, and it is under discussion to establish others in Assam (where it will be combined with a research laboratory) and Bombay.

Besides the routine work connected with the bacteriological diagnosis of disease, anti-rabic treatment, the manufacture of various vaccines and sera and general research, these laboratories at different times have been the centres of many special investigations, notable amongst which are those on plague and enteric fever. It is hoped that before long each province in India will have a laboratory fully equipped for research.

Indian Research Fund Association.

13. The foundation of the Indian Research Fund Association in 1911 has marked an important era in sanitary progress. The control and management of the association are vested in a governing body, the president of which is the Member in charge of the Education Department of the Government of India. The governing body is assisted by a "scientific advisory board" of which not less than three members have seats on the governing body. They examine all proposals for work in connection with the scientific objects of the association and report as to their importance and feasibility. The members of this board are appointed

for one year, but are eligible for re-election, and they have power to add to their number. The present members are the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, the Director of the Central Research Institute at Kasauli, the Officer in charge of the Central Malarial Bureau and the Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Sanitary): Sir Ronald Ross has been elected an honorary consulting member. The membership of the Indian Research Fund Association is open to non-officials. Every donor of Rs. 5,000 is entitled to become a permanent member, while every subscriber of Rs. 100 per annum can be a temporary member. Members of the association are entitled to attend and take part in the annual general meeting of the association and to receive copies of the reports and other publications issued from time to time by the association. Although, so far, the fund has been financed solely by the Government of India, it is hoped that in time Indian philanthropists will contribute towards the expansion of the association by founding chairs of research, by financing experimental research measures and otherwise.

14. The association has been active and can already point to some achievement. Out of an income of Rs. 15 lakhs (£100,000) received since its incorporation and up to the end of 1913-14, an expenditure of over Rs. 14 lakhs (£93,333) has been sanctioned. In 1911, Major S. P. James, I.M.S., was deputed to study yellow fever in its endemic area and to draw up proposals for protecting India against the introduction of the disease. Those proposals are still under consideration. In the meanwhile, stegomyia surveys have been carried out in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon and other seaports. Anti-malaria schemes based on preliminary surveys have been carried out at a cost of Rs. 6,02,000 (£40,133). Investigations are at present in progress into the problems connected with the prevalence of cholera, kala-azar, dysentery, leprosy and goitre, as well as inquiries into the pharmacology of cinchona derivatives, the use of hydrocyanic acid gas as a pulicide and the fixation of chemical standards of purity for milk and milk products. Other investigations are under consideration regarding bacteriological standards of purity for water-supplies, the different anti-cholera vaccines and sera, the methods of water filtration and silt removal best suited to Indian conditions, and the etiology of diabetes and the fevers of short duration. These will be started so soon as more trained research workers are available. It is hoped also to carry out, during the next non-epidemic season, an experiment in plague prevention on a large scale on the lines indicated in paragraph 22.

15. Besides financing the investigations conducted by its own staff, the association gives grants-in-aid to outside research on approved lines. The co-operation of other workers has been sought, and every encouragement has been given to them. Grants for research have been made, for instance, to Professor MacMahon, Dr. Hossack and Mr. Howlett. The services of Indians have also been enlisted. Dr. Korke is engaged in an important investigation into kala-azar, while Mr. Awati, a medical entomologist, is employed under the association. The Government of India cordially approve the policy of encouraging private enterprise in the cause of research.

16. The association has also started a journal for the publication of medical research work done in India—the "Indian Journal of Medical Research"—published quarterly. The favourable reception which has been accorded to the first three numbers is evidence of the increased interest that is being taken in sanitary science in India to-day.

17. The investigations enumerated above represent the work directly under the supervision of the Government of India. The local Governments also are fully alive to the importance of research, and in seven provinces nine special officers are at present engaged in investigating the causes underlying the local prevalence of malaria and devising suitable schemes for the mitigation of that disease.

Malaria.

18. It remains to consider the results of research as applied to the chief tropical diseases, always remembering that they are liable to revision or modification in the light of further investigation and discoveries. The most important tropical disease is malaria. After allowance has been made for the

tendency to attribute to fever deaths from other causes, malaria stands out as universally prevalent in India and in many tracts is a scourge far greater than either plague or cholera. It maims as well as kills and causes more sickness, misery and death than any other single disease. Measures for the prevention of malaria aim at breaking the cycle of infection in two ways, (*a*) by attacks on the parasites in man, and (*b*) by the destruction of mosquitoes. To the former class belong the different systems of quinine prophylaxis and treatment; and to the latter, all those measures which aim at abolishing mosquito breeding grounds. Both methods have been successful in other countries and both have been tried extensively in India. The following propositions represent the experience gained up to date:—

(1) The conditions and causes underlying the prevalence of malaria vary greatly in different places, and no one anti-malarial measure is suitable for all.

(2) Quinine both as a prophylactic and curative agent is of great value to the individual. Its powers of saving life, alleviating sickness and destroying sources of infection cannot be over-estimated. There should be no relaxation in the efforts to educate the people in the use of the drug: and its sale by shop-keepers in rural areas might well be encouraged.

(3) The regular administration of quinine to children in schools during the malarial season is a practical measure of easy application and of proved utility: it is valuable alike for its immediate good effects on the health of the scholars and as a means of spreading knowledge of the use of quinine.

(4) In any community under control quinine prophylaxis properly carried out is a valuable weapon in the fight against malaria: in India with its free population, the ignorance and apathy of the masses, their prejudice against the drug, their objection to medicine when not actually suffering from illness, and the fact that it must be continued over an indefinite number of years, greatly limit the value of quinine prophylaxis.

(5) In anti-larval operations it is not necessary to abolish all breeding grounds of mosquitoes, even of known carriers of malarial infection: a marked amelioration in health conditions will ensue if the chief breeding grounds of the malaria-carrying mosquitoes are cleared.

(6) Malaria surveys have brought to light important and unexpected facts regarding the causation of malaria in particular localities. For instance, the enquiries of Major Liston and Dr. Bentley in Bombay disclosed the fact that malaria did not arise from the swampy surroundings of the city and that the malaria-carrying mosquito was *N. stephensi* which bred in the numerous wells attached to private houses. Again, Major Christophers has demonstrated that malaria in the Andamans is due to a species of mosquito *M. ludlowi* which breeds in the brackish water of the creeks and that the mosquitoes infesting the rice-fields in the neighbourhood are innocuous.

(7) Notwithstanding the initial expense, those anti-malarial measures should be chosen which will act automatically, be independent of outside help and permanent in their effects: those which require regular repetition, constant attention or active co-operation on the part of the people, are, under present conditions, seldom durably effective.

(8) The treatment of permanent collections of water is important whether it be effected by (*a*) water tidiness, through sloping of banks and clearing of weeds, or (*b*) stocking with fish of proved utility as mosquito destroyers, or by both methods.

19. The Government of India have arranged classes for instruction in practical malaria work twice a year. The course is so planned that each member of the class takes an actual part in the preparation of a malaria survey which will eventually be the basis of a practical scheme of malaria prevention. Already 155 medical officers in civil and military employ have passed through the classes. It is hoped before long to spread a large number of trained and active workers over the whole of India.

The Lucknow Sanitary Conference recommended that a malariologist and engineer should be deputed to Italy to study the methods of "colmate" and "bonificazione" under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association, and it is hoped to arrange for their deputation. The effect of silt deposit on the malarial conditions of deltaic areas in India is also receiving attention; and interesting experiments are being conducted by the Government of Bengal at Berhampur. Experiments in clearing jungle and undergrowth will shortly be undertaken.

Plague.

20. The Plague Research Commission, which was constituted in 1905 and is still continuing its investigations, has thrown much light on the etiology and epidemiology of the disease. The chief conclusions that have been reached so far may be summarised as follows:—

(1) In India, where the pneumonic form of the disease is relatively rare, plague is essentially a disease of rats communicable to man and a few of the lower animals; an epidemic amongst men is directly dependent upon an epizootic amongst rats.

(2) Plague spreads from rat to rat and from rat to man through the agency of the rat flea.

(3) The plague bacillus under natural conditions does not long retain its vitality outside the body of the rat, the rat flea, or man.

(4) Plague has a definite seasonal prevalence, generally constant for any given place, but varying in different parts of India; investigation shows that the plague season coincides with the season of maximum prevalence of rat fleas.

(5) Infection is carried from place to place only over very short distances by the spontaneous movements of rats: in other cases, infection is carried either (*a*) by the agency of man or personal effects acting as a means of transport for infected fleas, or (*b*) by means of merchandise, chiefly grain, which may contain rats as well as fleas. It is not yet established which of these two agencies is the more important, but recent work, both in India and the Far East, has emphasised the importance of grain as a vehicle for the transmission of infection.

(6) In comparatively few places in India does plague infection survive the adverse conditions of the non-epidemic season: such places are usually either (*a*) large towns, or (*b*) places which have been infected late in the epidemic season.

(7) In places which have suffered from repeated and severe epidemics of plague, the rats have become less susceptible to plague than are the rats in places which have remained plague-free or have suffered but slightly.

21. These conclusions have been arrived at after much careful and painstaking research and constitute a great advance on the knowledge of plague, which was available when, in 1896, it first appeared in Bombay. They point, apparently, to a simple solution of the plague problem—no rats no plague. But this solution is not attainable unless the population concerned is convinced of the danger of living in close association with the rat and is ready to co-operate in its extermination. Unfortunately, attempts at rat destruction by trapping or poison frequently meet with active opposition. Experience in India suggests that owing to the excessive fecundity of the animals, general rat destruction,

even when applied to extensive areas, gives only a temporary reduction of rat infestation and has a limited sphere of usefulness as an anti-plague measure.

22. In one direction, however, well directed efforts at rat destruction may prove useful. In each epidemic a number of places are infected late in the season and in certain of these plague survives the non-epidemic period only to break out in a virulent form when the conditions of spread again become more favourable. These localities are potential foci of extensive infection. It would seem important to concentrate the energies of the plague preventive staff on them in well organised schemes of rat destruction carried out during the quiescent period before the commencement of the next epidemic season.

23. Much can be done, indirectly, to reduce the number of rats in towns and villages, by diminishing their food supply. In any place the number of rats is in proportion to the quantity of food which they can obtain. Efficient scavenging and the protection of food-stuffs from the depredations of rats are important from this point of view. The markets, grain stores, and shops, in most parts of India, are so placed and constructed as to give food and shelter to large numbers of rats. Experiments are being carried out with a view to discovering the best practical means of disinfecting grain stores and godowns. It is not practicable at present to remove grain markets and godowns outside towns, to prevent them from being used as dwellings for men, to insist on solid masonry buildings, or to prohibit the stabling of horses and cattle in the precincts of dwelling houses. But these measures and the storage of grain in bulk instead of in bags may, with the progress of education, hereafter enter the zone of practicability. The exclusion of rats from houses is important. In several provinces experiments with different types of so-called rat-proof houses have been made with varying degrees of success. The results suggest that no form of house could remain rat-free for long in India owing to the habits of the people. Even were this not the case it would obviously be impracticable, for financial reasons, to render dwelling houses in the towns and villages of India rat-proof on anything like a large scale. On the other hand, the individual can protect himself by providing his house with masonry floors and walls and windows enough to give ample light and air to every room and by preventing accumulations of rubbish amongst which rats can build their nests. The rat requires shelter for breeding, is mainly nocturnal in its habits and prefers darkness to light.

24. Three other measures remain to be considered—evacuation, disinfection and inoculation. The evacuation of all houses in large towns, on the occurrence of rat mortality therein or human plague cases in adjacent dwellings, is rarely possible, but in villages and parts of smaller towns it is a valuable means of checking an epidemic of plague. Disinfection to be efficacious should be directed against the rat and the rat-flea. It is of little value when it leaves both untouched. The practical objections to compulsory inoculations with anti-plague vaccine on a large scale continue; but the safety and efficiency of inoculation as a personal preventive measure against infection has been abundantly proved, and in certain areas the prejudice against it appears to be diminishing. The Government of India desire that every facility should be afforded to any one wishing to obtain this protection for himself or his family and they commend to local Governments the employment of carefully selected private practitioners to this end.

Cholera.

25. Cholera is now much less prevalent than formerly, but frequently occasions severe epidemics and still remains a constant cause of mortality. Epidemics have in several recent cases been traced to pilgrims returning from places of religious pilgrimage, at which there had been no recognised outbreak of the disease. In 1912, Major Greig was deputed to make a special investigation of the whole subject. That investigation, which still continues, has added to knowledge regarding the propagation of cholera and has established the fact that not only cholera convalescents, but also healthy persons who have been in contact with cholera cases, can act as "carriers" of the disease. It has also been shown that the germs of the disease can be recovered from a patient's dejecta kept under natural conditions for a variable but frequently considerable period, and that flies may play an important part in the dissemination of infection. These observations, while in no way opposed to previous

knowledge that cholera is a water-borne disease, accentuate the importance of careful and thorough conservancy.

Small-pox.

26. Small-pox is not a tropical disease, but it used to be so rife in India as to be associated among Hindus with its own special goddess. It now occupies a small place in the mortality returns. This result is due to the spread of vaccination during the latter half of the last century.

Vaccination.

Formerly, nearly all vaccination was effected by human lymph, but within recent years arm-to-arm vaccination has been steadily replaced by the use of pure glycerinated or lanolinated calf lymph. The change has been doubly beneficial; it does away with the necessity of breaking the vesicle in the child's arm, a simple operation but one which exposes the wound to contamination by extraneous germs; and it ensures that the vaccination is effected with a pure and fully potent lymph with consequent increase of protection. The change has been especially welcomed by educated Indians. Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Burma, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Assam have each now their own calf lymph depôts, and the opening of another for the province of Bihar and Orissa is under consideration. Grants of Rs. 2,00,000 (£13,333), were given from imperial revenues last year to improve the depôts in the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma, and to establish the new depôt in the Central Provinces.

Tuberculosis.

27. The prevalence of tuberculosis throughout India especially in the large cities is undoubted. In some of the latter, the mortality exceeds that of certain crowded European cities. The difficulties of coping with the disease in India are immense and demand the fullest co-operation between Government and private agency. One or more officers will be detailed to investigate the causes underlying the disease, to organise the diffusion of information, and to advise regarding measures for the prevention of infection: the services of Dr. Lankester have already been secured by the Indian Research Fund Association for this purpose. Recent research appears to show that tuberculosis in India is chiefly human and not bovine in origin. Indian cattle so far as is known are practically free from the disease, and Indians do not as a rule drink unboiled milk. The source of the disease is in the homes of the people, and the relief of congested areas and the provision of sufficient light and air in human tenements are preventive measures of great value. The Government of India invite attention to the recommendation of the Lucknow sanitary conference that circumspection should be exercised before instituting at considerable cost further large sanatoria. They consider that inexpensive buildings suitable as model dwellings for the people may prove of great educative value and they desire to encourage tuberculosis hospitals and dispensaries. They also take this opportunity of communicating the warning of the Lucknow conference against the indiscriminate use of tuberculin by unqualified medical practitioners.

Infant mortality.

28. No summary of public health is complete without a reference to infant mortality. In 1911, of 4,752,152 male children and 4,457,551 females born in India, 1,016,813 males and 873,677 females died. In other words, about one-fifth of the children born died within the first year of their life. It is difficult to arrive at the actual causes of this high rate of mortality. The figures at the disposal of Government are often of doubtful accuracy, and the comparison of figures from different localities is frequently fallacious. On a broad view of the subject the causes of infant mortality may thus be summarised: (1) malaria operating both directly on the infant and indirectly through the mother; (2) diseases due to insanitary surroundings and exposure to infection especially through the medium of flies; (3) diseases due to ignorance on the part of the mother with regard to the feeding and care of the infant; (4) accidents of child birth and diseases attendant thereon. For (3) and (4) the custom of early marriage and the primitive and insanitary methods of midwifery are largely responsible. The latter lead directly to the death of the infant from tetanus and other diseases, and indirectly increase the infant

mortality by depriving children of their natural nourishment either through the death of the mother or the failure of her milk as the result of sepsis. Deficiency in the supply of cow's milk has not been proved to be a predominant cause of infant mortality in India; but the question of improving both the quality and the quantity of the milk-supply without increasing its cost is engaging earnest attention (*vide* paragraph 42).

It is hoped that the instruction of mothers and midwives will engage the attention of all medical women practising in India and especially interest the women's medical service which has recently been established In some of the large cities in India, notably Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, nurse health visitors have been appointed by municipalities to visit the people in their homes and assist and instruct mothers in the elementary principles of hygiene. In Bombay, an interesting experiment has been started by Dr. Turner in the form of lectures to the midwives. Another is likely to be made under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association in Delhi, where it is proposed to detail two trained nurses for work as health visitors.

Vital statistics.

29. The course of sanitary reform is much impeded by the want of complete and accurate vital statistics. Without them it is difficult to gauge the effects of sanitary measures or to convince people of their efficacy. The difficulties in the way of improving the reporting and recording agency especially in rural areas are great; but systematic checking and supervision of returns should yield good results. Dispensary returns and voluntary notification by private medical practitioners are useful as checks but are only partial in their scope. A comprehensive scheme for the improvement of general reporting is required. The Government of India invite the attention of local Governments to the importance of the subject.

30 The Government of India recognise that differences in local conditions preclude the issue of any general instructions but they commend the following propositions for consideration :—

(*a*) The reporting of vital occurrences should not be left exclusively to the municipal staff; reporting by the head of the household also should be insisted on. The two reports would then be available to check one another.

(*b*) The actual registration should be done not as an extra duty but by special registrars who should, if possible, possess a medical qualification. In the case of deaths, inquiries regarding the symptoms of the deceased could then be made from the person reporting and some check on the diagnosis of the cause of death could be obtained. Many people are attended during their last illness by unqualified persons or die without medical attendance.

(*c*) The registrar should be required to verify at least 10 per cent of the reported births and deaths and this verification should, as far as possible, include all particulars such as cause, date, age, sex, place, etc.

(*d*) The health officer should be in charge of the vital statistics in the town and should be responsible for supervising and checking the work.

(*e*) Experiments might be made in obtaining accurate registration in typical areas by means of a special staff which would also be employed in healing the sick.

Sanitary surveys.

31. Concurrently with attention to the registration of vital statistics the Government of India commend to local Governments the importance of sanitary surveys on broad lines. Something has been done in this direction and valuable reports have been drawn up, giving the real health conditions of towns and particular localities and indicating the existence of any special sickness or mortality and the definite causes underlying them. The Government of India desire that systematic working plans should be drawn up where

this has not already been done with a view to mapping out the sanitary conditions of all the more important towns and localities in which sickness or mortality is above normal. This will occupy years of steady preparation; but as deputy sanitary commissioners are relieved of much of the routine work which at present they have to perform they should be able to carry this undertaking to a successful issue. The preparation of drainage surveys in towns in advance of needs obviates waste in the long run. In the absence of such surveys, work is often commenced in a haphazard way without due consideration of a scheme as a whole.

Urban sanitation.

32. Urban sanitation has, as already observed, received much attention of late years. It falls generally under four heads, *viz.*, conservancy, water-supply, drainage and town-planning with improvement of housing and the relief of congested areas. In the forefront of these stands conservancy.

Conservancy.

33. The importance of efficient scavenging with speedy and complete removal of all night-soil and rubbish from the vicinity of habitations and its satisfactory disposal can scarcely be exaggerated. Yet probably no department of public health work is more neglected in many Indian towns. The strict rules of the caste system have for centuries relegated everything connected with this work to the outcast, and the people, as a rule, evince little if any interest in the conservancy even of their own houses. To this neglect must be attributed the plague of flies which at certain seasons is experienced in every Indian town. Apart from the discomfort which they cause, flies are known to be the disseminators of many diseases, including cholera, enteric fever, tuberculosis, dysentery and diarrhœa and are largely responsible for the heavy mortality amongst infants. The all-India sanitary conferences at Madras and Lucknow drew prominent attention to the danger to health caused by the presence of these noxious insects, and the results of the recent "anti-fly" campaign at Delhi suggest that a large reduction in the number of flies is by no means an impossible task.

34. Whether incineration or shallow trenching or either of these methods of conservancy combined with water carriage is the best in any particular case will depend very largely on local conditions and customs. With the extension of drainage and sewerage systems, water carriage of all night-soil, with ultimate disposal on sewage farms, should give the best result. In the majority of towns, however, it will be long before this is generally practicable and the choice rests between incineration and trenching. Of the two methods, incineration is safer and on this account, if conditions permit, is preferable. Trenching is often thought to be more economical; but the profits obtainable from the trenching or pitting of night-soil and sale of the poudrette disappear, or are largely reduced, when the expense of carriage and supervision is taken into account. The material consideration in all cases is that the removal and disposal should be prompt. As education spreads and the number of health officers and sanitary inspectors increases, improved results may be anticipated.

Water-supply.

35. Few subjects have received more attention of late than the provision of a piped supply of filtered water in towns. Complete figures are not available but sums amounting to at least Rs. 3,51,58,297 (£2,343,886) have been spent during the last 20 years on completed schemes. Projects costing Rs. 1,40,03,433 (£933,562) are under construction and projects costing Rs. 1,14,44,750 (£762,983) have been prepared and sanctioned. These figures are exclusive of the expenditure in the presidency towns and Rangoon.

36. The demand for piped and filtered water-supply grows, and is likely to grow more rapidly in future. While recognising the need for treating the question with due regard to local conditions, the Government of India offer the following general observations:—

(*a*) When piped water-supplies were first introduced, in the face of opposition, it was necessary that the charges should be made as low as possible. That stage has now been passed, and there

appears no good reason why water-supplies should not be conducted on a business footing and the water charged for like any other commodity. An interesting discussion on the financing of water supplies was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Curtis at the Madras sanitary conference.

(b) On the whole, the provision of piped filtered water in towns has not been followed by that reduction in water-borne disease which might have been expected. This is probably due in most cases to the large number of wells, both public and private, which still remain in use. The closure of many of these wells is much to be desired, but the owners are unlikely to consent to this so long as the piped supply is intermittent and is drawn off hot or unpleasantly warm during the summer. In any case the substitution of a constant for an intermittent supply will shortly have to be considered as pipes get older and in suction declares itself. The warmth of the water is more difficult to deal with, but much might be done by burying pipes deeper in the ground and carrying house pipes inside instead of outside houses.

(c) Excessive wastage is common and causes not only an unnecessary burden on the municipality but frequently also a defective supply in the higher portions of the distribution. The employment of a regular waste-detection staff has in most cases been found to make for economy and efficiency.

Drainage.

37. Drainage schemes, on modern lines, are the basis of all sanitary improvement in urban areas. The demand for them is scarcely less than that for piped water and is steadily on the increase. As in the case of water-supply complete figures are not available but the known expenditure during the last twenty years has been considerable and is now rapidly increasing. The expenditure on completed works outside the presidency towns and Rangoon during that period amounted to Rs. 97,65,019 (£651,003) whereas the cost of the works under construction is estimated at Rs. 1,54,20,502 (£1,028,033). In the beginning precedence over drainage was given to piped water-supply but experience has demonstrated the advantage of introducing both concurrently. Without drainage there is no means of carrying off the surplus water and without piped water-supply it is difficult to flush the drains properly.

38. When drainage schemes on modern lines were first started in this country there seems to have been a bias against the use of sewers and, wherever possible, open drains were adopted. Experience has shown that the preference for the open drain, and the fear that sewers would give excessive trouble, were not well founded. On the contrary, much of the advantage of a drainage system is lost if only open drains are used, as the old system of hand-carriage latrines has to be continued. Moreover, economy in establishment is possible only in the case of a sewerage system.

Epidemic diseases.

39. The Government of India desire to invite the attention of local Governments to the importance of providing adequate facilities for the isolation of cases of epidemic diseases. The isolation of individuals suffering from infectious diseases is often desirable and sometimes necessary, and it would seem desirable to have in every important municipality a small well-built segregation hospital in charge of a qualified medical practitioner, who might be one of the medical registrars for vital statistics.

A revised set of regulations under the Indian Ports Act for the prevention of the spread of infectious and contagious diseases is under consideration.

Pilgrim centres and pilgrimages.

40. Pilgrimages necessitating as they do the collection of large numbers of persons, often more than a million, at one place at one time have an important sanitary aspect mainly in connection with cholera (*vide*, paragraph 25) and other communicable diseases. The Government of India recently decided

to examine the sanitary arrangements at the chief places of pilgrimage throughout India and local Governments were asked to appoint provincial committees for this purpose under the presidency of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India with a view to formulate practical schemes of improvement. The inquiry is still in progress but the Government of India have already made a grant of Rs 2 lakhs (£13,333) and promised an additional grant of 4 lakhs of rupees (£26,666) spread over four years towards the improvement of the pilgrim route to Badrinath; and they have made a further recurring grant of Rs. 20,000 (£1,333) a year for the same object. The important question of improving the conditions of the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz by Indian Musulmans is undergoing close scrutiny. The Governor-General in Council anticipates that these inquiries will lead to signal sanitary improvements and promote the convenience and comfort of many millions of His Majesty's loyal Indian subjects.

Adulteration of food and drugs.

41. The adulteration of food and drugs is common and has an important bearing on public health. Provisions for dealing with adulteration of food-stuffs exist in most municipal enactments in India, but these are confined to municipal areas and are restricted in their operation. Bombay and the United Provinces have special laws dealing with the question The Government of India have recently enquired from local Governments as to the desirability of legislation, imperial or provincial, on the subject. The question is not free from difficulty, as, besides the necessity of fixing standards, a competent staff of analysts and inspectors is necessary, and for any real success the co-operation of the people is required.

Adulteration of milk.

42. The adulteration of milk is almost universal in Indian bazaars and a large proportion of the milk consumed is contaminated. In most cities, the milk-supply is in the hands of men ignorant of the elements of sanitation and addicted to uncleanly practices. Moreover, the milk when stored and in transit to market is liable to contamination in several ways. On the other hand, the price of milk is already very high and the problem of improving the purity of the supply without increasing the price to such an extent as to cause hardship to the poorer classes is a difficult one.

The Lucknow sanitary conference recommended that the development of the dairy industry and the organisation of the transport and sale of milk should ordinarily precede measures of sanitary restriction; and that there should be mutual help and co operation between sanitarians, milk dealers and the agricultural department. That department is already considering how to develop a profitable dairy animal, a measure largely dependent on suitable and regular feeding. While local authorities should clearly insist on cleanliness in the conditions under which cattle are milked and dairy produce is manufactured, stored, or transported in towns, the removal of cattle so far as possible to cheap, healthy and natural surroundings outside cities is a measure greatly to be commended. The establishment of co-operative dairy farms in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and elsewhere has so far been attended with success and should be encouraged. Attempts might well be made to induce *gwalas* to organise milk production outside cities and its transport to market on co-operative principles Should these methods prove successful, it may be possible without raising the price to bring the milk-supply under necessary sanitary control. The Government of India commend the whole question to the early attention of local Governments. With regard to milk standards, conditions in India differ from those in Europe, and chemical standards should be fixed by persons possessing adequate local knowledge and experience, and with due regard to local conditions.

Town planning and relief of congested areas.

43. While much has been done to provide drainage and pure water in large cities, there can be little hope of improving their sanitary condition permanently until measures are taken to relieve congested areas and to provide broader streets and buildings more open to sun and air. The constitution in 1898 of the Improvement Trust in Bombay marked a notable step in advance. By the end of 1912-1913, the Bombay Trust had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 488 lakhs (£3,253,333) towards schemes

aggregating Rs. 802 lakhs (£5,346,666). Broad roads have been driven through the heart of the city, slum areas have been abolished; and dwellings provided for the accommodation of the poorer classes. The Calcutta Improvement Trust constituted in 1911 is now developing similar schemes for the improvement and development of Calcutta. Funds for these great projects have been provided mainly from local taxation and municipal contributions, supplemented in the case of each city by an imperial grant of Rs. 50 lakhs (£333,333) and, in the case of Calcutta, by a recurring grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs (£10,000) for 60 years. In other provinces similar works have been carried out on a smaller scale in the larger towns, notably in the United Provinces and at Lucknow.

There has been, as already stated, an increasing desire on the part of the well-to-do in cities to escape from their present insanitary surroundings and to obtain houses in more open positions outside city limits. In India, as in England, municipalities are confronted by the difficulty of obtaining land for town extensions except at prohibitive cost. The multiplicity of small owners in this country, and the impossibility of persuading them to co-operate, render any considered and comprehensive plan of town extension impossible in the absence of some controlling and co-ordinating authority armed with powers of compulsion. In their letter of 26th July 1912, the Government of India indicated their opinion that where land on the outskirts of a town was mainly agricultural and could be acquired cheaply *en bloc*, the local body would probably be well advised to purchase it outright.

44. Such a policy, however, will, for financial reasons, often be impossible on a large scale. Where the cost of acquisition is prohibitive, control may be preferable to acquisition, and in their circular letter of the 26th July 1912 the Government of India drew attention to the features of a scheme under discussion in the Bombay Presidency which has now been incorporated in a Town Planning Bill. The principal feature of this scheme is that the cost is apportioned and recovered from the various persons and interests concerned in the shape of a development contribution calculated in proportion to the increased value which is estimated to accrue to each plot on the completion of the scheme, the tax that can be levied from any one owner being limited, as in England, to one-half of the betterment estimated to accrue. The local body remains liable for any excess cost not covered by the tax. Such a scheme involves taking powers to pool and redistribute small holdings in a form suitable for building purposes. It has the advantage of reducing capital outlay while securing for public purposes a share in the profits of the transaction. The Government of India have also invited an examination of the provisions of municipal acts for dealing with insanitary areas and have inquired whether the limitations contained in the English Housing Acts on excessive compensation in areas, which, after due inquiry, have been declared insanitary, might not be introduced in India. The first step towards improvement is to fix a standard of light and ventilation suitable to local conditions; the next is to ensure that adequate building regulations providing for this standard are introduced by all municipal bodies and that a competent executive staff is appointed with full powers to carry them out. The whole question will be reviewed when the replies of local Governments have been received.

Rural sanitation.

45. The difficulties which surround rural sanitation in India are well-known and persistent. Contaminated sites, polluted water-supply, badly constructed and insanitary dwellings, the habits and prejudices of the people raise obstacles to progress which in most provinces are still well-nigh insuperable. The Government of India have informed local Governments that they are at liberty to expend a portion of the imperial grants for urban sanitation on rural sanitation, provided practical schemes for this purpose are forthcoming; but they have postponed special imperial grants for this purpose until such schemes are more generally advanced. They fully appreciate the enormous importance of rural sanitation in a country which is mainly agricultural. Past experience and present conditions, however, indicate that the subject is still one for experiment on lines conceived to attract the co-operation of the people. Without their cordial help no sanitary staff could effectually deal with the village sanitation of the two hundred and twenty millions who inhabit rural areas in

British India. The danger of employing low-paid and imperfectly trained subordinates in a matter so closely affecting village-life is now generally recognized and should never be out of mind.

46. The following observations are based on practical experience of rural sanitation :—

(*a*) Travelling dispensaries may be used to spread a knowledge of the simple facts regarding the more common diseases. For this purpose the sub-assistant surgeons in charge should be given a special training in hygiene Once they become known to the people as healers of the sick their advice as sanitarians may become more acceptable.

(*b*) The improvement of the village water-supply is as important as it is difficult. Apparently, excellent results have been obtained by disinfection of wells with permanganate of potash. Experiments are being made in different parts of India in the use of tube-wells, etc. It might serve as an useful object lesson to use pumps and tube-wells for the provision of water at fairs, schools, hospitals and local public offices. In some localities, a tank supply alone is possible and the difficulty is to protect even new tanks from pollution.

(*c*) In several provinces, notably in Madras, village unions, or circles, have been formed and their committees entrusted with small grants for the improvement of the sanitation of the village site. This measure might be extended experimentally elsewhere. It is calculated to encourage discussion and inquiry regarding sanitary work

(*d*) Village midwives are, in some districts, encouraged by small grants of money and rewards to attend at the headquarters hospital for a short and simple course of training. These measures open up possibilities with reference to a reduction in infantile mortality and children's diseases generally.

(*e*) In most districts in India, the civil surgeon is also in theory the sanitary officer of the district. His duties at headquarters, however, do not allow him to tour and inspect in the district to the extent that is necessary : even in the case of epidemics in the district it is sometimes not possible for him to leave headquarters. In some provinces, district sanitary officers have been appointed and there can be little doubt that many more such appointments are required and that one of the most urgent and hopeful measures for promoting rural sanitation is the appointment of well-qualified and whole-time district health officers to control and organise all sanitary arrangements and experiments in the district.

Need for education.

47. The diffusion of sound education will, however, remain the most potent and penetrating instrument of sanitation among a population which still views it for the most part with hostility, or unconcern. The claims of hygiene as part of their educational policy were recognized by the Government of India in their educational resolution of the 21st February 1913. It may be hoped that before many years have passed educational institutions will have become missions of sanitation in their own vicinity and beyond. Meanwhile, some simple knowledge of the more common infectious diseases may with advantage be diffused. The difficulties are considerable and systematic organisation is required. The Indian branch of the St. John Ambulance Association has offered its valuable assistance In several provinces, pictorial leaflets are distributed and simple lantern lectures and demonstrations are given at fairs and other large gatherings, while in Bombay popular lectures to teachers, students and others have been organised by Major Glen Liston. The Indian Research Fund Association has decided to establish a central bureau where lanterns and lantern slides, pictures, and skeleton lectures can be stocked for issue on loan. Much may be done by utilising the services of municipal health officers and medical subordinates attached to travelling dispensaries and by

enlisting the sympathies and active help of medical women, private medical practitioners, and private philanthropic agencies and persons. Sanitation must begin at home and as the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis and Colonel Firth, the former on the civil, the latter on the military side, have pointed out, there will never be any real advance in domestic or personal hygiene until the women of the country realise its advantages and necessity. The encouragement of medical women to preach the gospel of health inside the zenana and to organise purdah parties for simple lantern demonstration lectures and the employment of nurse visitors as in Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, are to be commended. Periodical local conferences and publications similar to that recently issued by the Bombay Government entitled "Some recent sanitary developments in the Bombay Presidency" are very useful and keep the question of sanitation before the public mind. Other methods for preparing people to combat preventible disease and premature mortality may suggest themselves. There is room for many workers in the sanitary field. The Governor-General in Council appeals with confidence to all who have interest in the well-being of India to join with him and the local Governments in a sustained endeavour to give effect to His Imperial Majesty's most gracious wish that the homes of his Indian subjects may be brightened and their labour sweetened by the spread of knowledge with all that follows in its train, a higher level of thought, of comfort and of health.

Government of Madras.
Ditto Bombay.
Ditto Bengal.
Ditto United Provinces.
Ditto Punjab.
Ditto Burma.
Ditto Bihar and Orissa.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province.
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Chief Commissioner of Delhi.
The Home Department.
The Foreign and Political Department.
The Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
The Public Works Department.
The Finance Department.
The Army Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information to the local Governments and Administrations and the Departments of the Government of India noted in the margin and the Director-General, Indian Medical Service and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

REGISTERED No. L 848.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 22.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	PAGES.
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	993—1004
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	1201—1246
PART III.—Advertisements and notices by Private Individuals and Corporations	47
SUPPLEMENT No. 22—	
Final General Memorandum of Wheat Crop, 1913-14	1229—1231
Tariff Valuation of Sugar	1232
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 23rd May 1914	1233—1240
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 28th May 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period	1241—1242
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd May 1914	1243—1246
Statement showing the number of persons on relief works, etc., for the week ending 16th May 1914	1247—1248
Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways	1249—1251

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 27th May, 1914.

No. 779.—Mr. C. A. C. Streatfeild is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 10th May 1914.

[To be substituted for the Home Department notification bearing the same number and date.]

JUDICIAL.

The 24th April, 1914.

No. 376.—In supersession of the Home Department notification no. 2025, dated the 20th June 1910, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 28, clause (*c*), of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the following fees payable under the law of registration for the time being in force, namely :—

(*a*) all fees payable by, or on behalf of, any Co-operative Society for the time being registered under that Act, and

(*b*) all fees payable in respect of any instrument executed by any officer or member of such a society and relating to the business thereof.

The 26th May, 1914.

No. 688.—The Honourable Justice Sir H. W. C. Carnduff, Kt., C.I.E., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough from the 29th May to the 3rd September 1914, both days inclusive.

The 27th May, 1914.

No. 706.—The Honourable Justice Sir H. W. C. Carnduff, Kt., C.I.E., having been granted furlough from the 29th May to the 3rd September 1914, both days inclusive, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7, to appoint Mr. H. Walmsley, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence of the Honourable Justice Sir H. W. C. Carnduff, Kt., C.I.E., or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 29th May, 1914.

No. 337.—Colonel A. O. Evans, I.M.S., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, is granted, with effect from the 25th May 1914, combined leave for eight months, *viz.*, privilege leave, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 25th May to the 24th August 1914, and leave on private affairs under paragraph 226, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, from the 25th August 1914 to the 24th January 1915.

No. 338.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. H. Bell, M.B., I.M.S., Inspector General of Prisons, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, during the absence on leave of Colonel A. O. Evans, I.M.S., or until further orders.

No. 342.—The services of Captain R. G. G. Croly, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras for civil employment.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th May, 1914.

No. 1102-*Est.-A.*—Captain G. H. Anderson of the Political Department is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year, with effect from the 24th April, 1914.

No. 1124-*G.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Adam Cowie as Consular Agent for Italy at Bassein.

The 28th May, 1914.

No. 1148-*G.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. L. Price as acting Consul for the Netherlands at Karachi, during the absence of Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont.

No. 1152-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. W. Meek as Consul for the Netherlands at Aden.

The 29th May, 1914.

No. 859-*I.B.*—In pursuance of section 5, clause (*b*), of the Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909), as applied to Berar by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3510-I.B, dated the 3rd November 1913, and in supersession of the like notification No. 1364-I.B., dated the 11th July 1910, the Governor General in Council is pleased to specify the offences under the laws as applied to Berar mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, being offences punishable under the said laws with imprisonment, as offences for the abetment or commission of or attempt to commit which juvenile offenders may be punished with whipping in accordance with the provisions of the said section.

Schedule.

1. The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), section 34.
2. The Public Gambling Act, 1867 (III of 1867), sections 4, 13 and 15.
3. The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), section 24.
4. The Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), section 9.
5. The Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), sections 25, 32 and 62, and rules made under section 41 for the infringement of which imprisonment is prescribed as a penalty.
6. The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), sections 13, 14, 16 and 17.
7. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), sections 24 and 25.
8. The Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), sections 126, 127, 128 and 129.
9. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), sections 3, 4 and 5.
10. The Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), section 42.
11. The Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), sections 45, 46, 48, 49 and 51.
12. The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), sections 27 and 28.
13. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), sections 61, 62 and 68.
14. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), section 16.
15. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), section 40.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 28th May, 1914.

No 701-*F.E*—Mr. J. C. Chatterjee, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Burma (now on Foreign Service with the Rangoon Municipality), is appointed to be Chief Superintendent, class II, in the Local Audit Department of that office, with effect from the 9th September 1913, but will continue to be on Foreign Service with the Rangoon Municipality

Mr. M. Venkatasubha Iyer, a senior auditor in the Local Audit Department of the office of the Accountant General, Burma, was appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, class II, in the Local Audit Department of that office, from the 9th September 1913 to the 1st May 1914.

Mr. F. C Rosair, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Burma, has been appointed to be provisional Chief Superintendent, class II, in the Local Audit Department of that office, with effect from the 2nd May 1914.

No. 708-*F.E.*—Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyar, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 11th May 1914.

Mr. A. R. Lamb, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, class II, in that office, with effect from the 11th May 1914, and during the absence on leave of Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyar.

No. 709-*F.E.*—Mr. P. N. Mukherjee, Chief Superintendent, office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, has been granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 28th April 1914.

No. 710-*F.E.*—Mr. R. Sundarachari, an officer of the Indian Finance Department, attached to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 14th May 1914.

No. 721-*F.E.*—Mr. R. Seturama Ayyar, Chief Superintendent, office of the Accountant General, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 18th May 1914.

No. 722-*F.E.*—Mr. T. P. R. Russell Stracey has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the 18th May 1914.

Mr. K. Venkatarama Ayyar has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the 31st March 1914.

No. 723-*F.E.*—In supersession of this Department notification No. 661-F.E, dated 14th May 1914, published on page 972 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 16th May 1914, Mr. P. T. R. Kellner, an officer of the Indian Finance Department, was attached to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, from the 4th to the 14th May 1914 inclusive, and has been granted privilege leave for 2 months and 21 days and, in continuation, extraordinary leave for 3 months and 10 days, with effect from the 15th May 1914.

Accounts and Finance.

Estimates and Accounts.

The 28th May, 1914.

No. 799-F.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

April 1914. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	April.		Whole year.	
	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1913-1914.
Civil Revenue.				
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,04	2,21	34,94	34,85
Opium	21	41	2,76	2,38
Salt	48	48	5,16	5,16
Stamps	75	78	8,06	7,79
Excise	1,19	1,12	13,74	13,32
Provincial Rates	1	6	5	28
Customs	96	91	10,85	11,33
Assessed Taxes	12	12	2,67	2,76
Forest	14	13	3,44	3,19
Registration	7	7	78	78
Tributes from Native States	6	4	91	93
Other Civil Revenue	30	30	5,27	4,46
Total Civil Heads ...	6,33	6,63	88,63	87,23
Major Irrigation Revenue	2	2	3,97	4,09
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue	3	3	67	71
Total Civil Revenue (including Ordinary Public Works)	6,38	6,68	93,27	92,03
Civil Expenditure.				
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—5	—8	—4,99	—4,97
Opium...	—35	—24	—99	—1,51
Famine Relief (Civil)	—2	...	—16	—9
Other Civil Expenditure	—3,58	—3,45	—49,88	—45,34
Total Civil Heads ...	—4,00	—3,77	—56,02	—51,91
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	—10	—12	—1,87	—1,81
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	—29	—27	—8,77	—7,85
Famine Relief (Public Works)	—4	...	—98	—90
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	—17	—12	—1,47	—1,29
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	—14	—11	—1,73	—1,87
Delhi Capital Expenditure	—2	—3	—85	—60
Total Civil Expenditure (including Public Works)	—4,76	—4,42	—71,69	—66,23
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.				
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.				
Post Office (Net)	—31	+14	+2,04	+2,24
Telegraph (Net)	—9	—10	—1,29	—1,05
Marine (Net)	—3	—3	—37	—44
Military Works (Net)	—6	—7	—1,29	—1,25
Military Receipts	+5	+6	+1,32	+1,20
Military Issues	—1,67	—1,68	—21,65	—21,29
Railway Receipts.				
East Indian Railway	+74	+72	+59,15	+8,60
Other Railways	+4,51	+4,28		+50,53
Total ...	+5,25	+5,00	+59,15	+59,13
Railway Issues.				
East Indian Railway	—50	—40	—38,79	—4,73
Other Railways	—3,27	—3,14		—22,41
Total ...	—3,77	—3,54	—38,79	—27,14
Total Non-Civil Departments ...	—1	—22	—88	+1,40
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.				
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments) ..	...	...	+4,71	+2,85
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—2	+15	..	...
Currency Transfers for Gold in England ..	...	...	...	...
Do. for Silver in transit . .	...	...	...	+6,75
Deposits of District Funds	—32	—22	+13	+1,38
Loans by Government	+3	+23	—25	—84
Exchange on Remittance Account	...	+1	...	+20
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 15 per £	—2,47	—3,64	—30,00	—43,58
Other Debt Heads	—1,00	—1,59	+1,21	+52
Total Debt and Remittance Transactions ...	—3,56	—5,06	—24,20	—32,72
Grand Total Receipts and Issues ...	—1,[illegible]	—3,02	—3,50	—5,52
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	23,42	28,94	22,07	28,94
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	21,47	25,92	18,57	23,42

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 29th May, 1914.

No. 511-*F.-167-8.*—Consequent on the grant of privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough up to and inclusive of the 10th March 1915, to Mr. T. A. Hauxwell, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Burma, Mr. B. O. Coventry, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, until further orders, with effect from the afternoon of 7th May 1914, the date on which he assumed charge of the Northern Circle, Burma.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 29th May, 1914.

No. 1193-44-3.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Live-Stock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to specify the disease known as South African Horse Sickness to be an infectious and contagious disorder and mules and asses as "live-stock" for the purposes of the said Act.

No 1194.—Whereas horses, mules and asses in Aden and Mokalla are liable to be affected by the infectious and contagious disorder known as South African Horse Sickness, the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section 1 of the Live-Stock Importation Act (IX of 1898), is pleased to prohibit the bringing or taking by sea or land into British India from the said places of horses, mules and asses and of any fodder, dung, stable-litter, clothing, harness or fittings appertaining to such animals or that may have been in contact with them.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 30th May, 1914.

No. 4155-60.—The following reversions in the grades of Postmasters-General are ordered with effect from the 6th April 1914:—

Mr. G. R. Clarke, I.C.S., to revert to the 2nd grade;

Mr. H. A. Sams, I.C.S., to revert to the 3rd grade.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 30th May, 1914.

No. 4272 2.—Mr. A. E. Boyd, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from Bombay to Bengal with effect from the 26th May 1914.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

SANITARY.

Simla, the 28th May, 1914.

No. 936.—Captain A. H. Napier, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, during the deputation as Director of that Institute of Brevet Major S. R. Christophers, M.B., I.M.S , or until further orders.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th May 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 497.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Captain W. L. C. Graham, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp. Dated the 16th May 1914.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 498.—The following officiating appointments are notified .—

Rank and Name.	From	To	With effect from	Remarks.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Field.	2nd Grade...	Officiating 1st Grade	5th May 1914 ...	Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. B. Campbell, *vide* Punjab Government Notification No. 812, dated the 13th May 1914.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. S. Prince.	3rd Grade...	Officiating 2nd Grade	5th May 1914 ...	

INDIAN ARMY.

No 499—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

William Douglas Grant Batten, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. Dated the 21st March 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 5th December 1913.

Geoffrey Howard Atkinson, 45th Rattray's Sikhs. Dated the 9th March 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 5th December 1913.

Basil Fitz Herbert Randall, 3rd Skinner's Horse. Dated the 9th March 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 5th December 1913.

Francis Harold Courtenay Armstrong, 67th Punjabis. Dated the 8th March 1914 with rank as Lieutenant from 5th December 1913.

Leslie Banks, 1st Brahmans. Dated the 19th April 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 5th December 1913.

Charles Gordon Borrowman 96th Berar Infantry. Dated the 11th March 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 19th April 1914.

Robert Henry Stable, 122nd Rajputana Infantry. Dated the 11th March 1914.

Rob MacGregor Macdonald Lockhart, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated the 8th March 1914.

Valentine Cambier, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse). Dated the 7th March 1914.

John Henry Lyons Walcott, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated the 8th March 1914.
Arthur Francis Gordon Forbes, 18th King George's Own Lancers. Dated the 15th March 1914.
Gilbert Lennox, 37th Dogras. Dated the 9th March 1914.
Edwin James Caldwell Ashmore, 10th Gurkha Rifles. Dated the 8th March 1914.
Reginald John Nelson Norris, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs. Dated the 8th March 1914.
Hugh Charles Stephens Minchin, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated the 16th March 1914.
Lionel Arthur Stuart, 123rd Outram's Rifles. Dated the 16th March 1914.
Ian Everest Rose Weir, 126th Baluchistan Infantry. Dated the 8th March 1914.
Atholl Gunning Hunter, 32nd Lancers. Dated the 31st March 1914.
Frank Edward Lemarchand, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated the 8th March 1914.
Robert Dunlop Smith, 33rd Punjabis. Dated the 9th March 1914.
Douglas Arbuthnot Grant Dallas, 36th Jacob's Horse. Dated the 8th March 1914.
Guy St. John Robinson, 88th Carnatic Infantry. Dated the 11th March 1914.
Albert Cecil Pegg, 93rd Burma Infantry. Dated the 11th March 1914.
Cyril Hobart Deare Passy, 24th Punjabis. Dated the 10th March 1914.
Gerald Uloth, 28th Light Cavalry. Dated the 11th March 1914.
Irvin John Hughes, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Dated the 9th March 1914.
Frank Walter Messervy, 9th Hodson's Horse. Dated the 8th March 1914.
George Douglas Baines, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry. Dated the 7th March 1914.
Ian Francis Gordon Hall, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated the 7th March 1914.
Edward Keneim Bird, 29th Punjabis Dated the 8th March 1914.
Vincent Walter Kenneth Mackinnon 5th Light Infantry. Dated the 18th March 1914.
Charles Edward Stuart-Prince, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated the 8th March 1914.
Barton James Platt Mawdsley, 17th Cavalry. Dated the 16th March 1914.
Archibald James Tisdall, 74th Punjabis. Dated the 13th March 1914.
George Bourke Harvey, 5th Cavalry. Dated the 8th March 1914.
Edward William Drummond Vaughan, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse). Dated the 13th March 1914.
Neville Henry Rogers, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated the 17th February 1914.
George Drummond Payne, 98th Infantry. Dated the 8th March 1914.
Bertram Wilson Browning, 9th Bhopal Infantry. Dated the 7th March 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 500.—The following promotions are made :—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Harry William DeLanty to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

1st Class Assistant Surgeon Percival Beatson Mills, (*seconded*) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, and to remain *seconded*,

1st Class Assistant Surgeon John Jeremiah Alexander Brachio, (*seconded*), to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, and to remain *seconded*,

1st Class Assistant Surgeon George Patrick O'Brien, (*seconded*), to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's apprcval, and to remain *seconded*,

1st Class Assistant Surgeon Christopher George Thompson, (*seconded*), to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, and to remain *seconded*,

1st Class Assistant Surgeon Henry Mansfield, (*seconded*), to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, and to remain *seconded*, and

1st Class Assistant Surgeon Edward Joseph Archer to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain A. G. Bowder, superannuated; with effect from the 28th January 1914.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 501.—Staff-Serjeant Wilfrid Clarance Nelson to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Thomas Peter Gilmore, deceased; with effect from the 17th April 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 502.—The following promotions are made :—

28th Light Cavalry.

Risaldar Ibrahim Ap Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Thakur Sawant Singh to be Risaldar and Jemadar Punnai Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Thakur Bhagwant Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1914.

Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

Jemadar Man Bir Thapa to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Ran Bir Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhagat Bir Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1914.

13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).

Colour-Havildar Naurang Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jodh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1914.

36th Sikhs.

Havildar Jawahir Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Narayan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1914.

Havildars Phuman Singh and Chajja Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment, under the provisions of India Army Order No. 447, dated the 10th August 1908; with effect from the 2nd May 1914.

2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Subadar Bude Sing Negi to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Khiyali Sing Negi to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Balbhadar Sing Gusain to be Jemadar, *vice* Umrao Sing Rawat, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 4th May 1914.

1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Tilbikram Thapa to be Subadar and Havildar Biraj Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Gamirsing Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1914.

1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Agam Limbu to be Subadar and Havildar Mandhoj Rai to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhansur Rai, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1914.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 503.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India are pleased to confer a Good Service Pension of £100 per annum on the undermentioned officer :—

FROM THE 10TH JANUARY 1914, IN THE ROOM OF SURGEON-GENERAL H. W. STEVENSON, C.S.I., I.M.S., RETIRED LIST.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., Indian Medical Service.

Commissions.

Surgeon (ranking with Captain), 1st April 1882.
Major, 1st April 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st April 1902.
Colonel, 13th January 1909.
Surgeon-General, 10th January 1914.

2GI

Appointments.

Arrived in India, 16th November 1882.
General duty, Bombay, 17th November 1882 to 31st May 1883.
General duty, Poona, 1st June 1883 to 29th July 1883.
Attached, 1st Bombay Lancers, 30th July 1883 to 11th July 1884.
General duty, Quetta, 12th July 1884 to 31st December 1885.
Medical charge, Followers' Hospital, Quetta, and officiating Staff-Surgeon, Quetta, 1st January 1886 to 26th July 1888.
Medical charge, 2nd Bombay Lancers, 27th July 1888 to 30th April 1894.
Acting Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, 1st May 1894 to 22nd December 1894.
Acting 1st Physician, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, 23rd December 1894 to 15th November 1895.
Acting Civil Surgeon, Broach, 16th November 1895 to 13th March 1896.
Acting Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, 14th March 1896 to 24th January 1897.
1st Physician, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, 25th January 1897 to 14th April 1902.
Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Dharwar, 15th April 1902 to 19th November 1906.
Acting Civil Surgeon, Poona, 20th November 1906 to 31st May 1907.
Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, 1st June 1907 to 4th March 1909.
Principal Medical Officer, Abbottabad and Sialkot Brigades, 5th March 1909 to 13th October 1909.
Principal Medical Officer, Kohat Brigade, 14th October 1909 to 6th May 1911.
Officiating Surgeon-General, Government of Bombay, 7th May 1911 to 16th November 1911.
Principal Medical Officer, Sirhind and Jullundur Brigades, 17th November 1911 to 9th September 1912.
Assistant Director of Medical Services, 3rd (Lahore) Division, 10th September 1912 to 13th May 1913.
Officiating Surgeon-General, Bombay, November 1913 to 9th January 1914.
Surgeon-General, Bombay, 10th January 1914.

War services and rewards.

Nil.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 504.—The undermentioned warrant officers have been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the dates specified :—

Conductor William Henry Richards, Ordnance Department, Southern Army,—8th March 1914

Conductor Richard Lewis, Ordnance Department, Northern Army,—10th March 1914.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No 505.—Second Lieutenant Alexander Grant, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, has been permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 28th November 1913.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

United Provinces Horse.

1st (Southern) Regiment.

No. 506.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Arthur Carmaron Brown, resigns his commission. Dated the 1st April 1914.

Captain Edmund Alexander Molony to be Major, *vice* J. C. Faunthorpe, promoted. Dated the 1st January 1913.

Captain Henry Rivers Nevill to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1913.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 507.—Norman Edwyn Marshall to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1914.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 508.—Major Cecil Richardson, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated the 2nd May 1912.

Major Albert Clifford Owen, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated the 7th November 1911.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 509.—Frederick Robert Morgan to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th November 1913.

George Christian Laughton to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th December 1913.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 510.—Captain William Walker Nind to be Major, *vice* G. L. Anderson, resigned. Dated the 2nd October 1913.

Second Lieutenant John George Berrie to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1913.

Lieutenant Melville George Roe, V.D., Supernumerary List, resigns his commission and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Captain, with permission to wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 1st April 1914.

Second Lieutenant John James Headwards to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy Dated the 1st February 1914.

Second Lieutenant William Sidney Harvey to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st February 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th May 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 20th and 26th May 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
104th Wellesley's Rifles.	Captain William Herbert Boalth, I.M.S.	11th May 1914.	Quetta.	...	Was Acting Civil Surgeon, Larkhana, Sind.
1st Battalion, The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).	Lieutenant Guy Alison Hugh Patterson.	20th May 1914.	Ranikhet.	...	...
Military Works Services and Public Works Department, India	Sub Conductor Francis Arthur Brady.	12th May 1914.	Naini Tal.	...	Was Supervisor, 1st Grade, Thayetmyo Sub-Division, Magwe, Chindwin Circle.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th May, 1914.

No. 131.—Major W. K. Russell, R.E., Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, with the officiating rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, during the absence on privilege of Mr. J. H. Heap, Senior Government Inspector, Circle No. 5.

No 132.—With reference to Notification No. 131, dated 28th May 1914, Mr. V. T. Janson, Junior Government Insp ctor of Railways, Circle No. 6, is appointed to officiate as Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, in addition to his own duties.

No. 133.—The undermentioned Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways are confirmed in their appointments and promoted to class III, grade 3, with effect from the 22nd March 1914 :—

Mr. J. W. Ogle.
„ F. G. Griffith.
„ J. N. Nagel.
„ B L. Cameron.

No 134.—Mr. E. S. Christie, Executive Engineer, Lower Ganges Bridge Project, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of that project, with the officiating rank of Superintending Engineer, class III, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. R. Gales, Engineer-in-Chief.

No. 135.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No 246, dated the 26th August 1913, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the North Western Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the Schedule hereto annexed, the taxes specified in the second column thereof.

Local Authority.	Taxes.
1	2
Ferozepore Cantonment.	House and scavenging taxes.

The 29th May, 1914.

No. 136.—Mr. C. C. Ryan, Station Superintendent, North Western Railway, Lahore, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

No. 137.—Mr. F. R. B. August, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent on that Railway with temporary rank in class II, grade 5, with effect from the 4th March 1914 and until further orders.

T. RYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

[illegible] EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 28th May, 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 23rd May 1914 is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	127	108
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Broach Port	...	...
		Broach District	...	...
		Kaira District	...	...
		Panch Mahals District	...	...
		Rewa Kantha Agency	...	...
		Bulsar Port	9	7
		Surat Town and Port	5	2
		Rander Port	...	...
		Surat District	20	16
		Surat Agency	2	...
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra Port	3	3
		Malad "	...	...
		Bassein "	...	...
		Thana "	...	...
		Kalyan "	...	...
		Kurla "	1	1
		Thana District	...	...
	Central	Ahmednagar District	...	...
		East Khandesh "	...	...
		Poona Town	1	1
		Poona District	1	1
		Satara District	3	1
	Southern	Panvel Port	...	...
		Revdanda Port	...	...
		Alibag Port	...	...
		Thal Port	...	...
		Kolaba District	5	2
		Vengurla Port	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	...	...
		Belgaum "	11	8
		Dharwar "	...	...
		Bijapur District	...	...
		Bijapur Agency	...	...
		Kanara District	3	3

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	17	10
		Karachi District	...	...
		Sukkur "	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	...	...
		Nawabshah "	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	59	44
		Cutch State	...	...
		Mandvi Port	15	18
		Kathiawar Agency	83	19
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	21	7
		Satara Agency	...	...
		Khairpur State	...	...
		TOTAL	335	251
Madras Presidency	...	North Arcot District	3	4
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Bellary District	2	...
		Mangalore Town and Port	3	2
		South Canara District	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	...	...
		The Nilgiris "	...	...
		Negapatam Town	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Tanjore District	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	8	6

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum District	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Hooghly District	2	2
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	26	25
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur District	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	28	27
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	14	18
		Patna District	114	1[illegible]2
		Gaya Town	1	1
		Gaya District	1	1
		Shahabad District	38	33
	Tirhut	Saran District	182	125
		Champaran District	15	10
		Muzaffarpur District	20	57
		Palamau District	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	34	30

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BEHAR AND ORISSA	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	35	25
		Purnea "	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	413	417
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Saharanpur City	...	...
		Saharanpur District	26	19
		Muzaffarnagar District	80	54
		Meerut City	1	1
		Meerut District	132	131
		Bulandshahr District	57	45
	Agra	Aligarh District	2	2
		Muttra "	18	13
		Agra City	...	...
		Mainpuri District	1	1
		Etah "	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District	7	7
		Budaun "	...	...
		Moradabad "	9	8
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	1
		Pilibhit District	5	5
	Allahabad	Furrakhabad City	1	1
		Furrukhabad District	...	...
		Etawah "	1	1
		Cawnpore City	10	10
		Cawnpore District	4	4
		Fatehpur "	1	1
		Allahabad City	...	...
		Allahabad District	26	26
	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun "	...	...
		Banda City	...	...
		Banda District	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	...	...
		Benares District	...	...
		Mirzapur City	...	...
		Mirzapur District	...	...
		Jaunpur "	38	30
		Ghazipur "	48	46
		Ballia "	143	137

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	229	130
		Basti "	28	15
		Azamgarh "	38	35
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	...	...
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	4	4
		Lucknow District	8	8
		Unao "	32	35
		Rae Bareli "	21	21
		Sitapur "	19	16
		Hardoi "	1	1
		Kheri "	3	2
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	2	1
		Fyzabad District	3	4
		Gonda "	...	1
		Bahraich "	7	7
		Sultanpur District	4	4
		Partabgarh "	...	...
		Bara Banki "	32	30
		TOTAL	1,036	866
PUNJAB	Ambala	Hissar District	60	46
		Gurgaon "	20	20
		Rohtak "	43	39
		Karnal "	63	58
		Ambala "	16	14
	Jullundur	Kangra District	1	1
		Hoshiarpur "	53	46
		Jullundur City	14	12
		Jullundur District	162	68
		Ludhiana "	169	91
		Ferozepore "	13	8

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Lahore City	...	...
		Lahore District	27	15
		Amritsar City	4	4
		Amritsar District	204	203
		Gurdaspur „	809	809
		Sialkot „	731	717
		Gujranwala „	522	461
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	83	45
		Gujrat District	248	218
		Jhelum „	129	103
		Rawalpindi „	43	23
		Attock „	...	...
	Multan	Lyallpur District	119	77
		Jhang „	261	247
		Multan „	...	...
		Muzaffargarh District	...	...
	NATIVE STATES	Jind State	87	27
		Nabha State	23	26
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	410	410
		Kapurthala State	103	48
		Malerkotla State	*	*
		Kalsia State	3	...
		TOTAL	4,370	3,836
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	22	21
		Insein District	1	...
		Hanthawaddy District	3	3
		Tharrawaddy District	5	5
		Pegu District	1	1
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	1	1
		Bassein District	15	...
		Henzada „	4	4
		Myaungmya „	6	6
		Maubin „	8	...
		Pyapon District	...	...
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	...	...
		Thaton „	...	...
		Toungoo „	2	2
		Moulmein Town	3	3
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Bhamo District	1	...
		Katha „	...	...

* Report not received.

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 16th May 1914:—

Jind State *read* 17 cases, 16 deaths *for nil.*
Nabha „ „ 15 „ 15 „ „ „
Malerkotla „ „ 106 „ 63 „ „ „

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Sagaing	Shwebo District	1	...
		Lower Chindwin District	...	...
	Meiktila	Yamethin "	...	...
		Myingyan "	...	...
		TOTAL	73	45
ASSAM	Cachar ...	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	1	1
		Bangalore City	...	...
		Bangalore District	...	...
		Mysore City	2	1
		Mysore District	...	...
		Hassan "	6	4
		Kadur "	...	...
		Kolar "	2	2
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	...
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	...	...
		Chitaldroog "	...	...
		TOTAL	11	8
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	...	...
		Bidar "	...	...
		Parbhani "	...	...
		Hyderabad City and suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad "	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Chitor	...	...
		Udaipur City	...	...
		Jodhpur City	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	1*	1*
		Jaipur City	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Dholpur City	...	...
		Tonk State	...	...
		Tonk Pargana Nimbahera	...	...
		Partabgarh Town	...	...
		Partabgarh State	...	...
		Kishangarh "	...	...
		Beawar	...	...
		Karauli City	...	...
		Abu Road	...	...
		Bharatpur City	...	...
		Bharatpur State	10	4
		Alwar "	...	...
		Ajmer Town	...	...
		Shahpura "	...	...
		Sirohi State	...	...
		Dungarpur	...	...
		TOTAL	11	5
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar District	13	8
		Hazara "	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	13	8
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	38	16
		TOTAL	38	16
		GRAND TOTAL	6,381	5,486

* Imported.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 28th May 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. A slight disturbance in the Bay passed northwards along the Arakan and Chittagong coasts, and gave widespread rain to Burma and southeast Bengal.

Some rain also occurred during the week in Assam and the south of the Peninsula, but over the rest of the country dry weather prevailed.

2. *Burma.*—Rainfall was of daily occurrence, and it was nearly general on the 24th and 25th.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Only a few falls of rain were reported, except on the 26th, when the disturbance in the Bay gave nearly general rain in southeast Bengal.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Weather was dry.

Northwest India.—Udaipur was the only station that had any rain.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall was nearly general in Mysore on the 23rd, and in Malabar on the 24th and 26th. Only a few scattered showers occurred in other parts of the Peninsula.

3. The chief amounts of rain were as follows:—

May 22nd. Tavoy 1·70″, Rangoon 1·16″, Thayetmyo 1·43″, Minbu 1·10″, Darjiling 1·31″ and Mercara 1·19″.

" 23rd. Table Island 1·95″, Toungoo 1·25″ and Victoria Point 1·12″.

" 24th. Yamethin 0·94″, Monywa 1·10″, Maymyo 1·62″, Chaibasa 1·49″, Cochin 1·70″ and Kodaikanal 1·14″.

" 25th. Tavoy 1·71″, Toungoo 1·09″ and Silchar 0·90″.

" 26th. Toungoo 1·07″, Kyaukpyu 1·55″, Akyab 3·34″, Cherrapunji 1·84″, Cox's Bazar 2·10″, Chittagong 3·14″ and Narayanganj 1·40″.

" 27th. Kyaukpyu 6·29″, Myitkyina 1·15″, Silchar 2·28″, Bijapur 0·58″, Raichur 0·41″ and Cochin 0·98″.

4. The rainfall of the week was more than 20 per cent in excess in Hyderabad South, and differed from the normal by less than 20 per cent in the Bay Islands and Upper Burma. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Baluchistan, Sind and Gujarat, but in all the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent or more in defect.

The seasonal rainfall up to date is within 20 per cent of the normal in Upper Burma, Assam, the United Provinces West, the North-West Frontier Province and Malabar, and is 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Kashmir, the Punjab Southwest, Baluchistan, Rajputana, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Madras Southeast. No rain has fallen in Sind, but none is expected there at this time of year. In the rest of the divisions rainfall is 20 per cent or more in excess.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 28th May 1914.			Rainfall data from 1st May 1914 to 28th May 1914.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. This week.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	4·4	4·4	0	11·6	14·8	− 3·2	− 22	− 31
Lower Burma	3·1	4·6	−1·5	8·5	12·7	− 4·2	− 33	− 33
Upper Burma	1·6	1·7	−0·1	5·7	4·8	+ 0·9	+ 19	+ 32
Assam	0·8	2·4	−1·6	9·4	10·0	− 0·6	− 6	+ 13
Bengal	0·6	2·3	−1·7	9·5	6·8	+ 2·7	+ 38	+ 98
Orissa	0·1	1·8	−1·7	8·3	3·1	+ 5·2	+168	+531
Chota Nagpur	0·5	1·0	−0·5	6·0	2·3	+ 3·7	+161	+323
Bihar	0·3	0·9	−0·6	3·4	2·2	+ 1·2	+ 55	+138
United Provinces, East	0	0·2	−0·2	1·8	0·7	+ 1·1	+157	+260
United Provinces, West	0	0·2	−0·2	0·7	0·7	0	0	+ 40
Punjab, East and North	0	0·2	−0·2	1·1	0·8	+ 0·3	+ 37	+ 83
Punjab, Southwest	0	0·1	−0·1	0·3	0·4	− 0·1	− 25	0
Kashmir	0	0·4	−0·4	1·6	2·2	− 0·6	− 27	− 11
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·1	−0·1	0·5	0·6	− 0·1	− 17	0
Baluchistan	0	0	0	0·2	0·3	− 0·1	− 33	− 33
Sind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajputana, West	0	0·2	−0·2	0	0·4	− 0·4	−100	−100
Rajputana, East	0	0·2	−0·2	0·3	0·5	− 0·2	− 40	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·1	0	+ 0·1	—	—
Central India, West	0	0·2	−0·2	0·8	0·3	+ 0·5	+167	+700
Central India, East	0	0·1	−0·1	1·4	0·3	+ 1·1	+367	+600
Berar	0	0·2	−0·2	0·9	0·2	+ 0·7	+350	—
Central Provinces, West	0	0·2	−0·2	0·5	0·4	+ 0·1	+ 25	+150
Central Provinces, East	0	0·2	−0·2	1·1	0·7	+ 0·4	+ 57	+120
Konkan	0	0·7	−0·7	0·2	0·8	− 0·6	− 75	+100
Bombay Deccan	0·1	0·5	−0·4	0·5	0·9	− 0·4	− 44	0
Hyderabad, North	0	0·2	−0·2	1·3	0·4	+ 0·9	+225	+550
Hyderabad, South	0·3	0·2	+0·1	1·3	0·7	+ 0·6	+ 86	+100
Mysore	0·6	1·0	−0·4	2·5	3·6	− 1·1	− 31	− 27
Malabar	1·1	3·1	−2·0	6·3	7·0	− 0·7	− 10	+ 33
Madras, Southeast	0·1	0·5	−0·4	0·9	2·0	− 1·1	− 55	− 47
Madras Deccan	0·3	0·4	−0·1	1·6	1·2	+ 0·4	+ 33	+ 63
Madras Coast, North	0	0·4	−0·4	2·6	1·3	+ 1·3	+100	+189

G. C. SIMPSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 28th May 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 23rd May 1914.

Burma.—The rainfall was general and normal. Harvesting of island crops has been completed and that of spring rice is progressing. Ploughing for summer rice, groundnut and early sesamum has become general in Upper Burma. Reports on standing crops are favourable. The health of stock is good. The price of unhusked rice has fallen slightly but is still above normal in Rangoon and in the districts.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Moderate rain has fallen in the Surma Valley and in Lower and Central Assam and light rain in the Upper Assam districts where more rain is wanted. The rainfall has hampered sowing and weeding of autumn rice and jute in places in Goalpara and has caused slight damage to the rice crops in parts of Sylhet. Hoeing, plucking and manufacture of tea, ploughing for and sowing of autumn and winter rice and jute, preparation of land for rice seedlings and planting of sugarcane are in progress. Harvesting of spring rice is nearly finished. Prospects of spring rice and other crops are fair to good. The average price of common rice is almost stationary. Cattle disease is reported from five districts.

Bengal.—Excepting a few places, general rain fell throughout the Province. It has caused some damage to jute and paddy on low lands and has also impeded sowing and weeding operations. Prospects of standing crops are on the whole fair. The condition of cattle is also fair. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. The average price of common rice has risen slightly as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain fell in Orissa and in parts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Preparation of lands and sowing of autumn crops continue. Weeding of jute is going on. The newly planted sugarcane crop and other standing crops are doing well. The price of common rice has risen as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

United Provinces.—Showers were received in the Himalayan, Western Submontane, Upper Doab, Central Submontane and Mirzapur districts and in the Benares State. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops have been completed. Hoeing of sugarcane, preparation of land for autumn crops and sowing of early autumn crops are in progress. Cattle disease is reported throughout the Provinces except in the south eastern districts. Scarcity of fodder is still acute and water has run short in places. Government hay is being taken freely for agricultural cattle which are in fair condition. Prices are generally stationary with a slight upward tendency.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Showers were received in the Moradabad, Bareilly and Shahjahanpur districts. Relief works are in progress in Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda ; civil works in Etawah and in the Haburah settlement in Moradabad ; test works in Moradabad and Jhansi ; aided works in Moradabad, Agra, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda and unaided private works in Moradabad, Bareilly, Agra, Budaun, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda. Poorhouses are open in Etawah, Hamirpur and Banda and gratuitous relief is being distributed throughout the distressed area. Gratuitous relief from charitable funds is also being given in some districts. The number of persons on relief on the last day of the week were :—Public works, Jalaun

21,502, Hamirpur 4,333 and Banda 25,284; civil works, Etawah 6,534; aided works, Jalaun 898, Hamirpur 8,746 and Banda 5,019; total on works 72,316. Dependants, Etawah 2,653, Jalaun 10,328, Hamirpur 2,871 and Banda 17,511; total 33,363. Gratuitous relief, Etawah 3,217, Jalaun 13,727, Hamirpur 14,576 and Banda 19,501; total 51,021. Poorhouses, Etawah 49, Hamirpur 6 and Banda 25; total 80. Grand total 156,780. The number of persons on test works on the last day of the week were :—Moradabad 36 and Jhansi 173; on civil works, Moradabad 221; on aided works, Moradabad 433, Agra 128, Budaun 5,695, Shahjahanpur 2,421, Fatehpur 171, Allahabad 4,790 and Jhansi 13,142; total on works 27,210. On gratuitous relief, the numbers were Moradabad 2,235, Bareilly 978, Muttra 1,728, Agra 1,859, Budaun 946, Shahjahanpur 2,418, Fatehpur 3,033 and Jhansi 15,336; total 28,533. Grand total 55,743. The number of persons on unaided private works was :—Moradabad 24, Bareilly 172, Agra 532, Budaun 182, Fatehpur 39, Allahabad 235, Jalaun 1,741, Jhansi 7,562, Hamirpur 5,392 and Banda 9,349; total 25,228. On gratuitous relief from charitable funds, Moradabad 912, Budaun 372; total 1,284. Grand total 26,512. *Takavi* is being distributed for wells and subsistence and for purchase of cattle. Distress is increasing in the famine area. The numbers on relief are increasing and people are resorting freely to works. The public health is generally good. Crime shows an increase in one district and is normal elsewhere. There is little wandering or emaciation noticed. Immigration continues on a small scale except in Etawah where immigration from Gwalior and from the north-west of Jalaun has been considerable. Cattle are reported to be deteriorating in the famine area and disease and mortality among them are increasing. Clothing is being distributed to the poor and needy and cash doles from charitable funds are being given to indigent and respectable people and to *parda nashin* women. Fodder and water are deficient in the famine area and in parts of the scarcity tracts. Markets are well stocked except in parts of Etawah where stocks have run short. Special advances are being made for importation of food grains to that district. The price basis is from 9½ to 12¾ seers per rupee.

Punjab.—The weather was hot and dry. Harvesting of spring crops continues, except in the south-east, and the yield is normal to good. Sowings of cotton, fodder and other autumn crop are in progress and are normal except in parts of the south-east where they are restricted. Extra spring crops are generally in good condition. Shortage of drinking and canal water is reported in parts of the south-east and of drinking water in parts of Ambala. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder is sufficient except in parts of the south-east where they are suffering for want of it. Prices of wheat range between normal and warning rates and those of other food grains between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless and the weather hot. The condition of crops on irrigated land is fairly good and on unirrigated areas normal. Wheat and barley are being threshed and the outturn is normal except in certain villages of Bannu where crops have been lately damaged by hail. Cotton and *chari* are being sown. Young locusts appeared in one village of the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar district but no damage was done. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from one village of Bannu. Prices are high but are falling in Bannu and Peshawar.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 10 to 13 and maize from 13 to 18 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The rainfall was generally sufficient in Muzaffarabad and Baramula and *nil* in Anantnag. Standing crops are in good condition. No damage has been done to crops. Ploughing for autumn crops is in progress. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices have a tendency to rise in Uttarmachipura and Baramula and are normal elsewhere. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The rainfall during the week was 85 and 20 cents in two *nizamats* of Bikaner and 26 cents in Dungarpur. The weather is generally hot and clear. Land is being prepared for sowings of autumn crops. Cattle are generally fair but are emaciated owing to deficient fodder in parts of Eastern and Central Rajputana. Cattle disease is reported in parts of Kotah and in Karauli. Water is scarce in parts of Central and Western Rajputana. Prices are generally high and stationary. The numbers on gratuitous relief were :—Ajmer 17 and Merwara 90.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was 7 cents in Manpur of the southern States and *nil* elsewhere. Rain is insufficient in the northern parts of the Gwalior division and in the Rampura, Bhanpura and Alampura perganas of Indore. Scarcity of drinking water is felt in the Sunel, Garoth and Rampura mahals of Indore. Preparation of land for autumn crops is in progress Cattle disease continues in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and the southern States. Fodder is fair in Bhopal, poor in Baghelkhand and is being imported in Bundelkhand, the Alampur pergana of Indore and in the northern parts of the Gwalior division. Prices are rising in Gwalior, Bhopal and Baghelkhand, fluctuating in the southern States and steady elsewhere. In Bundelkhand the average numbers on test works were :—Panna 1,249, Baoni 50, Chhatarpur 281, Sarila 242, Dhurwai 179, Bijna 179 Tori Fatehpur 29, Jigni 372, Lughasi 187, Bihat 303, Beri 131, Naigawan Rebai 49, Bilheri 268, Bijawar 547, Samthar 650, Banka Pahari 19, Alipura 241 and Datia 500. The numbers on gratuitous relief were :—Panna 1,610, Baoni 34, Chhatarpur 457, Jigni 140, Lughasi 41, Beri 20, Naigawan Rebai 22, Bilheri 116, Bijawar 100, Samthar 99, Alipura 67, Datia 1,976, Gaurihar 72, Dhurwai 8, Bijna 11, Tori Fatehpur 28, Bihat 14, Banka Pahari 5 and Sarila 50. Reports from Orchha, Charkhari, Ajaigarh and Garrauli of Bundelkhand were not received.

The special famine telegram from Central India has not been received.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been hot and occasionally cloudy. Preparation of land for sowing of the ensuing season's crops continues. Fodder is dear or scarce in parts of the northern and eastern districts and water is insufficient in parts of several of these districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Variations in prices are small but indicate an upward tendency.

Feudatory States.—Six States had rain ranging from 20 cents in Kanker to 2 inches in Sarangarh. Preparation of land is in progress. Rice rose by 2 seers in Udaipur.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Distress is not acute and has been mitigated in Damoh by the recent expansion of the ordinary works programme. There are no considerable movements of people. The condition of workers is satisfactory. Prices are rising slightly in Jubbulpore and Mandla. Labourers employed on ordinary works are returning to agricultural employment. The numbers on relief were :—Works *nil*, gratuitous 8,7 7.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in Sind, Kanara, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Mahi Kantha and Kolhapur. Preparations for autumn crops are progressing. The fodder supply is inadequate in Poona, Sholapur and Satara. Grass and *kadbi* are being imported. Cattle are generally in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar, Poona and Cutch. Drinking water is deficient in Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and the Karnatak. Irrigation water is deficient in Kaira, the Deccan and the Karnatak. Prices are rising in parts of Sind. The numbers on gratuitous relief during the week ending 23rd May were :—Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur 3,601.

Hyderabad.—Slight isolated showers fell in parts of the Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Warangal districts. Late rice is being harvested in a few parts. Lands are being prepared for autumn crops throughout the Dominions. Fodder scarcity prevails in

twenty, water scarcity in thiry-five and cattle disease in seven talukas. Prices of grains are almost stationary. The highest price in districts is 9½ seers in Raichur an lowest 20 seers in Nander.

Mysore.—Slight rain fell throughout the State. The prices of rice and *ragi* have risen in Mysore, Hassan and Kadur. Markets are well supplied. Ploughing and sowing operations are in progress. Prospects of the season are generally good but more rain is wanted in the Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Kadur districts. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—The rainfall during the week was 1 inch 25 cents. Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was heavy in the Vizagapatam Agency, fair to good in Ganjam, central Madura, the Nilgiris and the west coast except South Canara and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good generally but are withering in parts of Bellary and require rain in three other districts. Harvesting of paddy, dry crops and sugarcane is proceeding or ending in parts with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops and planting of sugarcane are proceeding normally in parts. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of most districts. Pasture is scanty in parts of many districts but fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts in which famine has been declared.

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week (revised).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
United Provinces	68,969	83,131	1,52,100	72,316	84,464	1,56,780	+4,680
Native States.							
Central India	1,149	240	1,389	1,149	240*	1,389*	...
Total .	70,118	83,371	1,53,489	73,465	84,407	1,58,169	+4,680

* Last week's figures have been repeated as no report was received for this week.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 16th May 1914.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST.	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Districts.				BOMBAY.					
1	Sholapur ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,610
2	Satara ...									
3	Bijapur ...									
	Total Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,610
					UNITED PROVINCES.					
1	Muttra ...	820	425,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,815
2	Agra ...	435	173,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,861
3	Bareilly ...	1,579	1,094,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	991
4	Etawah ...	612	231,038	6,455	2,516	3,315	5,831	12,286	...	...
5	Budaun ...	2,010	1,053,328	...	...	...	...	...	5,367	875
6	Moradabad	1,498	958,270	...	...	...	...	...	1,082	4,140
7	Shahjahanpur	500	250,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,518	2,341
8	Allahabad...	1,188	854,415	...	...	...	...	...	5,772	2,8 3
9	Jhansi ...	3,634	680,688	...	...	...	...	...	11,767	15,039
10	Jalaun ...	1,549	404,775	22,409	10,283	13,795	24,078	46,487	...	...
11	Hamirpur...	2,292	465,223	12,374	2,991	14,551	17,542	29,916	...	...
12	Banda ...	3,200	657,000	27,731	15,997	19,683	35,680	63,411	...	...
13	Fatehpur...	1,642	676,939	...	...	...	...	...	283	2,902
	Total United Provinces.	20,974	7,480,900	68,969	31,787	51,314	83,131	152,100	26,789	32,767
					AJMER-MERWARA.					
1	Ajmer ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	17
2	Merwara ...	(Ditto.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	90
	Total Ajmer-Merwara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST.	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					CENTRAL PROVINCES.					
1	Jubbulpore	1,344	247,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,374
2	Damoh ...	1,046	201,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,862
3	Mandla ...	2,536	222,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,435
	Total Central Provinces.	4,926	670,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,671
					CENTRAL INDIA.					
1	Alampur Pergana.	43·5	15,759	1,149	...	240	240	1,389	...	...
2	Panna ...	(Not	known.)	...	...	...	...	...	1,096	1,504
3	Orchha ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	1,089	393
4	Datia ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	120	1,782
5	Baoni ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	41	160
6	Sarila ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	245	...
7	Dhurwai ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	139	8
8	Gaurihar...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
9	Bijna ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	179	11
10	Tori Fatehpur.	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	16	27
11	Bihat ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	348	14
12	Jigni ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	360	137
13	Bilheri ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	298	88
14	Beri ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	94	20
15	Bijawar ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	541	93
16	Chhatarpur	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	387	400
17	Garrauli ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	87	27
18	Lugasi ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	168	119
19	Ajaigarh ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	356	168
20	Naigawan-Rebai.	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	48	22
21	Banka Pahari	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	37	3
22	Samthar ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	738	38
23	Alipura ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	27	10
24	Charkhari...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	687	128
	Total Central India.	43·5	15,759	1,149	...	240	240	1,389	6,796	5,276

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

Registered No. C-596.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th March 1914.

Until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India."

Rates of Subscription.	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V and VI, or Supplement	0	4	0

A special price will be fixed for specially heavy issues of the *Gazette* or any particular Part.

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 30th May 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

May 18.

1652. C. E. DeWolf. *Improvements in the treatment of seed grain.*

1653. C. Dressler. *Improvements in or relating to ovens and driers suitable for use in the manufacture of tiles, bricks, pottery and analogous ware, for annealing and for other purposes.*

1654. Vibrocel Co., Ld. *Improvements relating to the construction of tanks, reservoirs and the like.*

1655. W. S. Ireland. *Improvements in stenographic writing machines.*

1656. L. La Fontaine. *Improvements in life-boats.*

1657. W. A. Hutson. *Improvements in flying machines.*

1658. Govind Prashad Mistri. *Single tine harrow.*

May 19.

1659. C. White. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of mineral oils and residues for the production of lower boiling hydrocarbons.*

1660. A. T. Blackall and C. M. Jacobs. *Improvements in railway block telegraph indicators.*

1661. W. E. Marsh and W. G. P. Marsh. *Improved rotary lawn sprinkler.*

1662. R. A. Black. *An improved self-cleansing drinking trough for horses and other stock.*

May 20.

1663. J. D. High. *Incinerator-latrine.*

1664. G. A. More. *Improvements in apparatus for indicating and for recording variations of levels of water between predetermined points or otherwise in steam boilers.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1499. Stock Motorpflug G. m. b. H. *Improvements in or relating to tractors for ploughs and the like.*

1621. A Purser. *Improvements in and relating to valves.*

1622. Fried Krupp Aktiengesellschaft Grusonwerk. *Air heater.*

1628. H. B. M. Pleijel and A. H. Olsson. *Improvements in the construction and method of arranging induction coils for loading duplicatable double telephone lines worked on the Pupin system.*

1629. H. B M. Pleijel and A. H. Olsson. *Improvements in the construction and method of arranging induction coils for loading duplicatable double overhead telephone lines worked on the Pupin system.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1432. P. J. Negreponte.. *An improved deodorizer.*

1442. A. H. Corbet. *Improvements in or relating to tents.*

1447. P. Menzel. *A tube for conduction and insulating purposes and a machine and a method for producing such a tube.*

1495. A. Fischer. *An improved method of ventilating pearling and polishing machines for rice or other grains.*

1497. W. J. Aust. *A new or improved railway signal control.*

1520. L. Linden. *Method and apparatus for the purification of liquids such as impure water.*

1541. S. Hayes. *Improvements in machines for moulding from cement and other plastic materials artificial slates, tiles, sheets, slabs or the like for roofing and other purposes.*

1545. General Electric Co. *Improvements in incandescent lamps.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

952. de Closets.
1163. Horendeen.
1406. Deacon & Gore.
1420. Addis.
1422. Debobe.
1425. Mookherjee, Mookherjee & Mookherjee.

PATENTS SEALED.

615. Donaldson.
1122. Bolton.
1260. Moore & Powell.
1296. Turner Hoare & Co.
1325. Mucklow.
1361. Greig & Greig.
1379. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld.
1380. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld.
1381. British Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ld.
1382. Société Générale Des Nitrures.
1383. Fredrikson.
1384. J. Stone & Co., Ld.
1385. J. Stone & Co., Ld.
1387. Gramophone Co., Ld.
1388. Ebler.
1389. Ebler.
1390. Barnes.
1396. Herbert.
1397. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld.
1398. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld.
1399. Muntz.
1400. Storey.
1401. Société Générale Des Nitrures.
1403. Barnfather.
1404. Barnfather.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

431 of 1900. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. (To 18 June 1915.)
378 of 1904. Manly. (To 23 May 1915.)
508 of 1905. Lock. (To 3 July 1915.)
589 of 1906. Linotype & Machinery Ld. (To 8 July 1915.)
590 of 1906. Linotype & Machinery Ld. (To 8 July 1915.)
155 of 1907. Fox. (To 14 August 1915.)
176 of 1907. Pearse. (To 24 May 1915.)
223 of 1907. Gibb. (To 14 June 1915.)
3 of 1908. Jacobi. (To 26 August 1915.)
285 of 1908. Offord. (To 23 February 1915.)
409 of 1908. Henry Simon Ld. (To 1 July 1915.)
443 of 1909. Lock. (To 5 July 1915.)
534 of 1909. Brooks. (To 24 May 1915.)
661 of 1909. Coryton. (To 8 July 1915.)
671 of 1909. Kuhn. (To 25 June 1915.)
189 of 1910. Boyd & ors. (To 9 June 1915.)
196 of 1910. Mulligan. (To 30 May 1915.)
238 of 1910. Stock. (To 16 June 1915.)
239 of 1910. Stock. (To 16 June 1915.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1905.

488, (Duggan).

1909.

168, (McGlashan). 311, (Smith). 319, (Linotype & Machinery Ld). 357, (Ridler). 591, (Sait). 618, (Whalley). 646, (Ristell)).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

May 18th to 23rd, 1914.

Class 1. Nos. 1435-1436. F. W. Berwick & Co., Ld., of 18, Barkeley Street, London W., England. May 4.

Class 13. Nos. 1469-1490. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., of St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. May 18.

Class 15. Nos. 1491-1493. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., of St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. May 18.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per

copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price. R	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual subscription with postage		3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price R 3	a copy.
(2)	„ „	1903-04	„ „ 3	„
(3)	„ „	1904-05	„ „ 3	„
(4)	„ „	1908-09	„ „ 3	„
(5)	„ „	1909-10	„ „ 3-8	„
(6)	„ „	1910-11	„ „ 3-8	„
(7)	„ „	1911-12	„ „ 2-8	„
(8)	„ „	1912-13	„ „ 2-8	„

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No (7) all except those for the Interpretership and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit, and No. (8) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

ALLAHABAD.

1.	M. Jawala Prasad, I.	Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi	Government Observatory, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan	Sudder Bazar, Ambala
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan	The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Jawala Prasad, II.	B. I. Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. Sita Ram Mahta.	Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
5.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey	Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

.	M. Mohd Ishaq	Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DACCA.

1. Abdul Ghani . . . . C/o Abdus Shakoor, Kotwal, The Black Watch, Camp Dacca.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

DELHI

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . Near the Police Post, Husainganj, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh . . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . 2nd Bn., King's Regiment, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.
2. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . . C/o Kazi Bahram Khan, Officers' Munshi, Murree Bazar, Murree.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim . . . . Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge Rawalpindi.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

SUBATHU.

1. M. Gulzar Lal . . . . South Lancashire Regiment, Subathu.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1. M. Mohd. Arif . . . . 12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar . . . . . 36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S. . . . 14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z-Zaman . . . . 29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi . . . . 5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab . . . . . . Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat . . . . 9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal . . . . . . 9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter . . . . . 1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan . . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Shuaib . . . . Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise, it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½-grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and *residual alkaloid* or *amorphous cinchona alkaloid* which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous alkaloid* are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These are sold strictly cash and in advance.* On *no account drugs are sent per V. P. Post.* These are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipur.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1912 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 „

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	R
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb., and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below.

[For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 annas; 1 lb. 6 annas ; 2 lbs. 10 annas ; 3 lbs. 12 annas ; 4 lbs. 1 Re. ; 5 lbs. Re. 1 annas 4 ; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 annas 6.]

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CORONATION DURBAR AND OF THE VISIT OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS TO INDIA, 1911-12.

To meet the repeated demands of the public, the Government of India have decided to publish a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911.

This book will be compiled from the official records, and will contain lists of all persons taking part in the celebrations and ceremonies. There will also be numerous illustrations, portraits, maps, plans, etc.

It will be published in two editions, a popular one in a cloth binding at a cost not exceeding Rs. 7-8, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, which will contain a list of the subscribers, at a cost of about Rs. 250.

A translation of the popular edition will be made in Urdu and possibly in other languages also, if the demand is sufficient.

It is expected that the work will be ready for publication shortly ; names are still being registered for the various editions, and application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 25th May 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd May 1914.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (Purchase Price).		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta . .	2,75,11,000	26,25,15,015	29,00,26,015	10,22,08,874	91,18,028	...	9,15,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	34,28,26,848	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500
Cawnpore . .	...	3,25,93,360	3,25,93,360	3,83,14,048	1,87,74,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,70,88,956	(b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571
Lahore . .	...	3,79,55,610	3,79,55,610	2,02,81,220	95,13,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,97,94,550	
Bombay . .	2,46,11,960	12,26,61,970	14,72,73,930	1,62,42,745	12,94,99,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,57,42,305	
Karachi . .	...	1,82,93,075	1,82,93,075	21,74,565	15,26,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,00,695	
Madras . .	90,23,775	7,29,13,640	8,19,37,415	1,60,89,645	1,67,00,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,27,90,555	
Rangoon . .	...	5,45,62,370	5,45,62,370	3,86,41,241	65,66,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,52,08,226	
	6,11,46,755	60,14,95,020	66,26,41,775	23,39,52,338	19,16,99,851	...	9,15,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	65,71,52,135	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			54,89,640	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									Nil	
Total Circulation R			65,71,52,135	Total Reserve R									65,71,52,135	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd May 1914.
The Silver held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 22nd May 1914 to 6,00 lakhs in coined rupees.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 22ND MAY 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.											
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	...	11	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT; Calcutta, the 27th May 1914.

H. J. WALLIS, CAPTAIN, I.A.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th May 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .				1,91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,02,53,786	12	5	2,65,24,193	11	5
Public Deposits at Branches	1,62,70,406	15	0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .				18,51,24,942	10	6
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				14,66,482	6	3
Sundries				26,44,455	0	8
RUPEES .				25,48,60,073	12	10

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .				1,81,08,840	0	0
Other authorized Investments.				96,90,523	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .				3,87,17,363	10	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				5,17,78,386	4	8
Bills discounted and purchased				2,80,28,311	12	0
Balances with other Banks .				10,95,658	5	9
Bullion				......		
Dead Stock				24,60,097	4	9
Stamps				14,970	15	5
Sundries				3,81,003	10	8
				15,02,75,155	0	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*6,02,49,702	12	5	10,45,84,918	12	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†4,43,35,216	0	5			
RUPEES .				25,48,60,073	12	10

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. ; value Rs.	6,31,365	0	0
† Do. do. do. ,,	11,44,725	0	0
Rs.	17,76,090	0	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL ;
Calcutta, 28th May 1914.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.

Percentage 48·47.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 26th May 1914.

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank's European Establishment:—

Mr. J. Florence, Inspector of Branches, to officiate as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, *vice* Mr. N. H. Y. Warren proceeding on furlough.

By order of the Directors,

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

One case containing 15 Insulators, received Ex. R.I.M.S. "Dufferin" from Calcutta on 3rd January 1914, is lying unclaimed in the Supply and Transport Wharf Godown, Strand Road, Rangoon.

The owner may take delivery of the package on presenting the proper vouchers, etc., to the Warrant Officer in charge Shipping Section, Strand Road, Rangoon.

W. BURLTON, Lt.-Colonel,
Assistant Director of S. and T., Burma Division.

MAYMYO;
6th May 1914.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 16th May 1914.

No. 3364A-*Home*.—Rai Sahib Lala Nathu Mal, Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with powers under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death, within the limits of the Province of Delhi.

Delhi, the 21st May 1914.

No. 3491-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the month of April 1914 is published for information:—

Births registered during the month of April 1914.

Names of Towns and Rural Circles of the District.	Christians.			Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Other Classes.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Delhi	1	3	4	196	176	372	185	186	371	...	...	...	382	365	747
Notified Area	..	...	...	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	3	8
TOTAL OF TOWNS	1	3	4	201	179	380	185	186	371	...	...	...	387	368	755
Rural Circles—															
Alipur	...	...	...	53	45	98	14	10	24	...	...	...	67	55	122
Nangloi	..	1	1	32	41	73	4	5	9	...	...	...	36	47	83
Najafgarh	1	...	1	46	46	92	12	9	21	...	...	...	59	55	114
Subzimundi	...	...	...	5	3	8	...	4	4	...	...	...	5	7	12
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
Mehrauli	...	...	...	31	30	61	4	12	16	...	...	...	35	42	77
Raisina	...	...	...	5	8	13	8	7	15	...	...	...	13	15	28
TOTAL OF RURAL CIRCLES	1	1	2	172	174	346	43	47	90	...	...	...	216	222	438
TOTAL OF TOWNS	1	3	4	201	179	380	185	186	371	...	...	...	387	368	755
TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT	2	4	6	373	353	726	228	233	461	...	...	...	603	590	1,193

C. Statement showing deaths registered according to classes and from different causes in the towns and rural circles of the Delhi Province during the month of April 1914.

1	2	3	4	5	6		7						8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17			18		19		20	
	Classes.				Causes of Death.																																		
							Small-pox.														Injuries.																		
Names of Towns and Rural Circles.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Cholera.		Under one year.		1—10.		10 and over 10.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentory and Diarrhoea.		Respiratory.		Suicide.		Wounding.		Accident.		Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.		All other causes.		Total deaths from all causes.			Measles and chicken-pox.		Snake-bite.		Hydrophobia.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Towns.																																							
Delhi	8	300	581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	303	291	11	3	114	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	42	473	416	889	15	17	...	...	...	...
Notified Area	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns	8	301	591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	309	295	11	3	115	80	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	42	480	4.0	900	15	17	...	...	...	...
Rural Circles.																																							
Alipur	...	21	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	47	...	...	18	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	51	62	113	1	2	...	...	...	...
Nangloi	...	2	76	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	22	...	...	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	44	34	78	4	1	...	...	...	...
Najafgarh	...	24	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	36	31	2	...	23	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	68	58	126	5	5	...	...	...	...
Subzimundi	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	...	26	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	30	...	...	18	24	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	59	57	116	...	1	...	...	...	...
Raisina	...	1	43	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	17	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Rural Circles	...	76	410	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	163	147	2	...	70	62	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	18	254	232	486	10	9	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns	8	301	591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	309	295	11	3	115	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	42	480	420	900	15	17	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns and Rural Circles	8	377	1001	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	472	442	13	3	185	142	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	58	60	734	652	1,386	25	26	...	...	...	...
Total of both Sexes	1,886				...		7		...		1		2		914		16		327		...		...		1		...		118		1,386		1,386	25	26	...	..	...	...
							8																																

Deaths registered according to age during the month of April 1914.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15	16	17	18
Names of Towns and Rural Circles.	Ages of Death.																				Total of all ages.		Total of all ages, including born dead.		Born dead.		Classes of born dead.			
	Under one year.		1—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—30		30—40		40—50		50—60		Total of upwards.											
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.
Towns.																														
Delhi	157	121	63	45	11	13	8	14	12	25	51	61	44	38	35	28	35	23	57	48	473	416	490	427	17	11	...	16	12	...
Notified Area	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	7	4	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns	158	121	63	45	11	14	8	14	13	26	52	61	45	39	37	28	36	24	57	48	480	420	497	431	17	11	...	16	12	...
Rural Circles.																														
Alipur	15	11	8	4	4	3	...	...	2	...	2	7	2	8	5	3	4	8	9	13	51	62	53	63	2	1	...	1	2	...
Nangloi	19	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	3	1	...	4	5	4	5	6	4	44	34	45	34	1	...	...	...	1	...
Najafgarh	21	20	6	5	4	8	3	3	5	2	4	3	4	3	3	5	10	5	8	4	68	58	69	58	1	...	...	1	...	...
Subzimundi	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	5	4	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	18	18	3	6	3	2	1	...	2	1	4	3	6	7	6	6	2	2	14	12	59	57	59	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raisina	4	6	2	3	4	3	1	...	1	...	3	2	4	1	1	2	4	..	3	...	27	17	27	17	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total of Rural Circles	78	70	22	19	16	17	6	4	14	4	15	18	19	20	19	22	24	20	41	38	254	232	258	233	4	1	...	2	3	...
Total of Towns	158	121	63	45	11	14	8	14	13	26	52	61	45	39	37	28	36	24	57	48	480	420	497	431	17	11	.	16	12	...
Total of Towns and Rural Circles	236	191	85	64	27	31	14	18	27	30	67	79	64	59	56	50	60	44	98	86	734	652	755	664	21	12	...	18	15	...
TOTAL OF BOTH SEXES	427		149		58		32		57		146		123		106		104		184		1,386		1,419		33			18	15	

The 21st May 1914.

No. 3493-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 16th May 1914 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	77	78	155	91	101	192	...	1	...	126	3	40	..	22	13	29	29	58	37·1	45·5
	Notified Area.	3,673	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total .	...	77	78	155	91	101	192	...	1	...	126	3	40	...	22	13	29	29	58	...	...

No. 3495-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the head-quarters of the Province of Delhi are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the head-quarters of the Province of Delhi during the fortnight ending 15th May 1914.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Rice, unhusked	3	10	0
„ husked	6	11	0
Wheat, white	3	14	0
Barley	3	1	3
Oats		...	
Jowar	3	13	0
Bajra	4	0	0
Maize	3	1	0
Gram	3	6	0
Arhar Dál	4	12	0
Linseed	8	0	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	6	10	0
Poppyseed		...	
Til (Jinjili seed)	9	0	0
Sugar (raw), Gur	4	8	0
Cotton (cleaned)	17	0	0
Cotton seed	2	10	0
Ghi	51	0	0
Flour (wheat)	4	6	0
Tobacco leaf (dry)	7	12	0
Turmeric (unground)	9	0	0
Salt	1	12	0
Raw hides (cow)	35	0	0
Bran	2	6	0
Grass (dry)	1	2	0
Bhusa, white	1	8	0
Jowar stalks (dry)	2	0	0
Kerosine oil (per tin, Victoria brand)	2	8	0
Bengal coal	0	10	0
Plough bullocks, per pair	150	0	0
Sheep, per score	80	0	0
Bejhar	3	1	3

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the head-quarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 15th May 1914.

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.	
	Srs.	Chts.
Wheat (white)	9	12
Barley	12	8
Rice { Best sort	8	0
Rice { Common sort	5	12
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	10	0
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	9	8
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	11	8
Maize	12	8
Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál)	8	0
Firewood	60	0
Salt, Sambhar { Wholesale	23	0
Salt, Sambhar { Retail	22	0
Gur	8	8
Bengal Coal	53	0
Cotton (unginned)	5	12
Bejhar	12	8

The 23rd May 1914.

No. 3528-*Edn.*—The following draft revised rules under section 240 (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*) and (*h*) of the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911, for regulating elections in the Municipality of Delhi are published in supersession of the rules contained in Punjab Government Notifications No. 498, dated the 6th October 1897, and No 345, dated the 24th July 1901, and will be taken into consideration six weeks from the date of publication of this notification. Any objections or suggestions submitted before the date so fixed will be considered :—

ELECTION RULES.

Under section 240 (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h), Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911.

(a) *Division of the Municipality into Wards.*

1. The Municipality of Delhi shall be divided into administrative and elective Wards numbered, named and bounded as shown in the list in Schedule A, which shall be liable to alteration from time to time.

(b) *As to the number of representatives proper for each ward.*

2. There shall be one elected member for each of the elective wards shown in Schedule A.

(c) *Date of election and term of office.*

3. All appointed and elected members shall hold office for three years. A general election shall be held triennially for each of the elective wards, on such date between the first and twentieth of March as the Deputy Commissioner shall determine.

4. Members appointed by the local administration will be appointed triennially as nearly as possible at the same time.

5. All members shall hold office from the date of their notification by the local administration as members till the date of notification of their successors, unless the local administration otherwise directs.

6. Casual elections held under the provisions of section 17 of the Act shall take place under the same conditions as general elections, save that the date shall be fixed as soon as convenient after the occurrence of the vacancy.

(d) As to the qualifications of electors and of candidates for election.

7. A person shall not be deemed an elector for any purpose of these rules unless he is registered as an elector.

8. A person shall not be entitled to be registered as an elector in any ward unless he :—

(a) has attained the age of twenty-one years, and

(b) [i] is on the 1st of November preceding the election, the owner of premises situated within the ward whereon house tax has been levied to the extent of at least one rupee eight annas per year; or [ii] is on that date and has been during the whole of the then last preceding six months the occupier of premises for which he has paid or on which the assessment for the purposes of house tax is, at least four rupees per month, provided that not more than one occupier may be qualified with respect to a single house unless the rent paid or assessed on such house divided by the number of occupiers amounts to at least four rupees per month; and

(c) is a male.

Provided that in no case shall any person be entitled to more than one vote in any one election ward.

9. (1) A person shall not be qualified for election as a member of the Municipal Committee unless he has during the twelve months next preceding the first of January in the year in which the elections are held been an inhabitant of the Municipality, and unless he is a male, and

(a) is on the first of January preceding the election, the owner of premises situated within the Municipality whereon house tax has been levied to the extent of at least thirteen rupees two annas per year or on that date has been during the whole of the then last preceding twelve months the occupier of such premises; or

(b) has paid income tax of not less than Rs. 35 per year during the three years immediately preceding his candidature for election.

(2) A person shall be disqualified from being elected a member if he :—

(a) holds any place of profit in the gift or disposal of the Municipal Committee; or

(b) has been proscribed from Government employment; or

(c) has been convicted of any such offence or subjected by a criminal court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Local Administration, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member.

Provided that the Local Administration may exempt any person or any class of persons from the restrictions contained in clause (a) of this rule.

(e) As to the registration of electors.

10. (1) On or before the first day of November preceding a general election the Secretary to the Municipality shall cause to be prepared a roll, called the electoral roll, in the form shown in Schedule B, of all persons entitled to be registered as electors. A separate electoral roll shall be prepared for each elective ward.

(2) The electoral roll or rolls shall be alphabetically arranged and the names therein shall be serially numbered.

(3) The names of all persons qualified under rule 8 (b) (i) shall be taken from the house tax assessment registers, and each entry shall contain a reference to the item in the house tax assessment register on which it is based.

(4) It shall not be necessary to prepare new electoral rolls on each occasion, but the electoral rolls of the preceding election may where that is more convenient be revised and adopted with such alterations as may be necessary.

11. (1) The Secretary shall cause a copy of the electoral rolls in Urdu so made to be posted at the Town Hall and three copies of the electoral roll for each ward to be posted in the ward concerned.

(2) The Secretary shall also cause to be proclaimed by beat of drum, notices, advertisements, or other means the fact that the electoral roll or rolls have been prepared and that copies of them can be inspected either at the Town Hall or in other specified places.

(3) Every person whose name is not entered in the electoral roll or rolls and who claims to have it inserted therein, or any person whose name is on the roll and who objects to the inclusion of the name of any person or persons, shall on or before the fourteenth day of December give notice in writing of his claims or objections to the Secretary (the notice to

contain a statement of the qualifications on which the claims are based or of the reasons for which the objections are made); the Secretary shall forward these notices to the Deputy Commissioner who may appoint an Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner to dispose of them. Such Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner after hearing the claimant or objector or their representative and taking such evidence as he considers necessary shall decide as to the admission or rejection of such claim or objection and shall inform the Secretary who shall cause corresponding additions or alterations, if any, to be made to the electoral roll and the copy or copies thereof posted under rule 11 (1) of these rules, and shall give notice to the person affected that the correction has been made. No appeal shall lie from the order of any Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner acting under this rule, but his decisions shall be subject to revision by the Deputy Commissioner.

(4) The electoral rolls shall be completed by the fourteenth day of February and shall come into operation on the first day of March and shall continue in operation for the twelve months beginning on that day. But if the electoral roll of any ward is not completed in due time, the time shall be extended at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner subject to the provision that it shall afterwards continue in operation as if it had come into operation on the first day of March.

(5) The electoral rolls shall be subjected to such correction yearly before the 1st of March, as may be necessary to bring them up to date, and shall after such correction continue in operation for the twelve months beginning on that day.

(6) No person whose name is not included in the electoral roll shall vote at an election so long as that roll continues in operation.

(f) As to the nomination of candidates, the time of election, and the mode of recording votes.

12. Every candidate for election as a member of the Committee shall be nominated in writing, in the form shown in Schedule C.

13. The nomination shall be subscribed by at least six electors and by the candidate as assenting to the nomination. Such electors must be persons registered in the electoral roll of the ward for which the candidate seeks election.

14. Each candidate shall be nominated by a separate nomination paper, but the same electors or any of them may not subscribe the nomination paper of more than one candidate in the same ward election. If any elector subscribe his name to more than one nomination paper every signature so subscribed shall be considered invalid.

15. Every nomination paper subscribed as aforesaid shall be delivered by the candidate or by one of his nominators, at the Town Hall to the Secretary before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the last day for delivery of nomination papers.

16. (1) As soon as may be after a nomination paper has been delivered, the Secretary shall inscribe the nominee's name in a list of nominations which shall be exhibited at the Town Hall.

(2) The list of nominations shall be in the form shown in Schedule D.

17. At any time not less than twelve days before the day fixed for the election any elector may object to the nomination of any candidate on the ground that he is not duly qualified under these rules or any other law for the time being in force. Such objections shall be made in writing and addressed to the Deputy Commissioner, who shall dispose of the same.

18. The Secretary shall send all nomination forms to the Deputy Commissioner as soon as may be after the expiry of the last day for sending in nominations, with a report as to whether all such nominations appear to be in accordance with these rules or not.

19. The Deputy Commissoner shall examine every nomination form for the purpose of ascertaining that it is in order and that the candidate is duly qualified. He shall also consider all objections duly made under rule 17 and shall dispose of them after due enquiry. In each case he will decide as to the validity of the nomination; and will, should any case arise under rule 9 (2) *c*, first take the orders of the local administration.

20. The Deputy Commissioner shall send a list of all valid nominations to the Secretary who shall prepare a Schedule alphabetically arranged, of the valid nominations of candidates for election for each ward, if any, in the form prescribed by rule 16, save that the number of the ward concerned shall be made at the heading of the form. The Secretary shall also cause one copy to be exhibited at the Town Hall and another copy in the ward concerned at least five days before the date fixed for the election.

21. (1) If the number of valid nominations is more than one a poll shall be taken on the day fixed for the election in the manner hereinafter provided.

(2) If there is only one valid nomination the person nominated shall be declared to be elected.

(3) If no valid nomination is made for any vacancy fresh nominations shall be called for by the Secretary.

22. If a candidate withdraws his name from nomination at any time before the recording of votes at the election he will be considered as not having been nominated.

23. The date on which, if there be an election, it shall be held, and the hours during which and the place where the votes of the electors will be taken, and the day up to which nomination of candidates will be received, which shall not be less than nineteen days before the time fixed for the election, if any, shall likewise be determined by the Deputy Commissioner.

24. Twenty-six days at least before the day fixed for the election the Secretary shall prepare and sign a notice thereof, and of (*a*) the dates on which nominations may be made, and (*b*) the hours during which, and the place where, if there be an election the votes of the electors of each ward will be recorded and shall publish the notice at the Town Hall and in the ward concerned.

25. The Deputy Commissioner shall appoint two or more gazetted officers (hereinafter termed the returning officers) to preside at each election and such returning officers shall be assisted by one or more persons as may be considered necessary. Two of these returning officers will be known as the first and second returning officer respectively.

26. If before or at the time of the election any of the returning officers refuse to act or become incapable of acting as such the Deputy Commissioner or in his absence the Secretary shall appoint another person to act as returning officer in his place.

27. The first returning officer shall be supplied with a copy of the electoral roll and with a copy of the list of valid nominations of candidates for election referred to in rule 20.

28. All votes must be given in person at the polling station and voting by proxy will be allowed.

29. Votes shall be by ballot and the ballot of each voter shall consist of a piece of paper (hereinafter called the ballot paper) in form shown in Schedule E attached. The list of candidates contained in this form shall be printed in the same order as in the Schedule prescribed by rule 20.

30. (1) When a person presents himself to vote but not afterwards the first returning officer may, of his own accord, and shall, if so required by a candidate or his agent, put to the person any of the following questions :—

(*a*) Are you the person enrolled in the electoral roll in force as follows (reading the whole entry from the roll) ?

(*b*) Have you already voted at the present election in this ward ?

(*c*) Such other question as he may think fit or necessary.

(2) The vote of the person required to answer any of these questions shall not be given until he has answered them.

(3) Every person presenting himself to vote shall, if he be literate, sign his name opposite the corresponding entry in the copy of the electoral roll supplied to the first returning officer, or, if he be illiterate, shall affix his thumb mark thereto, in the presence of the first returning officer.

(4) The first returning officer shall then give to the voter a ballot paper bearing an official mark.

31. (1) The voter on receiving the ballot paper shall forthwith proceed to the place set apart for the purpose and there make a cross against the name of the candidate for whom he votes; he shall put his ballot paper into a box provided for the purpose, hereinafter called the ballot box.

The second returning officer shall be in charge of the arrangements at the place wherein the ballot box is kept. He shall admit only one voter at a time and refuse admission to any other person or any voter not in possession of a ballot ticket.

If a voter is unable to read or write the second returning officer shall cause the vote of such voter to be marked on a ballot paper in the manner directed by such voter and the ballot paper to be placed in the ballot box.

(2) The ballot box shall be so constructed that the ballot papers can be introduced therein but cannot be withdrawn therefrom without the box being unlocked.

(3) Just before the commencement of the poll the second returning officer shall show the ballot box empty to such persons as may be present at the polling station and shall then lock it and place his seal upon it in such manner as to prevent its being opened without breaking such seal and shall keep it so locked and sealed.

32. Any ballot paper which is not duly marked or on which votes are given to more than one candidate or on which any mark has been made by which the voter may be identified shall be invalid.

33. If a person representing himself to be a particular elector named on the electoral roll, applies for a ballot paper after another person has voted as such elector, the applicant shall, after duly answering such questions as the returning officer may ask, be entitled to mark a ballot paper in the same manner as any other voter, but the ballot paper (in these rules

called a tendered ballot paper) shall be of a colour differing from the other ballot papers, and, instead of being put into the ballot box, shall be given to the first returning officer and endorsed by him with the name of the voter and his number on the electoral roll, and set aside in a separate packet, and shall not be counted by the returning officer. The signature or thumb impression of the voter shall not be made in the electoral roll as described in rule 30 (3) but shall be made in a separate list containing a copy of corresponding entry in the electoral roll and bearing the heading "Tendered votes list."

34. At the close of the poll in the presence of the persons nominated to assist the returning officer and of such candidates or their agents, if any, as may be in attendance, the returning officers shall:—

(a) Open the ballot box and separate the ballot papers which they admit as valid from those which they deem invalid, endorsing on the latter the word "rejected" and the ground of rejection;

(b) Count the valid votes given to each candidate;

(c) Prepare and certify a return setting forth (i) the number of persons who presented themselves to vote, (ii) the number of valid votes given for each candidate, (iii) the name of the candidate for whom most valid votes were given, (iv) the number of ballot papers declared invalid and (v) the number of tendered ballot papers;

(d) Seal up in separate packets the tendered ballot papers, the ballot papers which they have admitted as valid and those which they have rejected as invalid, the electoral roll referred to in rule 30 (3) and the tendered votes list prescribed by rule 33 and record on each packet a description of its contents and the date of the election to which it relates; and

(e) Permit any candidate or his agent to take a copy of or an extract from the return mentioned in sub-section (c) above.

35. The first returning officer shall then forward the return and the packets of ballot papers and lists referred to in the preceding rule to the Deputy Commissioner, who shall cause to be posted at the Town Hall for general information a copy of the return prescribed in Rule 34 (c) *ante*.

36. (1) The Deputy Commissioner shall retain for 3 months the packets of the ballot papers and lists forwarded to him by the returning officers, and shall then, unless there appear to him to be reason for retaining them for a further period cause them to be destroyed.

(2) While the packets are in the custody of the Deputy Commissioner they shall not be opened and their contents shall not be inspected except under his written order or under the order of a court enquiring into an election petition in accordance with the provisions of rules 41 to 51.

37. The Deputy Commissioner shall report to the Chief Commissioner the name of the candidate receiving the largest number of votes in the election, not disqualified from holding office by these or any other rules for the time being in force, for the purpose of notification of his election as member of the Committee.

38. Where it is found that two or more candidates have polled an equal number of valid votes a new election shall be held in which such persons shall be the only candidates.

39. (1) No person shall obstruct, or in any way interfere with, the examination and counting of votes by the returning officers.

(2) No person shall deface, injure, alter, disturb, or remove any copy, notice or other document posted up under these rules at the Town Hall or elsewhere.

(g) *Corrupt practices and other irregularities at elections.*

40. (a) No election shall be valid if any corrupt practice is committed in connection therewith by the candidate elected.

(b) A person shall be deemed to commit a corrupt practice within the meaning of these rules—

(i) Who, with a view to inducing any voter to give or to refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate, offers or gives any money or valuable consideration, or holds out any promise of individual profit, or holds out any threat of injury, to any person, or

(ii) Who gives or procures or abets the giving of, a vote in the name of a voter who is not the person giving such vote.

And a corrupt practice shall be deemed to be committed by a candidate if the said corrupt practice is committed with his knowledge and consent.

Explanation:—A "Promise of individual profit" includes a promise for the benefit of the person himself, or of any one in whom he is interested.

41. Every petition against the return of any candidate at a Municipal election on the ground of corrupt practice or on any other ground shall be made in writing signed by a person who was a candidate at the election or by not less than five electors, and the petition shall be presented to the Deputy Commissioner within eight days of the publication by posting of the return at the Town Hall as prescribed in rule 35 *ante*. The petition shall specify the acts which the objectors allege to amount to corrupt practice or other material irregularity as affecting the result of the election, and which he or they are prepared to establish and shall on presentation be supported by a statement made on oath by each objector;

provided that on sufficient cause being shown the limit of eight days prescribed by this rule may be extended by the Deputy Commissioner.

42. (1) At the time of presenting an election petition or within three days afterwards the objector shall give security for all costs, charges, and expenses which may become payable by him to any witness summoned on his behalf, or to any respondent.

(2) The security shall be to such amount as the Deputy Commissioner may direct, and shall be given, either by a deposit of money or by recognizance entered into by not more than three sureties, or partly in one way and partly in the other.

The Deputy Commissioner may either immediately or after a summary enquiry reject the application after recording his reasons in writing for so doing, if he is not satisfied that there are grounds for further action on the petition.

43. If the Deputy Commissioner believes, after examining the objectors and making such enquiry as he deems fit, that any corrupt practice or other material irregularity has been committed in connection with the election of the respondent, he shall serve on the respondent a notice of the presentation of the petition, together with a copy of the petition, and shall summon him and in his presence make an enquiry regarding the corrupt practice or material irregularity alleged. The Deputy Commissioner shall, if necessary make an enquiry into the validity of the votes recorded in the circumstances described in rule 33.

44. (1) The enquiry shall be held in a place to which the public have free access, and notice of the time and place of enquiry shall be given to the parties not less than 7 days before the first day of the enquiry.

(2) The place of enquiry shall be within the Municipality, except that the Deputy Commissioner may, on being satisfied that special circumstances exist rendering it desirable that the enquiry should be held elsewhere, appoint some other convenient place for the enquiry.

45. When the respondent does not appear when the enquiry is instituted, then :—

(1) If it is proved that the summons was duly served, the officer holding the enquiry may proceed with the enquiry *ex parte* ;

(2) If it is not proved that the summons was duly served, the Deputy Commissioner shall direct a second summons to be issued and served on the respondent.

46. For the purpose of compelling the appearance of witnesses or the production of documents or other moveable property and of recording evidence, the officer holding the enquiry shall exercise the same powers as are exercisable by a District Magistrate under Chapters VI and VII of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1898.

47. The Deputy Commissioner shall make a record of all relevant evidence tendered, and shall, at the conclusion of the proceedings, draw up a report of what he believes to be the facts of the case, supported by the recorded evidence, and state his opinion whether the alleged corrupt practice or material irregularity has been committed in connection with the election of the respondent. If the Deputy Commissioner be satisfied that no case has been established against the return of the candidate whose election has been the subject of enquiry he shall record an order to this effect and declare his election valid If on the other hand, he believes that the allegation of corrupt practice or material irregularity has been established, he shall forward the proceedings with his report to the Chief Commissioner.

48. All costs, charges, and expenses of, and incidental to the presentation of the petition and the subsequent enquiry, shall be defrayed, by the parties concerned, in such manner and proportions as the Deputy Commissioner determines ; and in particular any costs, charges, or expenses which, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, have been caused by vexatious conduct, unfounded allegations, or unfounded objections, on the part either of any objector or of the respondent, and any needless expenses incurred or caused on the part of any objector or the respondent, may be ordered to be defrayed by the parties by whom they have been incurred or caused.

49. Any costs awarded under these rules may be recovered from the security given under rule 42 or on application to a magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the Municipality, or in any other place where the person from whom the money is claimable may for the time being be resident, by the distress and sale of any moveable property within the limits of his jurisdiction belonging to such person.

50. If the Chief Commissioner, after a perusal of the proceedings, is of opinion that the charge of corrupt practice or allegation of a material irregularity has not been established, he may pass an order declaring the candidate duly elected. If, on the other hand, he finds that the charge or allegation has been established, he may declare the election void, and may further in the case of corrupt practice by a candidate order that the candidate shall be incapable of holding a Municipal Office for a period which may extend to ten years.

51. The Chief Commissioner may remand the proceedings to the Deputy Commissioner for further enquiry, if this be thought necessary, before passing a final order. Any party to the proceedings may claim, to be present in person or by counsel before the Chief Commissioner.

52. The Deputy Commissioner may, of his own motion make an enquiry regarding the conduct of any candidate whom he has reason to suspect of having committed any corrupt practice, in connection with his election, and the case shall be investigated and disposed of in the manner prescribed in these rules.

53. When under rule 50 the election of a candidate is declared void, the Chief Commissioner shall direct either that the unsuccessful candidate next following on the list be declared duly elected, or that a new election be held.

54. The validity of any election shall not be questioned on the ground that the name of any person qualified to vote has been omitted from, or the name of any person not qualified to vote has been inserted in, the electoral roll or rolls made and revised under the preceding rules.

55. If the election be declared void under rule 50 the person whose election was questioned shall, as from the date of the decision of the Chief Commissioner under that rule vacate his office as a member of the Committee.

PENALTIES.

56. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 240, Sub-Section (4), of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, the Chief Commissioner hereby directs that every person who—

(1) makes or alters any roll, list, or other document in contravention of these rules ; or

(2) wilfully makes a false answer to a question put to him under rule 30 (1) of these rules ; or

(3) disobeys any order given by the returning officer under rule 31 or obstructs or in any way interferes with the examination and counting of votes by any returning officer ; or

(4) defaces, injures, alters, disturbs or removes any copy, notice or other document fixed up under these rules at the Town Hall or elsewhere ;

shall be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate with fine which may amount to fifty rupees.

SCHEDULE A.

Administrative Ward No.	Name of Administrative Ward.	Boundaries of Administrative Ward.	Elective Ward No.
I	Lothian Road	NORTH.—Delhi Civil Station Notified Area. EAST.—Municipal Boundary. SOUTH.—Cantonment Boundary and Queen's Road. WEST.—Dufferin Bridge, Hamilton Road, Ganda Nala, Bangla Sayyid Firoz.	1
II	Queen's Gardens	NORTH.—Ward No. I as above. EAST.—Cantonment Boundary. SOUTH.—Chandni Chowk. WEST.—Mission Church Road.	
III	Mori Gate	NORTH.—Delhi Civil Station Notified Area. EAST.—Wards Nos. I and II as above. SOUTH.—Khari Baoli. WEST.—City Wall.	2
IV	Dariba	NORTH.—Chandni Chowk. EAST.—Cantonment Boundary. SOUTH.—A line drawn from opposite the South-East corner of the Jama Masjid to a point opposite its Southern Gate thence to a point opposite its Northern Gate, thence round its Western Boundary to the Chaori Bazar, thence the Chaori Bazar. WEST.—Chhipiwara, Shahji-ka-Chhatta, Katra Khushal Rai, Chhota Dariba.	3
V	Maliwara	NORTH.—Chandni Chowk. EAST.—Ward No. IV as above. SOUTH.—Chaori Bazar. WEST.—Egerton Road.	
VI	Charkhewalan	NORTH.—Chandni Chowk. EAST.—Egerton Road. SOUTH.—Chaori Bazar. WEST.—Ballimaran, Gali Hakim Baqa.	4
VII	Gali Qasim Jan	NORTH. Katra Baryan, Chandni Chowk. EAST.—Ward No. VI as above. SOUTH.—Ward No. VI as above. WEST.—Lal Kuan Bazar.	5
VIII	Farrashkhana	NORTH.—Khari Baoli. EAST.—Mission Church Road, Katra Baryan, Ward No. VII as above. SOUTH.—Ajmere Gate Bazar (excluding Hauz Qazi Market). WEST.—City Wall.	6
IX	Sita Ram	NORTH.—Ward No. VII as above. EAST.—Bazaar Sita Ram, Bazaar Masjid Kalan. SOUTH.—City Wall. WEST.—City Wall.	7
X	Churiwalan	NORTH.—Wards Nos. VI, V and IV as above. EAST.—Bazaar Chitli Qabar, Bazaar Bhojla Pahari, Bazaar Turkman Gate. WEST.—Ward No. IX as above.	
XI	Suiwalan	NORTH.—Bazaar Chitli Qabar. EAST.—Bazaar Chitli Qabar. SOUTH.—City Wall. WEST.—Ward No. X as above.	8
XII	Faiz Bazaar	NORTH.—Ward No. IV as above, Cantonment boundary. EAST.—Cantonment boundary. SOUTH.—City Wall. WEST.—Bazaar Chitli Qabar.	

SCHEDULE A—*concld.*

Administrative Ward No.	Name of Administrative Ward.	BOUNDARIES OF ADMINISTRATIVE WARD.	Elective Ward No.
XIII	Subzimandi . . .	NORTH.—Municipal Boundary. EAST.—Delhi Civil Station Notified Area City Wall. SOUTH.—Nahar Saadat Khan and Western Jumna Canal WEST.—Municipal boundary.	9
XIV-N.	Sadar North . . .	NORTH.—Ward No. XIII as above. EAST.—City Wall. SOUTH.—Sadar Bazaar, Rohtak Road. WEST.—Municipal boundary.	
XIV-S.	Sadar South . . .	NORTH.—Ward No. XIV-N. as above. EAST.—City Wall. SOUTH.—A straight line drawn from the Lahore Gate to the Junction of the Jhandewala Road and Qutab Road, the Jhandewala Road to the point south of the Idgah where it turns, thence a line to the south-west corner of the Idgah, the western boundary of the Idgah, and a line running due west from the north-west corner of the Idgah to the Municipal boundary. WEST.—Municipal boundary.	10
XV	Paharganj . . .	Includes the remainder of the Municipal area not included in the above wards.	11

SCHEDULE B.

Electoral Roll of No.________________ elective ward.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

(1) Serial No.	(2) Name of elector.	(3) Name of father.	(4) Religion.	(5) Occupation	(6) Address.	(7) No. of house with respect to which qualification is given.	(8) REMARKS.

SCHEDULE C.

FORM OF NOMINATION PAPER.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

Election of a member for No. .... elective ward to be held on the .... day of .... 191 .

We the undersigned being electors registered in the electoral roll for the said ward hereby nominate the following person as a candidate for the election :—

Name.	Description.	Abode.	Occupation.

....
....
....
....
.... *Signatures of six or more nominators.*

Dated this .... *day of* .... *191* .

I the undersigned being a person qualified for election in the said ward hereby assent to being nominated as a candidate at the election.

.... *Signature of Candidate.*

Dated this .... *day of* .... *191* .

SCHEDULE D.

FORM FOR LIST OF NOMINATIONS.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

List of persons nominated for election as members of the Municipal Committee, ... 191 .

Name.	Description.	Abode.	Occupation.	Ward for which nominated.
1	2	3	4	5

SCHEDULE E.

BALLOT PAPER.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL MEMBER FOR ELECTIVE WARD

No. ____ *held on* ____________________ *191* .

Serial No.	Name and description of candidate for election.	Column for cross (x) of voter.
1	A	
2	B	
3	C	
4	D	

The 26th May 1914.

No. 3648-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half-month ending 15th May 1914 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
			Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	65	88	...	3	1	59	...	16	...	...	9	8	12	12	24
Nangloi	41	54	...	...	...	45	...	9	...	...	...	...	5	10	15
Najafgarh	62	88	...	..	...	50	...	30	...	...	8	...	13	16	29
Subzimundi	6	12	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Mehrauli	50	63	...	...	...	41	..	20	...	...	2	1	10	9	19
Raisena	23	16	...	...	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total of the District	247	321	...	3	1	220	1	77	...	...	19	9	45	50	95

Delhi, the 26th May 1914.

No. 3650-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 23rd May 1914 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	81	100	181	92	98	190	...	...	...	120	4	48	...	18	10	26	29	55	42·3	44·3
	Notified Area	3,673	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·8
	Total .	...	81	100	181	93	98	191	..	...	...	121	4	48	...	18	10	26	29	55	...	...

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 21st May 1914.

No. 1766.—Major W. N. Hay, Commandant, Zhob Militia, is granted privilege leave for 90 days with effect from the 23rd June 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1767.—Captain A. E. S. Scott, Second-in-Command (Cavalry), is appointed with effect from the date of taking over charge to act as Commandant of the Zhob Militia in addition to his own duties during the absence of Major W. N. Hay on privilege leave.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 18th May 1914.

No. 1771-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 65 of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as in force in the Baluchistan Agency Territories by virtue of the Foreign Department Notification No. 1608-I. B., dated the 28th July 1911, the Honourable the Agent

to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to make the following amendments in his Notification No. 2287-R., dated the 11th August 1910, with effect from the 1st April 1914 :—

For the words "Zhob District" wherever occurring, except in Condition 3 of the Lease Form A, read "Lower Zhob and Fort Sandeman Sub-Divisions of the Zhob District and the Musakhel Tahsil of the Loralai District."

The 20th May 1914.

No. 1821-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 15, sub-section (1) of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), as applied to the territories administered by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 987-I. B., dated the 12th May 1911, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the said Agent is pleased to direct that the second clause under the head "(*c*) water tax" referring to the taxation of irrigation water in the Cantonment of Loralai shall be deleted from his Notification No. 4262, dated the 9th September 1909.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BR ITSH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 21st May 1914.

No. 1834-*R*.—As required by the Government of India, Home (Judicial) Department Notification No. 562, dated the 12th April 1899, the following draft amendment to the rules for the possession and transport of petroleum made under the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, which is proposed to be issued by the Governor General in Council is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft amendment, before the 15th August 1914, will receive consideration.

Draft amendment to the rules for the possession and transport of petroleum.

1. In rule 2, Chapter III, Part II, before the words "In all other cases" the following sentence shall be inserted :—

"Licenses for the possession and transport of dangerous pertroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons may be granted by the Local Government or an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf."

2. In license Forms B, F, H, K, and L, after the words "Secretary to the Government of..............." the words "or an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf" shall be added.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 26th May 1914.

No. 797—1093.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner on or after the 10th July 1914.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in the Ajmer-Merwara Petroleum Rules issued in this office Notification No. 1530—1093, dated the 14th October 1909 :—

1. In rule 2, Chapter III, Part II, before the words "In all other cases" the following sentence shall be inserted :—

"Licenses for the possession and transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons may be granted by the Local Government or an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf."

2. In license From B, F, H, K, and L, after the words "First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara," the words "or an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf" shall be added.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 22 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 12th May 1914.

In the matter of Meer Baber Ally, trader, residing at No. 16, Kandawgalay, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Meer Baber Ally an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 11th day of May 1914.

CASE No. 23 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 12th May 1914.

In the matter of James Rashford Enright, Yard Foreman, Burma Railways, Rangoon.

Notice in hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said James Rashford Enright an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 11th day of May 1914.

CASE No. 27 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 13th May 1914.

In the matter of Maung San Htoo, residing at No. 20, Dufferin Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung San Htoo an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 13th day of May 1914.

CASE No. 64 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 12th May 1914.

In the matter of T. W. Smith, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Thomas Walter Smith, clerk, residing at No. 53, Sparks Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 12th day of May 1914 against the said Thomas Walter Smith.

CASE No. 68 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th May 1914.

In the matter of Pratab Chundra Choudhury, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Pratab Chundra Choudhury, trader, residing at No. 102, Montgomery Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Pratab Chundra Choudhury.

CASE No. 69 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th May 1914.

In the matter of Romesh Chundra Choudhury, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Romesh Chundra Choudhury, trader, residing at No. 102, Montgomery Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Romesh Chundra Choudhury.

CASE No. 70 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th May 1914.

In the matter of Maung San Win, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung San Win, unemployed, residing at No. 40, Stevenson Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung San Win.

CASE No. 72 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 13th May 1914.

In the matter of Chittoor Muthukumarasawmy Chetty, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Chittoor Muthukumarasawmy Chetty, Astrologer, residing at No. 16, 36th Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said C. Muthukumarasawmy Chetty.

CASE No. 73 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 14th May 1914.

In the matter of M. Miranda, Restaurant Keeper of No. 36, Lewis Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by M. Miranda, Restaurant Keeper of No. 36, Lewis Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said M. Miranda.

CASE No. 74 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 15th May 1914.

In the matter of William Ottmann, Telegraphist, in the Telegraph Office, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by William Ottmann, Telegraphist, in the Telegraph Office, Rangoon, on the 15th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said William Ottmann.

CASE No. 75 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 20th May 1914.

In the matter of Oosman Hajee Abdool Kareem, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Oosman Hajee Abdool Kareem, trader of No. 15, Edward Street, Rangoon, on the 20th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Oosman Hajee Abdool Kareem.

CASE No. 76 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 21st May 1914.

In the matter of Wah Paik, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Wah Paik, Carpenter, residing at No. 84, Fraser Street, Rangoon, on the 19th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 20th day of May 1914 against the said Wah Paik.

CASE No. 77 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 22nd May 1914.

In the matter of Li Kan Shoo, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Li Kan Shoo, Trader, residing at No. 56, Lewis Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Li Kan Shoo.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 39 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 22nd May 1914.

In the matter of insolvency of Tek Chand, son of Udho Ram of Delhi Katra Nil.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Tek Chand to be adjudicated an insolvent, has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 15th June 1914.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 301 OF 1914.

Bombay, the 20th May 1914.

Re Meghraj Gangabux, deceased, of Bombay, Agarwal Bania Hindu Inhabitant, until his death, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort and carrying on business as a merchant, shroff and broker in the names of Meghraj Gangabux and Meghraj Gangabux & Co., in Bombay, a deceased debtor.

Whereas an order has been this day made under Section 108 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909), to administer the estate of the abovenamed Meghraj Gangabux (deceased) in Insolvency. It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said debtor do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court.

No. 302 OF 1914.

Bombay, the 21st May 1914.

Re Abdul Karim Hassanally, carrying on business as hosiery merchant at Jakeria Musjid without the Fort of Bombay, an adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas the abovenamed Abdul Karim Hassanally has been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Public Examination of the Insolvent.
291 of 1913	16th December 1913.	Shaik Mahomed Ally, Abdulla Bhoy, Hasan Ally and Akber Ally, partners of the firm of Shaik Mahomed Ally and Sons, Hardware merchants at No. 46, Muthumary chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras, and also carrying on business at Bombay in partnership with Tajabally under the name of Abdulla Bhoy Shaik Mahomed Ally & Co	16th December 1913.	17th July 1914.
133 of 1914	30th April 1914	R. V. Ramanujano, merchant, residing at No. 38, Malaya-perumal Street, Madras.	30th Aprli 1914	Do.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS;
20th May 1914.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st May 1914.

No. 58.—The services of No. 1316, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Sahib Singh, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Baluchistan, with effect from the 17th February 1914.

No. 59.—No. 1211 Sub-Assistant Surgeon Amar Nath, I.S.M.D., has been granted 19 days' privilege leave combined with one year's furlough, with effect from the 13th February 1914.

No. 60.—The services of Assistant Surgeon S. G. Langhorne, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for employment in the Railway Department, with effect from the 22nd February 1914.

The 21st May 1914.

No. 61.—The services of Assistant Surgeon E. V. Duckworth, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Director, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 7th April 1914.

No. 62.—No. 1192, 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Muhammad Din, I.S.M.D., is granted two months privilege leave, with effect from the 1st June 1914, or date from which he avails himself of the same.

The 22nd May 1914.

No. 63.—No. 295 Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jata Shankar Jeshta Ram Bhatt, I.S.M.D., is deputed for employment in the Uganda Protectorate, with effect from the 14th April 1914.

No. 64.—Assistant Surgeon A. A. McCurtis, I.S.M.D., is granted 90 days privilege leave, with effect from the 28th March 1914.

This office Notifications Nos. 47 and 54, dated respectively the 22nd April and 6th May 1914, are hereby cancelled.

The 23rd May 1914.

No. 65.—The services of 2nd class Assistant Surgeon C. A. R. Haegert, I.S.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 5th October 1913.

The 26th May 1914.

No. 66.—The services of No. 1325, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ata Muhammad, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, for employment with the Turco-Persian Frontier Commission, with effect from the 11th April 1914.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgn.-Genl.,

Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th May 1914.

No. 541-*G*.—Captain H. R. Von D. Hardinge, Military Accountant, 4th class, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for ninety days with effect from the 26th May 1914 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,

Military Accountant General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

One bracelet of gold weighing ten tolas and valued at Rs. 230-0-0 approximately.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 16th day of February 1914, certain treasure of the marginally-noted description was found, hidden in a copper pot (Panchpatri), while digging the wall and the roof of the house in possession of one Pralhad Ramrao Khadke at Thakur-Nimbgaon, Taluka Shevgaon, District Ahmednagar.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are required to appear either in person or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Shevgaon on 15th October 1914 at 11 A.M. and to assert their claim, if any, so that the matter may be inquired into and determined by the said Mamlatdar in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

P. J. MEAD,

Collector of Ahmednagar.

AHMEDNAGAR,
21st May 1914.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 12th May 1914.

No. 26.—The following promotions and reversions of officers in the Northern India Salt Revenue Department are ordered with effect from the dates specified.

Name.	From.	To.	Nature of Promotion or Reversion.	With effect from.
Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan . .	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Reversion .	8th March 1914. Consequent on return from combined leave of Mr. E. St. C. L. Chopin, Superintendent.
Mr. Ojagar Singh . . .	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector, 1st grade.	Ditto .	
Mr. N. Daly	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto .	8th March 1914. Consequent on his senior Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan having been provided for.
Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan . .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Promotion .	8th March 1914. *Vice* Mr. A. V. Nash, Superintendent, on combined leave.
Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan . .	Officiating Superintendent 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Reversion .	12th March 1914. Consequent on appointment in another temporary vacancy.
Mr. N. Daly , . . .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Promotion .	12th March 1914. In the leave vacancy of Mr. A. V. Nash, Superintendent.
Mr. Ojagar Singh . . .	Inspector, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto .	8th March 1914. *Vice* Mr. F. J. Dickinson, Assistant Commissioner, retired.
Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan. .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Ditto .	12th to 15th March 1914. *Vice* Mr. H. H. Bryan, Superintendent, *in transit.*
Mr. Raja Lal. . . .	Inspector, 2nd grade.	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto .	
Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan . .	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Reversion .	16th March 1914. Consequent on termination of the above transit period.
Mr. Raja Lal. . . .	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector, 2nd grade.	Ditto .	
Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Promotion .	16th March 1914. Consequent on the grant of 2 months' and 25 days' privilege leave to Mr. D. Durham, Superintendent.
Mr. Raja Lal . . .	Inspector, 2nd grade.	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto .	
Mr. Ojagar Singh . . .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Inspector, 1st grade.	Reversion .	22nd March 1914. Consequent on appointment in another temporary vacancy.
Mr. Ojagar Singh . . .	Inspector, 1st grade	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion .	22nd to 24th March 1914. *Vice* Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim, Officiating Superintendent, *intransit.*
Mr. Ojagar Singh . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	25th to 31st March 1914. *Vice* Mr. H. O'Donnell, Superintendent, *in transit.*

R. A. GAMBLE,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th May 1914.

No. 28.—The six months' combined leave to Mr. A. C. Vining, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, with effect from 9th May 1914, granted in this office Notification No. 27, dated 14th May 1914, is hereby cancelled.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

CORRIGENDUM.

Lucknow, 22nd May 1914.

No. 10.—*For* "Privilege leave for 2 months 8 days", in the 2nd line and "from 14th April 1914" in the 4th line, please read "2 months 7 days" and "from 11th April 1914", respectively.

A. GARDINER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Offg. Agent, O. and R. Railway.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th May 1914.

No. 402s-*Ap*.—Mr. O. H. G. Rulach, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office in the grade of Rs. 800, with effect from the 6th May 1914 and until further orders.

The 21st May 1914.

No. 429s-*Ap*.—The following officiating appointments are made with effect from the date noted against each and until further orders :—

Mr. H. L. Duncan, Deputy Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade, from the 25th April 1914;

Mr. M. J. Stephen, Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, and Inspector-General, R. M. S. and Sorting, Eastern Circle, on leave, to act in the 2nd grade, from the 25th April 1914;

Mr. A. B. Thompson, Assistant Director-General of the Post Office in the grade of Rs. 800, to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, and Inspector-General, R. M. S. and Sorting, Northern Circle, from the 25th April 1914;

Mr. S. C. W. Rose, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, Bombay, from the 26th April 1914;

Mr. P. Anantha Krishnama Charlu, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras, to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade Madras, from the 22nd April 1914.

The 23rd May 1914.

No. 450s-*Ap*.—Mr. R. Goulding, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 17 days, with effect from the 15th June 1914 or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. Pratt-Johnson, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Punjab and North-West Frontier, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. Goulding, or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th May 1914.

No. 427s-T.—Mr. M. Lymn, Deputy Superintendent (Traffic), 2nd class, pay Rs. 250—325, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st May 1914.

Mr. G. Human, Telegraph Master, pay Rs. 220—250, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, during the absence of Mr. M. Lymn or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th May 1914.

No. 463s-E.—The following reversions and officiating promotions in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) of the Telegraph Department are sanctioned with effect from the dates noted against each.

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. A. T. B. D'Mello .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	Inspecting Telegraphist .	13th April 1914.
Mr. R. W. Mathews .	Do. do. .	Do. .	15th April 1914.
Mr. T. Nicoll . .	Telegraphist . . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	22nd April 1914.
Mr. T. Manser . .	Do. . . .	Do. .	27th April 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on or about the 22nd and 23rd May 1913, while digging for pati earth in R. S. No. 277-A of Mallavaram, hamlet of Chinpalakalur, Guntur Taluk, Guntur District, a muhammadan boy named Masthan, Sanku Naganna and Narasimham found treasure consisting of four gold coins (old Roman coins) worth about Rs.60. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned at his office at Guntur on the 15th October at 4 P.M., with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

GUNTUR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
6th May 1914.

S. V. NARASIMHACHARY,
For Acting Collector.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for March 1914 (Preliminary) and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1913-14.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1913-14.			Receipts in March 1914 (Preliminary).	Receipts from 1st April 1913 to 28th March 1914 (Preliminary).		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	...	22,13,000	22,13,000	1,37,081	...	21,57,218	21,57,218
II.—Opium	...	50,000	50,000	4,131	...	46,554	46,554
IV.—Stamps	...	5,73,000	5,73,000	63,220	...	6,52,261	6,52,261
V.—Excise	...	3,50,000	3,50,000	49,175	...	3,50,113	3,50,113
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	3,000	3,000	...	...	2,777	2,777
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	6,000	1,42,000	1,48,000	13,572	3,163	1,49,062	1,52,225
IX.—Forest	...	2,11,000	2,11,000	75,799	...	2,65,824	2,65,824
X.—Registration	...	42,000	42,000	5,995	...	44,958	44,958
XI.—Tribute from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	21,000	...	21,000	2,075	29,214	...	29,214
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	1,11,000	1,11,000	18,818	...	1,44,734	1,44,784
XVIB.— Ditto —Jails	...	25,000	25,000	3,083	...	31,054	31,054
XVII.—Police	...	23,000	23,000	1,774	...	25,337	25,337
XIX.—Education	...	...	...	2,000	...	13,173	13,173
XX.—Medical	...	...	...	52	...	181	181
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	6,000	6,000	1,611	...	2,383	2,383
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	...	18,000	18,000	5,329	...	19,653	19,658
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	17,000	17,000	2.953	...	20,383	20,383
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,06,000	1,06,000	15,349	...	1,19,032	1,19,032
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	3,75,000	3,75,000	7,50,000	1,62,871	4,23,043	4,23,043	8,46,086
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	1,42,000	1,42,000	18,219	...	1,40,683	1,40,683
Total Revenue and Receipts	4,02,000	44,07,000	48,09,000	5,83,057	4,55,420	46,08,473	50,63,893
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	88,58,615	...	...	7,82,48,702
Total	...	...	...	94,41,672	...	...	8,33,12,595
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	(*b*) 21,50,883	...	...	(*a*) 14,73,080
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	1,15,92,555	...	...	8,47,85,675

(*a*) On 1st April 1913. (*b*) On 1st March 1914.

W. ALDER,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab,
Lahore;
The 25th May 1914.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for March 1914 (preliminary) and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1913-14.

EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1913-14.			Disbursement in March 1914 (preliminary).	DISBURSEMENT FROM 1ST APRIL 1912 TO 31ST MARCH 1914 (PRELIMINARY).		
	Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.		Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	12,000	12,000	24,000	5,435	11,827	11,827	23,654
2.—Assignments and Compensations	9,000	9,000	18,000	1,278	11,288	11,288	22,576
3.—Land Revenue	4,06,000	2,68,000	6,74,000	45,655	3,57,251	2,61,883	6,19,134
6.—Stamps	12,000	11,000	23,000	1,759	8,815	8,814	17,629
7.—Excise	9,000	10,000	19,000	2,184	6,464	6,465	12,929
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	183	464	465	929
11.—Forest	63,000	63,000	1,26,000	42,231	64,757	64,757	1,29,514
12.—Registration	6,000	5,000	11,000	1,052	5,598	5,597	11,195
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	2,38,000	1,09,000	3,47,000	32,127	2,13,375	94,876	3,08,251
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,35,000	1,98,000	6,33,000	63,384	4,12,005	2,07,055	6,19,060
19B.— Ditto —Jails	80,000	81,000	1,61,000	13,528	1,02,777	1,02,778	2,05,555
20.—Police	8,72,000	8,71,000	17,43,000	1,49,937	8,50,088	8,50,087	17,00,175
22.—Education	1,76,000	1,75,000	3,51,000	30,411	2,43,767	2,43,767	4,87,534
23.—Ecclesiastical	43,000	...	43,000	4,124	43,079	...	43,079
24.—Medical	1,73,000	1,59,000	3,32,000	—31,984	1,45,322	1,29,202	2,74,524
25.—Political	17,02,000	15,47,000	32,49,000	3,10,813	16,06,358	14,94,286	31,00,644
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	46,000	46,000	92,000	29,337	48,959	48,960	97,919
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	62,000	...	62,000	4,400	62,135	...	62,135
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,19,000	1,19,000	2,38,000	13,121	85,304	85,305	1,70,609
30.—Stationery and Printing	54,000	55,000	1,09,000	8,373	42,533	42,532	85,065
32.—Miscellaneous	12,000	11,000	23,000	7,797	23,232	23,232	46,464
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	6,72,000	2,13,000	8,85,000	17,731	1,23,816	1,23,817	2,47,633
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	30,000	31,000	61,000	29,756	26,316	26,316	52,632
45.—Civil Works	16,27,000	16,21,000	32,48,000	3,13,752	11,95,291	11,95,290	23,90,581
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	68,59,000	56,14,000	1,24,73,000	10,96,384	56,90,821	50,38,599	1,07,29,420
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	85,59,641	...	...	7,21,19,725
TOTAL	...	...	...	96,56,025	...	...	8,28,49,145
Balance on 31st March 1914	...	...	...	19,36,530	...	...	19,36,530
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	1,15,92,555	...	...	8,47,85,675

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
The 25th May 1914.

W. ALDER,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—UNITED PROVINCES.

NOTIFICATION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allahabad, the 13th May 1914.

No. 1201—I-134.—The agreement printed below which has been entered into by the Company known as the North India Mission of the American Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in accordance with the provisions of Part VII of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, is hereby published for general information under section 42 of the said Act :—

An agreement entered into this fourth day of May 1914 between the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereafter called the Secretary of State) of the one part and the North India Mission of the American Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, of the other part.

Whereas the aforesaid company has made an application to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (hereafter called the Local Government) to acquire for the purpose of the said company under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 four plots of land situated west of the East Indian Railway line near the bridge head to the south of the Jamna river amounting to 53,275 acres as detailed and described in the schedule annexed hereto and more particularly delineated on the map or plan hereto annexed and whereas the aforesaid Local Government is satisfied that the said company is a company within the meaning of section 3 (*e*) of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and whereas the aforesaid Local Government after making and holding such enquiry as is required and prescribed by law is satisfied that the acquisition of the aforesaid land required by the said company is needed for experimental work in connection with an agricultural college and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public and whereas under section 41 of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 the said company is required to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State regarding the matter specified in the aforesaid section.

It is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—That the said company—

(1) will pay to the Local Government or such person or persons as the said Local Government may appoint on this behalf all such sum or sums of money as shall be awarded under the provisions of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 as compensation to any person or persons who may be found on enquiry held under the provisions of the said Act to be interested in the land hereinbefore mentioned as required by the said company ;

(2) that the said company will pay to the Local Government from its funds all such other charges as may be incidental to the acquisition of the aforesaid land under the provisions of the said Land Acquisition Act I of 1894;

(3) that upon the said company having made all the payments incidental to the acquisition of the aforesaid land as mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs 1 and 2 of this agreement, the Local Government will forthwith, in consideration of the repayment of the compensation money and cost of acquisition aforesaid, convey and grant to the said company all the aforesaid plots of land containing by admeasurement 53,275 acres and described and shown in the schedule and plan annexed hereto free from all encumbrances and occupancy or other rights ;

(4) that the said company will perpetually hold and enjoy the aforesaid plots and use the said land for the purpose hereby agreed upon, subject to the following provisions :—

(5) that the said company, within one year of the conveyance to it of the aforesaid land, will use it for the purposes of establishing a properly organised and equipped agricultural department in connection with their present college known as the Ewing Christian College and that they will not divert the aforesaid land to any other use, without the previous permission of Government ;

(6) that the said company will allow the public to have full right and liberty to utilize the said land subject to rules framed by the said company for the said agricultural department ;

(7) that in case land suitable for municipal sewage or sullage farm cannot be secured except on the west side of the East Indian Railway line the said company will allow the municipal board, Allahabad, to resume so much of the land hereby conveyed for the purposes aforesaid as may be required for municipal sullage and sewage farm purposes, on such terms as may be agreed upon whenever this contingency may arise ;

(8) that the said company shall not erect buildings of any sort on the area amounting approximately to 52 acres of land which is included within the area to be acquired and also lies within the defence zone of the bridge head, but will use such land solely for ordinary agricultural purposes and comply with any rule that have been or may at any time be framed regulating the use of such land ;

In witness whereof the parties have set their hands the day and year first above written.

Executive Committee of the North India Mission of the American Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	J. J. Lucas. W. F. Johnson. W. E. Weld.	Witnesses : H. M. Eldredge. „ S. T. Pratt. „ H. C. Velte. „ B. B. Roy. „ J. S. Grattans. „ E. W. Glass.
	H. C. Ferard, Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.	Witnesses : H. B. Bobb, Assistant, Civil Secretariat. „ D. W. Helms, Assistant, Civil Secretariat.

SCHEDULE.

Statement showing particulars of additional land required for agricultural department of the Jumna Mission College.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of Mahal.	No. of plot.	Area to be acquired.	Name of proprietors.	Name of tenants.
				B. B. D.		
1	Indalpur . .	......	1	0 2 0	Ibrahim Husain Khan *alias* Shujat Husain Khan, resident of Dariabad City, Allahabad.	Hasan Ali, Dost Muhammad, Sakina Bibi and Zahuran Bibi.
2	......	......	2	0 4 0	......	
3	......	......	3	2 12 0	......	Ditto.
4	......	......	4	3 12 0	......	Shikmi Mubarak Ali, Amirullah, son of Abdul Shikmi Asraf Ali.
5	......	......	5	2 8 0	......	Mangar, son of Pudan Gadaria, Shamshuddin Shikmi.
6	......	......	6	0 15 0	......	Babu, son of Munhga Pasi of Abhaichandpur.
7	......	......	7	1 4 0	......	Ditto.
8	......	......	8	0 2 5	......	Ditto.
9	......	......	9	1 4 0	......	Sadal, son of Budhu Pasi of Abhaichandpur.
10	......	......	10	0 12 0	......	Shah Muhammad Dilmir, son of Al Muhammad of Indalpur.
11	......	......	11	0 5 0	......	Hasan Ali, Dost Muhammad, Sakina Bibi and Zahuran Bibi.
12	......	......	12	1 0 0	......	Shah Mohammad Dilmir son of Al Muhammad of Indalpur.
13	......	......	13	0 6 0	......	Babu, son of Munhga Pasi of Abhaichandpur.
14	......	......	15	0 2 0	......	Nasiruddin and Mashiuddin, residents of Mahewa.
15	......	......	16	0 0 15	......	
16	......	......	17	0 19 15	......	Ditto.
				15 13 15		
17	Abhaichandpur .	......	1	2 1 0	......	Ditto.
18	Dandi . . .	Gulzar Ali Khan .	247	0 2 10	......	Jokhu, son of Babadin Pasi of Indalpur.
19	,, . . .	,, .	275/1	0 4 10	......	
20	,, . .	,, .	275/2	0 1 10	......	Mariam Bibi, Sakina Bibi and Sarice Bibi, daughters of Musammat Banno Bibi, residents of Mahewa.
21	,, . .	,, .	275/8	0 0 10	......	
22	,, . .	,, .	276	0 8 0	......	
23	,, . .	,, .	277	1 12 0	......	Dayal, son of Pudan Gadaria of Indalpur.
				2 9 0		
24	Mahewa . .	Kachar Gauri Shankar.	1/20	1 13 15	Must. Jodha Kunwar (Court of Wards estate, Anapur)	Subhani.
25	,, . .	Mohsin Ali . .	1/21	1 4 5	Gomti Bibi of Phulpur.	Masihuddin, mortgagee of Jan Muhammad.
26	,, . .	,, . .	1/22	0 13 5	,,	Ghani Khan.
27	,, . .	Abdullah . .	1/23	0 13 0	,,	Ditto.
28	,, . .	Gauri Shankar .	1/24	0 17 10	Jodha Kunwar . .	Nasiruddin, Masihuddin, Ibadullah, Dildar Hussain and Fadullah.
29	,, . . .	Mohsin Ali . .	1/25	0 13 5	Gomti Bibi . . .	Imamuddin.
30	,, . .	Abdullah . .	1/27	0 3 15	Masihuddin . . .	Masihuddin.
31	,, . .	,, . .	1/28	0 4 0	,, . . .	Masum and Rasunr Bibi.
32	,, . .	,, . .	366	0 6 0	,, . . .	Marium, Saira and Sakina Bibi.
33	,, . .	,, . .	367	0 7 10	,, . . .	Masihuddin
34	,, . .	Gauri Shankar .	368	1 12 0	Jodha Kunwar . .	Masum and Rasunr Bibi.
35	,, . .	Abdullah . .	369	0 12 5	Masihuddin . .	Masihuddin.
36	,, . .	,, . .	370	0 12 5	,, . .	Ditto.
37	,, . .	,, . .	371	1 3 10	,, . .	Ditto.
38	,, .	Moshim Ali . .	387	21 3 0	Gomti Bibi . .	Ditto.
39	,, . .	Abdullah . .	388	21 3 0	Masihuddin . .	Ditto.
40	,, . .	,, . .	389	21 3 0	,, . .	Ditto.

H. C. FERARD,
Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

J. J. LUCAS,
W. F. JOHNSON,
W. F. WELD,

Executive Committee of the North India Mission of the American Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,

H. C. FERARD,
Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, No. 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.
Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Limited, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin W. N., Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India), Limited, Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75-1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Combridge & Co., Madras.
Messrs. P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore and Calcutta.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Lahore, Punjab.
Babu S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.
Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
Mr. T. K. Seetharam Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road, Allahabad.*
Messrs. D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.*
Mr. Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra, Allahabad.*
Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.*

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[**The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.**]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. II of 1913, dated 31st December 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Taked, 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1914. Civil Procedure Code Amendment. In Urdu and Hindi. Pies 3 (1*a*.) each.

Act II of 1914. Destructive Insects and Pests. Urdu. Pies 3 (1*a*.)

Act V of 1914. Negotiable Instruments Amendment. Urdu. Pies 3 (1*a*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments Government of India, No. 27, Corrected to 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board, or 1*s*. (3*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Archæological Survey of India Annual Report 1911-12. Part I. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (4a.)

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, with Appendices and Returns of Sickness and Mortality among European Troops, Native Troops and Prisoners in India, for the year 1912. Foolscap. Board. Rs 3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, Corrected to 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in India and Burma on 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly List of the Foreign and Political Department, No. 30, Corrected up to the 1st April 1914. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 3 8 or 3s. 9d (4a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th January 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th March 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

The Bengal Treasury Manual, 3rd Edition, 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (5a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Return Statements of Accounts and Abstracts of Actuarial Reports in respect of Life Assurance Companies doing business in British India. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 3-4 or 4s. 11d. (8a.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of February 1914. No. 11 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and six months ending September 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912. No. 2 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of March 1914. No. 12 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the Ten months, April 1913 to January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade by Land of British India with Foreign Countries for the Eleven months, April 1913 to February 1914. No. 11 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the Calendar year 1913, Compared with the year 1911 and 1912. Royal 8vo. Stitched 8a or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in February 1914 and in the Eleven months, April 1913 to February 1914. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries. Forty-seventh issue, Vol. II. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (9a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1912-13, Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (7a.)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for April 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Sword Instruction, Mountain Artillery, 1914. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 1a. (1a.)

Hand Book for Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India. Royal 8vo. Board. 6a. or 6d. (2a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. XI. Clothing, Corrected up to 1st February 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. 10a. or 1s. (3a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Records of Fort St. George. Sundry Book of 1680-1681. Hugli. letters sent, 1913 Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Records of Fort St.George. Diary and Consultation Book, Military Department, 1753. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3-12 or 5s. 7d. (7a)

Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North West Frontier Province for the year 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 4d. (1a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. 1 of 1913, dated 30th June 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. 1a. (1a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. VI (Index of Cases) Edition 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 6 or 9s. (10a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1912. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India by B. D. Bose, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (4a.)

Table showing the Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1913. 2a. 3p. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Classification and Uses of Finger Prints (Fourth Edition) by Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2 or 2s. (3a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, October to December 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments Government of India, No. 26, corrected to 1st October 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 11a. or 1s. (3a.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Scientific Memoirs New Series, No. 60. Studies on the Mouth Parts and Sucking Apparatus of the Blood Sucking Diptera, No. 4. The Comparative Anatomy of the Proboscis in the Blood Sucking Muscidæ. Super Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 1-2 or 1s. 9d. (5a.)

Indian Educational Policy, 1913. (Being a Resolution issued by the Governor General in Council on the 21st February 1913. Demy 8vo. Cloth. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part I, Report by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 5 or 7s. 6d. (9a.)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part II, Tables by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4 or 6s. (9a.)

Progress of Education in India, 1907—1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. I, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4 or 6s. (10a.)

Progress of Education in India, 1907 1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. II, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Indian Forest Records, Vol. V, Part III, Report on the investigation of Savannah Grasses as Material for production of Paper Pulp. By W. Raitt, F.C.S. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in India and Burma on 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

The Indian Forest Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, Economy Series.—On the Economic Value of Shorea Robusta (Sal) by R. S. Pearson, F.L.S. Super-Royal 4to. Board. Re. 1-12 or 3s. (5a.)

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, corrected to 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Proceedings of the Seventh Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies with Appendix. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (4a.)

Note on Turpentines of Pinus Khasya, P. Merkusi and P. excelsa. Forest Bulletin No. 24, 1913, by Puran Singh, F.C.S. Super-Royal. Paper cover. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Note on the Preparation of Indian Forest Flora and Descriptive Lists, Forest Bulletin No. 23 1913, by R. S. Hole, Esq. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re 1-4 or 2s. (2a.)

Annual Return of Statistics relating to Forest Administration in British India, 1911-12. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. 6p. or 9d. (1a. 6p.)

Manual of Drawing and Surveying (designed especially for the use of Students of the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh), by F. A. Brining and D. N. Avasia. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3 12 or 5s. 9d (5a.)

Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun. Calender. February 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Notes on Aerial Ropeways, by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E. September 1912. Punjab P. W. D. Paper No. 67. Foolscap. Limp. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Annual Report of Architectural Work in India for the year 1912-13. (P. W. D.) Technical Paper No. 28.) Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (4a.)

Notes on Grain Elevators (by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E., Executive Engineer) January 1914. (Punjab P. W. D. Paper No. 68. 13 pages, 7 plates.) Foolscap. Limp. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly List of the Foreign Department No. 28, corrected up to the 1st October 1913 Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

Report on the Working of the Dispensaries, Jail Hospitals, on Vaccination and on the Vital Statistics in the Central India Agency for 1912. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (4a.)

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4-4 or 6s. 5d. (5a.)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

The Quarterly List of the Foreign and Political Department, No. 29, corrected up to the 1st January 1914. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th August and 25th September 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.) each.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th November 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India Receipts and Disbursements of Home and India Accounts from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1912. Published 1914. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1912. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Resolution No. 7552-7581 -121, dated the 15th September 1913.—Rules for the grant by Local Governments of Licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases in British India. Foolscap. Stitched. 1a. (1a.)

Report on the Operations of the Currency Department, the Movement of Funds and on the Resource Operations of the Government of India, for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 6d. (2a.)

Annual Report on the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of July 1912. No. 4 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of September and October 1913. Nos. 6 and 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Statistics on Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in September 1913. No. 6 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Statistics of British India, Part IVa, Finance and Revenue (Sixth issue) for 1911-12 and preceding years. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population, etc. (Sixth issue), for 1911-12. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the Month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in October 1913 and in the Seven months April to October 1913, compared with the corresponding period of 1911 and 1912. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Variations in Indian Price Levels from 1861 to 1912 expressed in Index numbers. Foolscap. Board. 12a. or 1s. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Tariff Schedules for 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 6a. or 7d. (1a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by rail and river in India in the quarter ending June 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912, No. 1 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12, Vol. I, 28th issue. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (9a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of October 1913. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. (2a.)

Prices and Wages in India, 30th issue, 1913. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (9a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the Month of December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of British India for 1911-12 and preceding years. Part IV (b), Finance and Revenue, Sixth issue. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the eight months April to November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12. Vol. II—Native States. Twenty-eighth issue, 1914. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1912-13 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-12 or 2s. 9d. (4a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the nine months April to December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1913-14, Vols. I and II. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3. or 4s. 6d. (15a.) each.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for October 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, in Urdu, Parts I to III. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 4a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Training Manual Signalling, 1907. (Jismen May 1911 tak Tamam Tarmimen Shamil hain. Hindustan ke Khas Zamini Samet). Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 1d. (2a.)

Telegraph Manual (War) (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

List of Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden, as existing on the 30th June 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Hand Book for 6 3 inch R. M. L. Howitzer for movable Armament and Armament of Works, 1913. Royal 8vo. Limp. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (2a.)

Mobilization Regulation (including Concentration and Embarkation), 1911. [Reprinted and Corrected up to July Appendix to India Army Orders, 1913.] Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

War Establishments, India (Provisional), Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Field Service Manual, British Infantry (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, British Cavalry (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Infantry and Pioneers 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Silladar Cavalry, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Non-Silladar Cavalry, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, Urdu, Parts IV and V and Appendix. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 13a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Hindi, Part I. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2s 3d. (2a.)

Army Tables. Medical, 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. As. 12 or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

Field Service Manual, Head Quarters Units (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d (1a.)

Mobilization Store Tables for the Field Army, a Battalion of Indian Infantry and Pioneers, Foolscap. Paper cover. 2a. or 3d. (1a).

Classified List of the Military Works Services and Public Works Department Military Subordinates and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Military Works Services. Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Engineers, Field Company (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Posts and Telegraphs, India, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Volume I (Urdu). Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 3-4 or 4s. 11d. (1a. 6p.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Vol. II (Urdu). Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 4-4 or 6s 5d. (2a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Gurmukhi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 7-3 or 10s. 10d (2a)

Cavalry Training, 1912. Part I, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 1-8 or 2s 3d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Part II, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 10a. or 1s. (1a. 6p.)

Field Service Manual, Field Artillery Brigade. (India). Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a)

RAILWAY BOARD.

First Report on the Working of the State Railways, Coal Department, 1913, by R. W. Church, B.Sc., F.G.S. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Report on the Working of District Boards in the N.-W. F. Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. 6p. or 10½d. (2a.)

Report on the Season and Crops of the N.-W. F. Province for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. or 10d. (2a.)

Report on the First Wage Census of the N.-W. F. Province taken in December 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 3a. or 3d. (2a.)

Records of Fort St. George—Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2-2 or 3s. 3d. (5a.)

North-West Frontier Province Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 4d. (2a.)

Report on the Working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-2 or 1s. 6d. (1a. 0p.)

Summary of Remarks on the Kharif Crop of the North-West Frontier Province for 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a or 4d. (1a.)

Progress Report on Arboriculture in the N.-W. F. Province for Triennial Period 1910-11 to 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. (1a.)

North-West Frontier Province Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch. Administration Report, Statistical Departments and Accounts for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-8 or 2s. (4d.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos. 9-11 at Rs. 2.

Journal, Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-10 at Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana, by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji, Saraswati, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 6. Some current Pushtu Folk Stories by F. H. Malyon, 21st Punjabis, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 7. The Chank Bangle Industry by James Hornell at Rs. 2.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.

Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.

Tantravartica. Fasc. 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Re. 1-4.

Tattacintamony Didhity Vivrity, Vol. 3. Fasc. I, by Kamikha Nath Tarkabagis at As. 10.

Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc. 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Re. 1-4.

Tirtha Cintamoni. Fasc. 4, by Kamal Krishna Smrititirtha at As. 10.

Maasir-i-Rahini. Fasc. 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hosain at Rs. 2.

Bisvahitam. By Bisvambhar Jyotisarnava at As. 10.

Upamitibhayaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 3. Part 2, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Munta Khab-ul Tawarikh, Part 3. Fasc. 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1.

Kiranavali. Fasc. 3, by M. M. Shib Nath Sarvabhauma at As. 10.

Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 1, by Jagannath Misra at As. 10.

Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 10, by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Re. 1.

Samaraicca Kaha. Fasc. 5, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Ramavatara Sarma at As. 10.

Smriti Prokas. Fasc. 1, by M. M. Sadasiva Misra at As. 10.

Amar Tika Kamadhenuh, by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palaentological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulities as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1.

Registered No. C-696.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

STOLEN

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 112973, 112958, 115539, 115551, 115552, 126782, and 112957 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 4,000, 5,000, 5,000, 2,500, 2,500, 4,500 and 100 respectively and Notes Nos. 238897, 238898, 238899 and 238900 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 5,000, 5,000, 5,000 and 1,000 respectively and Government Promissory Note No. 143626 of 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 100 originally standing in the name of Aga Abbas Ali by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

ALUM & NAN,
Attorneys for Aga Abbas Ali, 12-1, Old Post Office Street.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. 105379 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-1 for Rs. 100 one hundred only originally standing in the name of Prosad Das Boral and Brothers and last endorsed to Sreemutty Mohamaya Debi and Sreemutty Haribala Dabi, the proprietors by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

JYOTINDRA NATH MITRA, Attorney for the proprietors,
10, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Registered No. C-696.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 22. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1914.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 28, 1914.

Final General Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the season 1913-14.

The figures given in the statement appended to this memorandum are based upon estimates furnished by the Agricultural Departments of all the wheat-growing provinces of any importance. These provinces contain 99·8 per cent of the total reported wheat acreage of India.

The seasonal conditions were favourable in the Punjab which contains over a third of the total wheat area of India. But the crop suffered much through drought in some of the important wheat-growing districts of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and the Bombay Presidency, as also in most of the Rajputana and Central India States. Elsewhere conditions were on the whole fair.

The total area sown comes to 27,699,000 acres, which is 6·2 per cent short of last year's area, but 1·3 per cent in excess of the average of the preceding five years. The total yield is estimated at 8,385,000 tons which falls short of last year's revised figure (9,715,000) by nearly 14 per cent, and of the quinquennial average by 2 per cent.

In addition to the areas for which particulars are given above, the crop is grown in certain other tracts for which no reports are made, and the average area so grown for the last five years has been some 50,000 acres. An addition of approximately 0·2 per cent should be made to the estimated total yield on this account.

The exports of wheat from British India to foreign countries by sea during the last five years have been :—

	Tons.
1909-10	1,050,574
1910-11	1,266,151
1911-12	1,361,166
1912-13	1,660,187
1913-14	1,202,205

The vicissitudes of the export trade in wheat resulting from the seasonal conditions on which the harvest is dependent, are remarkable.

Column 14 of the appended statement shows the ratio of retail prices at 30th April 1914 to average of five years ending 1912 at the same date.

The provincial reports are summarised below. The figures in brackets following the name of each province indicate what percentage of the total area under wheat in India is ordinarily cultivated in that province.

Punjab (*34* %).—Except in the south-east dry area, the season has turned out exceptionally favourable for the maturing of the wheat crop, and unless it is damaged on the threshing floor, the quality of the grain will be excellent. The total area (9,384,000 acres) reported to have been sown in the whole province (including Native States) shows an increase of 0·7 per cent over last year's area. The total yield is estimated at 3,428,000 tons which is nearly 15 per cent larger than last year.

United Provinces (*22·6* %).—The autumn rains were very scanty except in the eastern districts. The months of October and November were practically rainless. Light rain fell in December, but over large parts of the province it was too small in amount to be of much value to the crop. January was rainless except in certain districts in the south and east of the province. Rain in February and March, however, proved of considerable benefit to the crop. Owing to insufficient moisture in the soil at sowing time, particularly in the southern and western districts, a restricted area was placed under the crop, the total reported area (6,373,000 acres) being some 14 per cent below last year's area. In the eastern districts the crop escaped serious injury from the prolonged drought. Over the rest of the province, the irrigated crop has been satisfactory; but the unirrigated crop was damaged by drought except in low lying areas, and its outturn has been generally poor and the grain shrivelled. The total yield is estimated at 2,205,000 tons which is 25 per cent below last year.

Central Provinces and Berar (*11·6* %).—In the greater part of the Provinces the seed-bed was not sufficiently moist at the time of sowing, and the area sown was consequently much restricted. Germination was only moderate, and in parts of some of the important wheat-growing districts it was poor. Good rain in December greatly benefited the crop, which having been sown early, had suffered from the strong November sun. This rain was not heavy enough to prevent considerable damage from white ants in several districts, and drought also did considerable damage in places. The harvest was early and in some districts sufficiently early to forestall a series of storms of rain and hail which took place at the end of February and beginning of March in the north of the Provinces. Fortunately the hail was local and the rain did but little harm to the crop. The total area returned—3,353,000 acres—is some 10 per cent below last year, and the yield is estimated at only 683,000 tons which is nearly 36 per cent short of last year's yield.

Bombay (*6*%).—In Gujarat and Karnatak water supply was sufficient at sowing time, and the area was extended. In the Deccan, on the other hand, cultivation had to be restricted owing to deficient late rains. The total area sown in the Presidency proper (including Baroda) is reported to be 1,789,000 acres which is 3 per cent above last year. December was practically rainless, and there was no rain in subsequent months except a few partial showers in January and February in parts of North Deccan. The crop in Gujarat throve well at first, but later on it suffered from attacks of rats and insects. In parts of East and South Deccan the crop suffered through deficient moisture. The total yield is estimated at 444,000 tons which falls short of last year's yield by 18 per cent.

Sind (*1·7*%).—The water supply was deficient in many places. The total area sown is reported to be 481,000 acres which is 1·2 per cent below last year. The yield is estimated at 114,000 tons which is 44 per cent short of last year's yield.

Bihar and Orissa (*4·5*%).—The weather conditions were favourable throughout the season. The total area (1,342,000 acres) shows an increase of nearly 6 per cent as compared with last year. The total yield is estimated at 583,000 tons, which is 10 per cent above last year's yield.

North-West Frontier Province (*3·8*%).—The season has been generally favourable, due to timely and sufficient rainfall which encouraged large sowings on unirrigated area and helped the crops to mature. The total yield is estimated at 259,000 tons on an area of 992,000 acres. These figures indicate an increase of 33 per cent in yield and 13 per cent in area.

Bengal (*0·5*%).—The season in the chief wheat-growing districts has on the whole been fair. The estimate of area shows a decrease of 1·4 per cent as compared with last year, but the estimate of yield is the same as last year, namely, 51,000 tons.

Ajmer-Merwara (*0·1*%).—This is the first time that a report on the wheat crop has been received from Ajmer-Merwara. The area is reported to be 5,000 acres and the yield 2,000 tons.

Central India (*7·9*%).—The total area sown (excluding that in the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand States from which returns have not been received) falls short of last year's area by 9·7 per cent. The yield is estimated at 466,000 tons which is 50 per cent below last year.

Hyderabad (*3·7* %).—The area sown (702,000 acres) shows a decrease of 17·5 per cent, and the estimated yield (43,000 tons) a decrease of 10·4 per cent, as compared with last year.

Rajputana (*3·4* %).—The total area sown (excluding that in the Jaipur and Jhalawar States for which returns have not been received) is 37 per cent short of last year's area. The estimated yield is 52 per cent less than last year's yield.

Mysore (*0·01* %) reports 3,000 acres and 1,000 tons as compared with 4,000 acres and 1,000 tons last year.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

Estimate of the Wheat Crop of the season 1913-14.

Province or State	Average total area (in acres) under the crop in five years ending 1911-12	Percentage of India	Area reported (acres)		Comparison of current year (1913-14) with previous year (1912-13)				Comparison of current year (1913-14) with average of five years ending 1911-12 as reported in forecasts			
					Increase		Decrease		Increase		Decrease	
			1912-13	1913-14	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Punjab (a)	9,483,000	34·0	9,316,000	9,384,000	68,000	0·7	...	...	38,000	0·4	...	.
United Provinces	9,302,000	22·6	7,382,000	6,373,000	...	...	1,009,000	13·7	60,000	1·0	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	3,233,000	11·6	3,743,000	3,383,000	...	...	360,000	9·6	126,000	3·9	...	...
Bombay (a)	1,677,000	6·0	1,735,000	1,789,000	54,000	3·1	...	...	112,000	6·7	...	...
Sind (a)	483,000	1·7	487,000	481,000	...	...	6,000	1·2	...	...	3,000	0·6
Bihar and Orissa	1,255,000	4·5	1,270,000	1,342,000	72,000	5·7	...	...	118,000	9·6	...	...
North-West Frontier	1,048,000	3·8	879,000	992,000	1,13,000	12·9	...	...	...	..	56,000	5·3
Bengal	161,000	0·5	146,000	144,000	...	...	2,000	1·4	...	...	17,000	10·6
Ajmer-Merwara	31,000	0·1	(b)	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	2,215,000	7·93	(c) 2,805,000	(c) 2,532,000	...	...	273,000	9·7	656,000	35·0	...	...
Hyderabad	1,040,000	3·7	851,000	702,000	...	...	149,000	17·5	...	...	338,000	32·5
Rajputana	945,000	3·4	(d) 906,000	(d) 569,000	...	...	337,000	37·2	...	...	352,000	38·2
Mysore	3,000	0·01	4,000	3,000	...	...	1,000	25·0	...	...	..	...
TOTAL	27,866,000	99·84	(e) 29,524,000	27,690,000	..	...	(e) 1,830,000	6·2	350,000	1·3	...	...

Province or State	Ratio of retail price at 30th April 1914 to average of five years ending 1912 at same date	Estimated Yield (tons)		Comparison of current year (1913-14) with previous year (1912-13)				Comparison of current year (1913-14) with average of five years ending 1911-12 as reported in forecasts.			
				Increase		Decrease		Increase		Decrease	
		1912-13	1913-14	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Punjab (a)	107	2,989,000	3,428,000	439,000	14·7	...	...	140,000	4·4	...	...
United Provinces	113	2,938,000	2,205,000	...	...	733,000	24·9	...	...	312,000	13·4
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	115	1,062,000	683,000	...	...	379,000	35·7	...	...	143,000	17·3
Bombay (a)	101	543,000	444,000	..	...	99,000	18·2	55,000	14·1	...	...
Sind (a)	93	204,000	114,000	...	...	90,000	44·1	...	...	8,000	6·6
Bihar and Orissa	112	529,000	583,000	54,000	10·2	...	...	143,000	32·5	...	...
North-West Frontier	105	195,000	259,000	64,000	32·8	...	...	18,000	7·5	...	..
Bengal	117	51,000	51,000	...	...	...	...	12,000	30·8	...	..
Ajmer-Merwara	122	(b)	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central India	91	(c) 936,000	(c) 466,000	...	...	470,000	50·2	64,000	15·0		..
Hyderabad	106	48,000	43,000	...	...	5,000	10·4	...	...	26,000	37·7
Rajputana	121	(d) 219,000	(d) 106,000	...	...	113,000	51·6		...	106,000	50·0
Mysore	111	1,000	1,000	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	.
TOTAL	108	(e) 9,715,000	8,385,000	..	...	(e) 1,332,000	13·7	...	...	187,000	2·2

(a) Including Native States
(b) Not available
(c) Excluding Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand States
(d) Excluding Jaipur and Jhalawar States
(e) Excluding Ajmer-Merwara

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

The following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule IV (excepting molasses and all other kinds of sugar), *firstly*, the total imports into India in the month of April, 1914, and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses; and, *secondly*, a running total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th September) and the average net value per cwt. so far established. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1915 :—

Description of sugar.	Imported during the month of April 1914.		Imported since 1st October 1913	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	R a.	Cwt.	R a.
Sugar, crystallised, beet	216,161	8 12	1,234,102	8 12
" " and soft, refined in China . .	2,485	11 4	21,055	11 0
" " " " from Java, 23 Dutch Standard and above.	55,991	9 0	3,929,218	9 0
" " " " from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch Standard.	1147,748	8 4	2,517,651	8 0
" " " " from Java, 15 Dutch Standard and under.	...	...	5,999	7 4
" " " " from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over.	480,411	8 12	2,539,875	8 12

A. H. LEY,
Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CALCUTTA :
The 27th May 1914.

REGISTERED No. L 848.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 23.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
Part I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	1005—1112
Part II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	1247—1416
Part III.—Advertisements and notices by Private Individuals and Corporations .	49
Supplement No. 23—	
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 4th June 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period .	1253—1255
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 30th May 1914	1256—1258
Statement showing the number of persons on relief works, etc., for the week ending 23rd May 1914 . . .	1259—1260
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 30th May 1914 . .	1261—1268
Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways . .	1269—1271

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th June, 1914.

No. 28.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have elected Mr. Ruthven Grey Monteath to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, *vice* Mr. Alexander McLaurin Monteath resigned.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 4th June, 1914.

No. 766.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 527, sub-section (1), of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the criminal case, Lala Thakur Datta *versus* Dewan Mangal Sen, Managing Director of the Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, Limited, and others, accused under sections 500, 501 and 502, Indian Penal Code, from the Court of the Additional District Magistrate, Dera Ismail Khan, to that of the District Magistrate, Lahore.

MEDICAL.

The 4th June, 1914.

No. 350.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Banatvala, I.M.S., is confirmed in the appointment of Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons and Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, with effect from the 2nd April 1914.

POLICE.

The 4th June, 1914.

No. 446.—The services of Lieutenant B. G. M. F. Nixon, 41st Dogras, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment with the Burma Military Police, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

PORT BLAIR.

The 4th June, 1914.

No. 200.—In the Home Department notification no. 128 (Port Blair), dated the 27th April 1914, appointing Captain R. E. Flowerdew, I.M.S., to be Superintendent of the cellular and female jails and Civil Surgeon, Port Blair,

for

" Superintendent of the cellular and female jails and Civil Surgeon, Port Blair "

substitute

" Superintendent of the cellular and female jails, Port Blair ".

No. 202.—In the Home Department notification no. 1588-C., dated the 6th March 1914, regarding the appointment of Captain J. H. Murray, I.M.S., as Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, *after* the words " Medical Officer " *insert* the words " and Civil Surgeon".

PUBLIC.

The 4th June, 1914.

No. 882.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Military Deputy Auditors General and the Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts will take rank in Article 47, and the Military Deputy Accountant General and the Junior Controller of Military Supply Accounts in Article 55, of the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with the Home Department notification no. 328, dated the 10th February 1899.

2. It is further notified that the words "Divisional Controllers of Military Accounts" are substituted for the words " Deputy Controllers of Military Accounts " in item no. 16 of the Home Department notification no. 2013, dated the 1st October, 1913.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st June, 1914.

No. 873-*I.-B.*—In accordance with the provisions of section 3, sub-section (2), of the Moorshedabad Act, 1891 (XV of 1891), and section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the following draft notification, which it is proposed to issue by virtue of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Act, hereinbefore first mentioned, is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. It is further notified that the said draft will be taken into consideration on the seventh day of August 1914, together with any objections or suggestions that may have been received with respect to it before that date.

Draft notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Moorshedabad Act, 1891 (XV of 1891), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the written request of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, to add the immoveable property enumerated in the following list to Part 2 in the First Schedule appended to the Deed of Settlement annexed to the said Act.

List of immoveable property added to Part 2 in Schedule 1 of the Deed of Settlement annexed to Act XV of 1891.

(*To Part 2.*)

Consecutive No.	Name of Tenure.	Pargana.	District.	Number of district tauzi.	Area.	Annual rental payable to Zamindars.	Name recorded.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	Pargana Fatehsing.	Fatehsing ...	Moorshedabad ...	253 ...	B. K. Ch. 150,150 13 1	Rs. As. P. 14,683 3 1½	Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.	The whole area of the Pargana is B. K. Ch. 150,150 13 1 and the total sadar jama Rs. 46,310-1-9. The recorded proprietors of the 3-anna share are Sahebzada Syed Nasir Ali Mirza, Raja Jogendra Narayan Rai Bahadur of Lalgola and Maulvi Khundker Fouzle Haq of Bharutpur, their respective shares being 1 anna 10 gondas, 1 anna 4 gondas and 6 gondas, and the annual rentals payable to them are Rs. 7,341-9-6¾, Rs. 5,873-4-5¼ and Rs 1,468-5-1¼, respectively. The lease by which the Patni was created was executed on 7th Bhadra of 1307-B. S. between the late Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad Amir-ul-Omra, G.C.I.E., and Sahebzada Syed Nasir Ali Mirza and Sahebzada Syed Asif Ali Mirza, of whom Sahebzada Syed Asif Ali Mirza has since sold his proprietary share to Raja Jogendra Narayan Rai Bahadur and Maulvi Khundker Fouzle Haq as mentioned above.

No. 1176-*G.*—With reference to notification, No. 1904-G., dated the 10th October, 1913, Mr. I. F. Jensen, Consul for Denmark at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 17th May, 1914.

The 2nd June, 1914.

No. 1126-*Est.-A.*—Mr. B. J. Glancy of the Political Department, on return from leave, is posted as Assistant Resident, Mewar, with effect from the 16th May, 1914.

No. 1127-*Est.-A.*—Captain C. T. C. Plowden of the Political Department, on return from leave, is posted as Assistant Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, with effect from the 23rd May, 1914.

No. 1132-*Est.-B.*—The services of Lieutenant N. H. Prendergast, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force), are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment as Assistant Commandant of the Chitral Scouts, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the duties of that appointment.

No. 1182-*G.*—With reference to notification, No. 1056-G., dated the 19th May, 1914, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. James Oliver Laing as Consul for the United States of America at Karachi has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 3rd June, 1914.

No. 886-*I.-B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. George Frank Clark, M A., Ph.D., Principal, Training College, Trivandrum, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Travancore.

No. 1201-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. W. Anderson as Consular Agent for France at Rangoon.

The 4th June, 1914.

No. 1156-*Est.-A.*—Captain F. M. Bailey of the Political Department is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, combined with furlough for one year, two months and twenty-nine days, with effect from the 13th May, 1914, under Article 233 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1159-*Est.-A.*—The undermentioned officer is confirmed in the Political Department, with effect from the 13th May, 1914 :—

Captain F. M. Bailey.

No. 1175-*Est.-A.*—Captain H. C. Finnis of the Political Department is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, with effect from the 22nd April, 1914.

No. 1178-*Est.-A.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Kaye, Resident, Mewar, is granted privilege leave for one month and one day, with effect from the 17th May, 1914.

No. 1179-*Est.-A.*—Mr. B. J. Glancy of the Political Department is posted temporarily as Resident, Mewar, with effect from the 17th May, 1914.

No. 1183-*Est.-A.*—The services of Captain N. N. G. C. McVean, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, on his return from leave, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 1215-*G.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr. F. Heyer, as acting Consul for Norway at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. E. Hardcastle.

No. 891-*I.-B.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 30 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3531-I.-B., dated the 5th November, 1913, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the notification of the Government of India in

the Foreign Department, No. 2261-I.-B., dated the 20th October, 1911, excluding certain parts of the Cantonment of Secunderabad from the operation of the said Act, namely :—

To the statement appended to the notification, the following shall be added, namely :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22	Land to the South-West of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company's Audit and Paymaster's Offices.	1 rood, 14·20 poles.	Muram.	Open ...	St. John's Road.	Road leading to General Railway Offices.	Audit and Paymaster's Offices.	St. John's Road.

No. 896-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to sanction the institution of a new title of Aggamahāpandita to correspond with the titles of Mahamahopadhyaya and Shams-ul-Ulama. The title of Aggamahāpandita (the meaning of which is "one who is pre-eminently learned" or "Chief among great scholars") will be conferred on Buddhist scholars in Burma who render eminent services in the promotion of Oriental learning, with special reference to Pāli.

2. Each recipient of the title will be granted an annual pension of Rs. 100, or when the recipient is a monk, annual or monthly doles of rice to the value of Rs. 100 a year. He will also be given a seal engraved with the name of the title and of the recipient.

3. The title shall be prefixed to the name of the title-holder.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1914.

No. 747-*F.E.*—Mr. G. W. Murphy, a probationer in the general list of the Indian Finance Department, attached to the office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 23rd May 1914.

No. 748-*F.E.*—Mr. A. H. King, a Superintendent in the office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 15th May 1914, and until further orders.

The 4th June, 1914.

No. 754-*F.E.*—Mr. C. N. Chakraburty, a Superintendent, Class III, in the Government of India, Finance Department Secretariat, has been granted privilege leave for one month, and leave on medical certificate for 3 months, in continuation of the privilege leave sanctioned in Notification No. 495-*F.E.*, dated the 16th April 1914.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 4th June, 1914.

No. 755-*F.E.*—In this Department Notification No. 628-*F.E.*, dated the 7th May 1914, published on page 960 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 9th May 1914, *for* "24th February 1914" *read* "25th February 1914".

F. W. JOHNSTON,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

The 5th June, 1914.

No. 605-*Accts.*—Major F. W. Bagshawe, I. A., Military Accountant, 1st class, Military Accounts Department, is appointed to officiate as Junior Controller of Military Supply Accounts, with effect from the 1st April 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 5th June, 1914.

No. 604-*Accts.*—The following promotions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the 1st April 1914, in consequence of the reorganisation of the Department from that date :—

Name.	From	To
Major G. S. Sheppard ...	Military Accountant, 1st class ...	Deputy Military Accountant General.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. M. Bruce.	Military Accountant, 1st class ...	Junior Controller of Military Supply Accounts.
Major F. W. Bagshawe ...	Military Accountant, 2nd class ...	Military Accountant, 1st class.
Major R. E. Carr-Hall ...	Military Accountant, 3rd class ...	Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Captain A. W. Daldy ...	Military Accountant, 4th class ...	Military Accountant, 3rd class.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 4th June, 1914.

No. 530-*F.*-89-4.—Mr. E. S. Carr, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Burma, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 14th May 1914.

From the same date the following promotions are made :—

Mr. B. B. Osmaston, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade (on leave), to be Conservator of Forests, 1st grade (on leave).

Mr. W. F. L. Tottenham, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade (on leave), to be Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade (on leave).

Mr. R. McIntosh, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, on foreign service in Chamba Native State, to be Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade (*seconded*).

Mr. A. V. Monro, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 1st grade.

Mr. F. A. Leete, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, *Provisional Substantive,* to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.

Mr. C. B. Smales, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in charge of the Southern Circle, Burma.

The 5th June, 1914.

No. 539-*F.*-138-8.—On return from privilege leave Mr. H. Carter, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, resumed charge of the office of the Conservator of Forests, Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the forenoon of 29th May 1914, the date on which he relieved Mr. T. H. Monteath, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade.

From the same date Mr. T. H. Monteath reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator of Forests on the Bihar and Orissa cadre.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 6th June, 1914.

No. 4322-99.—Mr. C. H. Harrison, I.C.S., Postmaster-General, 1st grade, in charge of the Central Circle, is granted furlough on medical certificate for 6 weeks, with effect from the 25th April 1914.

2. The following officiating appointments in the grades of Postmasters-General are made with effect from the 25th April 1914, and until further orders :—

Mr. G. R. Clarke, I.C.S., to act in the 1st grade ;

Mr. H. A. Sams, I.C.S., on leave, to act in the 2nd grade ;

Mr. H. C. Sheridan to act in the 2nd grade ;

Mr. H. F. P. Tulloch to act in the 3rd grade ;

Mr. M. P. C. Byrne, Deputy Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, Madras, to act as Postmaster-General, 4th grade, and to hold charge of the Central Circle.

No. 4352-98.—The following appointments are made with effect from the 5th June 1914 :—

Mr. A. B. Thompson, Assistant Director-General of the Post Office, provisional in the grade of Rs. 800, to be Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade ;

Mr. R. W. Hanson, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Director-General of the Post Office in the grade of Rs. 800, provisionally.

No. 4377-72.—The following appointments are sanctioned with effect from the 2nd May 1914 :—

Mr. W. S. Sharpe, Deputy Postmaster-General, Traffic, United Provinces Circle, to be Director, Telegraph Engineering, Southern Circle ;

Mr. F. T. deMonte, Assistant Postmaster-General, Traffic, United Provinces Circle, to be Deputy Postmaster-General, Traffic, United Provinces Circle.

INDUSTRIES.

The 6th June, 1914.

No. 4331-6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Surma Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. H. B. Fox to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. W. T. Cathcart, C.I.E.

POST OFFICE.

The 6th June, 1914.

No. 4383-3.—The following Post Office holidays, *viz.*, Id-ul-Fitr and Id-uz-Zuha will be observed in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle on the 25th August and the 31st October 1914, respectively, if the moon be not visible on the 23rd August and 20th October 1914, instead of on the dates mentioned in this Department Notification No. 371-C., dated the 10th January 1914.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 6th June, 1914.

No. 4013-38.—In the exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives.

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES RULES, 1914.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

RULES.

1. Short title.
2. Supersession of previous notifications; and savings.
3. General exemptions.
4. Definitions.

CHAPTER II.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

5. Classes of explosives.
6. Division of nitro-compounds.
7. Division of chlorate-mixtures.
8. Division of fulminates.
9. Division of ammunition.
10. Division of fireworks.

CHAPTER III.

IMPORTATION.

RULES.

11. When license to import is requisite.

12. Ports at which importation by sea is permitted.

13. Importation of explosives from Portuguese India.

Testing of explosives.

14. Testing of imported explosives.

15. Explosives exempted from testing.

16. Nature of test prescribed.

17. Exemption of re-imported explosives from testing.

18. Procedure on arrival of ship in port.

19. Despatch of samples to the testing authority.

20. Testing of samples by the testing authority.

Importation in anticipation of the grant of a license to import.

21. Importation by sea in anticipation of the grant of a license.

22. Importation by land in anticipation of the grant of a license.

23. Requirements to be fulfilled by importer and consignee prior to importation.

24. Disposal of explosives imported.

25. Delivery of samples by owner or person in charge of the magazine and the testing of such samples.

26. Distribution prohibited till license is granted.

CHAPTER IV.

TRANSPORT.

27. When license to transport is requisite.

Licenses for the general transport of explosives for blasting.

28. Application for license for general transport.

29. Procedure in granting a license for general transport.

30. Procedure in transporting explosives under license for general transport.

31. Procedure in issuing passes.

CHAPTER V.

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND SALE.

Manufacture.

32. When license to manufacture is requisite.

33. Conditions to be observed by persons filling cartridges.

34. Conditions to be observed by persons adapting or preparing cartridges.

RULES.

Possession.

35. When license to possess is requisite.

36. Saving of general prohibition under the Act.

Sale.

37. When license for sale is requisite.

CHAPTER VI.

MAGAZINES.

38. Procedure in applying for license in Form J.

39. Issue of notices to objectors to the site of the magazine.

40. Notices to local authorities.

41. Publication and service of notices.

42. Inquiry into objections.

43. Report on completion of inquiry.

44. Procedure to be observed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives on receipt of report.

45. Submission of application to the licensing authority.

46. Grant of license.

47. Procedure on grant of license.

48. Endorsement of license.

CHAPTER VII.

LICENSES AND PERMITS.

Grant of licenses.

49. Forms of licenses, licensing authorities and fees. Validity of license.

50. Conditions under which licenses are held.

Amendment of licenses.

51. Amendment of licenses.

Renewal of licenses.

52. Renewal of licenses issued by the Governor-General in Council.

53. Renewal of licenses in Form J.

54. Renewal of licenses not provided for in rule 52 or rule 53.

55. Renewal of license for general transport for blasting explosives.

56. Time for making application for the renewal of a license.

57. Fee chargeable on renewal of license.

Expiration of licenses.

58. Procedure on expiration or forfeiture of license.

59. Issue of temporary license when original has expired or been forfeited.

60. Death, etc., of licensee.

RULES.

Forfeiture of licenses.

61. Liability of license to forfeiture.

General provisions as to licenses.

62. Production of licenses or passes on demand.

63. Validity of license under the Arms Act.

64. Duplicate licenses in case of loss of license.

65. Mode of payment of fees.

66. Discretion of authority empowered to grant, amend or renew licenses.

67. Executive control over licensing authorities.

Permits for temporary possession of explosives to be granted free of cost.

68. Permit for temporary storage of explosives in a magazine in excess of licensed quantities.

69. Permit for temporary possession of fireworks by non-licensees elsewhere than in Burma.

70. Permit for temporary possession of fireworks by non-licensees in Burma.

71. Permit to possess fireworks in excess of licensed quantities.

CHAPTER VIII.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN TRANSPORTING EXPLOSIVES.

PART I.—GENERAL.

Packing and Marking.

72. Prohibition of consignment or conveyance of improperly packed explosives.

73. Packing of explosives.

74. Packing of authorised explosives.

75. Packing of explosives which are not authorised.

76. Labelling and marking of packages.

77. Relaxation of packing rules.

Consignment.

78. Despatch of explosives to carrier.

79. Receipt of explosives by carrier.

Precautions to be observed in loading and unloading explosives.

80. Loading and unloading to be by daylight.

81. Prohibition of naked lights, etc.

82. Prohibition of smoking.

83. Prohibition of nailed boots, etc.

84. Method of handling explosives.

Loading.

RULES.

85. Protection of explosives in transit.

86. Maximum consignments allowed.

87. Explosives of different kinds to be kept apart.

88. Danger from fire and water to be guarded against.

89. Protection from naked iron or steel.

Conveyance.

90. Explosives not to be sent by public carriage or vessel.

91. Carriage or vessel to be in charge of competent person or persons.

92. Intoxicated person not to have charge of carriage or vessel.

93. Driving or navigation to be careful.

94. Prohibition of delay in transit.

95. Avoidance of danger by fire, etc.

96. Explosives not to be carried across railway bridges.

Exemptions and Savings.

97. Saving as to the conveyance of ammunition.

98. Saving as to the conveyance of small consignments.

99. Saving as to conveyance by railway.

100. Saving of liability of carrier and owner and master of a ship for breach of these rules when consignee, etc., is in fault.

PART II.—RAILWAYS.

Consignment.

101. Conveyance by railway.

102. Certain explosives not to be consigned.

103. Certificate of packing.

104. Notice of the consignment.

105. Receipt of consignment.

106. Certificate in case of nitro-compounds and chlorates.

107. Discretion of Railway to refuse improperly packed explosives.

108. Disposal of consignment on arrival at station of departure.

Loading.

109. Maximum quantities to be conveyed in one vehicle.

110. Prohibition of conveyance with inflammable substances, etc.

111. Condition of vehicle.

112. Stowing of explosives.

113. Method of stowing of explosives.

114. Method of stowing of high explosives.

115. Locking of vehicles.

Delivery.

116. Delivery to consignee.

117. Disposal when consignee fails to take delivery.

118. Protection of explosives pending removal.

Power to open packages.

RULES.

119. Opening of suspected packages.

120. Disposal of opened packages.

Precautions to be observed during loading and unloading.

121. Time of loading and unloading.

122. Loading and unloading to be continuous.

123. Place of loading and unloading.

124. Loading and unloading of Government explosives.

125. Maximum number of vehicles to be dealt with at a time.

126. Time of transhipment.

Marshalling and Shunting.

127. Maximum number of vehicles to be hauled in one train.

128. Precaution in the case of high explosives.

129. Position of vehicles in the train.

130. Shunting.

131. Limit of speed in shunting.

132. Superintendence in shunting.

Brakes.

133. Brakes.

Conveyance by passenger train.

134. Conveyance of explosives by passenger train.

135. Conveyance of explosives by mixed train.

Exemptions.

136. Saving as to cartridges for small-arms.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Powers of search and destruction.

137. Powers of search and destruction.

Penalties.

138. Penalties.

Exemptions.

139. Saving as to acts done in emergency, etc.

---

1. SCHEDULE I.—PRESCRIBED TESTS.
2. SCHEDULE II.—CLASSES OF LICENSES, LICENSING AUTHORITIES, ETC.
3. SCHEDULE III.—PRESCRIBED FORMS.
4. SCHEDULE IV.—METHODS OF PACKING.
5. TABLE OF DISTANCES.

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884, FOR THE MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION, SALE, TRANSPORT AND IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. These Rules may be called the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914. Short Title.

2. All previous notifications made by the Governor-General in Council under the said sections are hereby superseded, but all licenses or duplicates granted or renewed, all fees imposed or levied and all powers conferred by or under any notification so superseded, shall, so far as they are consistent herewith, be deemed to have been respectively granted, renewed, imposed, levied or conferred hereunder. Supersession of previous notifications; and savings.

3. Nothing in these rules shall apply— General exemptions.

(i) to the manufacture, possession, sale, packing, transport or importation of toy fireworks, such as paper caps for toy pistols, under such conditions and in such quantities as the Local Government, or, in the case of transport by rail, the Railway Board, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may from time to time determine;

(ii) to the manufacture, possession or sale of gunpowder in any of the Agency Tracts in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari Districts of the Presidency of Madras;

(iii) to the possession or transport of any explosive in any port in which special rules made by the Local Government under the Act are for the time being in force in so far as they are expressly superseded by, or are inconsistent with, such special rules;

[XI of 1878.] (iv) to the packing, transport or importation of capped safety cartridge cases, if otherwise empty, when packed, transported or imported in the same consignment with arms covered by a license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878;

(v) to

(a) the manufacture, possession and sale of tri-nitro-toluol, or

(b) the transport and importation of the same when it is packed in staunch and substantial barrels or in cases constructed of wood not less than one inch in thickness.*

4. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:— Definitions.

[IV of 1884.] (1) "The Act" means the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

(2) "Ammunition" means any explosive when the same is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise adapted or prepared, so as to form—

(a) a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon or any other weapon, or for blasting, or

(b) a safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or

(c) a tube for firing explosives, or

(d) a percussion-cap, detonator, fog-signal, shell, torpedo, war-rocket, or any other contrivance other than a fire-work.

---

* Further exemptions are made by section 14 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, which runs as follows:—

Saving for manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport or importation by Government.

"Nothing in this Act shall apply to the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport or importation of any explosive—

(a) by order of the Government, or

(b) by any person employed under the Government in the execution of this Act, or as a keeper of a magazine, artizan, soldier, sailor, policeman or otherwise, or enrolled as a volunteer, under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, in the course of his employment or duty as such." XX of 1869.

(3) "Authorised explosive" means an explosive included in a list of authorised explosives prepared by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India and in force for the time being.

(4) "Chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

(5) "Detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains fulminate in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case would communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

(6) "District authority" means—

(i) in a Presidency town, or its suburbs, or in Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police;

(ii) elsewhere, the Magistrate of the District.

(7) "Fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture whatever, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliance for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

(8) "Gunpowder" means gunpowder ordinarily so called.

(9) "Nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder, which is formed by the mechanical mixture of nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance:

and includes such explosives as—

Chilworth special powder,

Ammonal,

Bobbinite, and

Westfallite.

(10) "Nitro-compound" means any chemical compound which is possessed of explosive properties or is capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, and is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid), or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid, upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

(11) "Small-arm nitro-compound" means a nitro-compound adapted and intended exclusively for use in cartridges for small-arms.

(12) "Safety cartridge"—

(i) means a cartridge for small-arms, the case of which can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which is so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges; and

(ii) includes a rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridge, if it is as described in clause (i) whether it is for use with a machine-gun having chambers identical with those of rifles or with a machine-gun having special chambers:

Provided that the diameter of the cartridge in either case (i) or case (ii) does not exceed one inch.

(13) "Safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze would not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

(14) "Testing authority" means the Chemical Examiner or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

CHAPTER II.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

5. (1) For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely:— Classes of explosives.

Class 1	Gunpowder.
Class 2	Nitrate-mixture.
Class 3	Nitro-compound.
Class 4	Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	Fulminate.
Class 6	Ammunition.
Class 7	Firework.

(2) When any explosive falls within more than one of the said classes, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of such classes.

6. Nitro-compounds shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:— Division of nitro-compounds.

(a) Division 1, comprising—

(i) such explosives, as—

Ballistite,	Dynamite,
Blasting gelatine,	Gelatine dynamite,
Carbonite,	Gelignite,
Cordite,	Nitro-glycerine, and

Stonite, and

(ii) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound; and

(b) Division 2, comprising—

(i) such explosives, as—

Amberite No. 2,	Gun-cotton,
Ammonite,	Picric powder,
Bellite,	Roburite,
Coopal's powder,	Schultz's powder, and
E. C. sporting powder,	Tonite (or cotton powder),

and

(ii) any nitro-compound, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

7. Chlorate-mixtures shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:— Division of chlorate-mixtures.

(a) Division 1, comprising—

(i) such explosives, as—

Permonite, and

Polarite, and

(ii) any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound, and

(b) Division 2, comprising—

(i) such explosives, as—

Cheddite, and

Steelite, and

(ii) any chlorate-mixture, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

Division of fulminates.

8. Fulminates shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:—

(a) Division 1, comprising such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of those substances, such as are used in percussion-caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of compounds of phosphorus, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter; and

(b) Division 2, comprising such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

Division of ammunition.

9. Ammunition shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:—

(a) Division 1, comprising exclusively—

Safety cartridges,
Safety fuzes for blasting,
Railway fog-signals, and
Percussion-caps; and

(b) Division 2, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which *does not contain* its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, other than safety cartridges,
Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purposes,
Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
Fuzes for blasting, other than safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives, and
War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition; and

(c) Division 3, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which *contains its* own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Detonators,
Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells, and
Tubes for firing explosives,

containing their own means of ignition.

Explanations.—The expression "ammunition containing its own means of ignition" means ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to or forming part of the ammunition, which is adapted to explode or fire the ammunition by friction or percussion.

The expression "percussion-cap" does not include a detonator.

Division of fireworks.

10. Fireworks shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:—

(a) Division 1, comprising *firework compositions*, that is to say,—

(i) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in any of the foregoing definitions,

(ii) any star, and

(iii) (except as declared in the proviso to this rule) any coloured fire composition; and

(b) Division 2, comprising *manufactured fireworks*, that is to say, any explosive of Class 1, 2, 3, 4 or 6 and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals:

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case, containing not more than one pound of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition, shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework" and not a "firework composition".

CHAPTER III.

IMPORTATION.

11. No explosive shall be imported into British India by land or sea— *When license to import is requisite.*

(*i*) unless it is an authorised explosive,

(*ii*) except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under these rules:

Provided that nothing in sub-clause (*ii*) of this rule shall apply to—

(*a*) an explosive conveyed or landed under rule 21 or rule 22;

(*b*) any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined by the Indian Arms Act, 1878, imported by any person lawfully entitled under that Act or the rules thereunder for the time being in force to possess such explosive, in such quantities as may be prescribed by that Act or the rules thereunder for the time being in force, or (when no quantities are prescribed) in reasonable quantities for his own private use:

Further provided that when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

12. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except into the ports of— *Ports at which importation by sea is permitted.*

Calcutta (including Moyapur and Diamond Harbour),

Rangoon,	Calicut,
Madras,	Karachi, and
Bombay.	Aden:

Provided that—

(*i*) crackers may be imported into the ports of Negapatam and Moulmein;

(*ii*) an explosive which has passed the test (if any) prescribed by these rules at Rangoon, Madras or Bombay, may be re-imported—

(*a*) from Rangoon into the ports of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyaukpyu, Tavoy, Mergui and Victoria Point,

(*b*) from Madras into the ports of Tuticorin, Cochin, Bimlipatam, Coconada, Negapatam, Mangalore, Gopalpore, Vizagapatam, Pamban and Masulipatam, or

(*c*) from Bombay into the ports of Cochin and Mangalore, and

(*iii*) an explosive required for blasting purposes which has passed the test prescribed by the rules for the time being in force made by the Governor of the Straits Settlements in Council under the Explosives Ordinance, 1899, or such other law for the time being in force in those Settlements, may be imported from Penang into the port of Victoria Point.

13. No explosives, other than those required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes, shall be imported from Portuguese India. *Importation of explosives from Portuguese India.*

Testing of explosives.

14. No license for the importation of an explosive shall be granted unless such explosive is certified by the testing authority to have passed the test (if any) prescribed by rule 16 for such explosives. *Testing of imported explosives.*

15. No test shall be necessary:— *Explosives exempted from testing.*

(*i*) in the case of gunpowder, ammunition (Division 1), fulminates and fireworks; or

(*ii*) in the case of a nitrate-mixture:

Provided that—

(*a*) the Local Government or the licensing authority may direct that any nitrate-mixture shall be subjected to such analysis by such officer as the Local Government may prescribe; and

(*b*) where an analysis has been prescribed under sub-clause (*a*), such nitrate-mixture is certified by the officer appointed as aforesaid to have passed such analysis.

Nature of test prescribed.

16. Any explosive not specified in rule 15 shall be subject to the test set forth in Schedule I as applicable to such explosive.

Exemption of re-imported explosives from testing.

17. (1) When an explosive required by rule 16 to be tested—

(*a*) has been tested at any of the ports at which importation by sea is permitted under rule 12 and has been imported thence, or

(*b*) is re-imported or imported under and in accordance with provisos (*ii*) and (*iii*) to rule 12,

such explosive shall be exempted from any fresh test under these rules provided that it is accompanied by—

(*i*) a certificate of such testing, and

(*ii*) (in the case of a nitro-compound or a chlorate-mixture) a certificate or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate that the explosive is of standard purity, and (in the case of dynamite or any nitro-glycerine compound) that there are no signs of liquefaction or of exuded nitro-glycerine.

(2) The certificate referred to in sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (1)—

(*a*) shall bear the signature of one of the officers mentioned in clause (2) of rule 106 or, if the explosives are imported from Penang, of the officer authorised in this behalf by the Government of the Straits Settlements, and

(*b*) shall ordinarily be valid for six months after date: provided that, in the case of dynamite and other nitro-glycerine compounds which are not used as propellants as defined in rule 73,

(*i*) such certificate shall lapse on the 31st July, and

(*ii*) a fresh certificate may be demanded for each consignment imported between the 1st April and the 31st July (both inclusive).

Procedure on arrival of ship in port.

18. On the arrival in any port at which the importation of explosives is lawful of a ship having on board an explosive, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer of the port may authorise in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board, and if analysis or testing is required by these rules, obtain samples of the explosive; and the master of the ship shall give to such officer, without charge, such samples as he may require.

Despatch of samples to the testing authority.

19. The officer taking samples of the explosive under rule 18 shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary and shall forward the same to the testing authority.

Testing of samples by the testing authority.

20. The testing authority shall test or analyse the samples (as the case may be) and shall without delay forward to the licensing authority (through the Chief Customs Officer) a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test or analysis.

Importation in anticipation of the grant of a license to import.

Importation by sea in anticipation of the grant of a license.

21. Any authorised explosive may—

(*a*) if it is certified by the manufacturer to be of British manufacture; or

(*b*) (not being of British manufacture) if it is imported from the United Kingdom and is covered by a certificate granted by one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in the United Kingdom showing that it has passed the United Kingdom tests; or

(*c*) (not being of British manufacture) if the Governor-General in Council, being satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision, permits;

be imported by sea and landed, in anticipation of the grant of a license to import, at any port at which the landing of such explosive is permitted under rule 12 in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf.

Importation by land in anticipation of the grant of a license.

22. Any authorised explosive may be imported into British India by land in anticipation of the grant of a license to import if it is certified by the manufacturer to be of British manufacture.

Requirements to be fulfilled by importer and consignee prior to importation.

23. No explosive shall be imported or landed under rules 21 or 22 until the consignee has given notice of his intention to import such explosive to the Chief Customs Officer or the District authority in whose jurisdiction the place or magazine appointed under rule 24 is situated, and has given to such officer an undertaking (without security or with such security as that officer deems sufficient) that he will, in the event of the explosive failing to pass the prescribed test or analysis, comply with such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may issue.

24. An explosive imported or landed under rules 21 and 22 shall, under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Local Government, be conveyed to and stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose or any private magazine declared by the Local Government to be suitable therefor: Disposal of explosives imported.

Provided that explosives not of British manufacture shall not be transported by rail until a license to import such explosives has been granted.

25. The person owning or being in charge of the magazine to which the explosive imported by land has been conveyed under rule 24 shall, if analysis or testing of the explosive is required by these rules, forthwith deliver without charge to such officer or person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf such samples as he may require. Delivery of samples by owner or person in charge of the magazine and the testing of such samples.

The samples shall be tested or analysed in accordance with the procedure laid down in rules 19 and 20, the report of the testing officer being forwarded to the licensing authority through the officer or person from whom he received the samples.

26. The explosive shall not be removed or distributed from the place or magazine to which it has been conveyed under rule 24, until a license has been granted for its importation and until the person in charge of the magazine has received notice from the licensing authority that it may be so removed or distributed. Distribution prohibited till license is granted.

CHAPTER IV.

TRANSPORT.

When license to transport is requisite.

27. Explosives required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes shall not be transported except under and in accordance with a license granted under these rules:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to:—

(*i*) the transport by the holder of a license in Form E of any of the explosives covered by his license, and of safety fuzes for blasting in such quantities as he may require for his private use,

(*ii*) the transport of explosives which are covered by a license for their importation and are being transported in accordance with such license from the port or other place of import to the place of destination,

(*iii*) the transport of explosives from the port or other place of import under rule 24 to the places indicated in that rule.

Licenses for the general transport of explosives for blasting.

Application for license for general transport.

28. An application for a license in Form 2 (for the general transport of explosives for blasting purposes) shall be in writing and shall state particulars as to the place from which, and the place or places to which, it is desired to transport explosives.

Procedure in granting a license for general transport.

29. When the place or places to which explosives are to be transported is or are outside the local limits of the authority of the licensing officer, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent to the District authority in whose jurisdiction such place is situated.

Procedure in transporting explosives under license for general transport.

30. Every consignment of explosives transported under a license in Form 2 shall be accompanied by a pass issued by the licensee in the form prescribed in Form 2; and such pass shall (if the consignment be despatched by rail) be attached to the way bill or invoice, as the case may be.

Procedure in issuing passes.

31. A copy of every pass issued under rule 30 shall forthwith be sent—

(*i*) to the licensing authority; and

(*ii*) when the place to which the consignment is sent is outside the local limits of the authority of the licensing officer, to the officer indicated in rule 29.

CHAPTER V.

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND SALE.

Manufacture.

32. An explosive shall not be manufactured except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under these rules for such manufacture : *When license to manufacture is requisite.*

Provided that no license under this rule to manufacture shall be necessary—

(a) for the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale ; or

(b) for the filling for private use, and not for sale, of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by these rules to be possessed for private use ; or

(c) in the case of any person who, holding a license under these rules to possess an explosive—

(i) fills with the said explosive, for sale or otherwise, cartridges for small-arms ; or

(ii) by filling cartridges, making charges, or drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the said explosive for use exclusively in his mine or quarry or in some excavation or work carried on by him or under his control.

33. The following conditions shall be observed by every person filling cartridges for small-arms under clause (c) (i) of the proviso to rule 32 :— *Conditions to be observed by persons filling cartridges.*

(a) there shall not be in the room in which such filling is being carried on more than five pounds of gunpowder or small-arm nitro compound or such quantity of any other explosive as is prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf unless it is made up into safety cartridges ;

(b) no work unconnected with the making of cartridges shall be carried on in the said room while such filling is being carried on ;

(c) there shall not be in the said room, while such filling is being carried on, any fire or any artificial light, except a light of such construction, position and character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion ;

(d) if filling is done on magazine premises, the said room shall be detached from the magazine, but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof and at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the license by the authority granting the same ; and

(e) the licensee shall give notice to the authority which granted his license that he intends to carry on such filling of cartridges as is allowed by this rule.

34. The following conditions shall be observed by every person adapting or preparing explosives under clause (c) (ii) of the proviso to rule 32 :— *Conditions to be observed by persons adapting or preparing cartridges.*

(a) there shall not be in the workshop in which such adaptation or preparation is carried on more than one hundred pounds of gunpowder, or such quantity of any other explosive as is prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf ;

(b) no work unconnected with such adaptation or preparation shall be carried on in the said workshop while such adaptation or preparation is being carried on ;

(c) the said workshop shall be detached from the magazine or licensed premises, but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof and at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the license by the authority granting the same ;

(d) an explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description, and an explosive shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients ; and

(e) the licensee shall give notice to the authority which granted his license that he intends to carry on such adaptation or preparation as is allowed by this rule.

Possession.

35. An explosive shall not be possessed except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under these rules for possession : *When license to possess is requisite.*

Provided that no license under these rules shall be necessary for the possession—

(a) of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport, when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VIII regulating the transport of such explosive; or

(b) of any explosive on board any ship in fulfilment of the requirements of the Merchant Shipping Acts, or of any order or regulation thereunder for the time being in force; or

(c) by any person who is lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or the rules for the time being in force thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that Act, of such explosives in such quantities as may be prescribed by the said Act or rules, or, when no quantities are so prescribed, in reasonable quantities for his own private use; or [XI of 1878.]

(d) by any person, of explosives under and in accordance with the conditions of a permit granted under rule 68, rule 69, rule 70 or rule 71; or

(e) (elsewhere than in Burma) by any person, of manufactured fireworks in any quantity—

(i) in a municipality, not exceeding fifty pounds,

(ii) elsewhere, not exceeding two hundred pounds,

when the same are obtained and intended by such person for immediate use and not for sale and are possessed by him for a period not exceeding fourteen days, and when they are kept in a substantial receptacle which is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to the explosives; or

(f) by any person for his own private use and not for sale, of—

(i) gunpowder in any quantity not exceeding thirty pounds; or

(ii) safety cartridges made with gunpowder and containing in all not more than one hundred and fifty pounds of gunpowder; or

(iii) cartridges (non-safety) for small-arms, made with gunpowder and containing in all not more than five pounds of gunpowder;

(iv) cartridges for cannon or blasting, made with gunpowder, and not containing their own means of ignition, and containing in all not more than thirty pounds of gunpowder; or

(v) cartridges for small-arms, made with small-arm nitro-compound and containing in all not more than ten pounds of small-arm nitro-compound; or

(vi) a small-arm nitro-compound in any quantity not exceeding ten pounds; or

(vii) percussion-caps; or

(viii) safety fuzes for blasting; or

(ix) railway fog-signals and flare-lights when kept by a railway company for use on their railway:

Provided that the quantity of explosive kept by any person under clause (f) shall be in substitution of the like quantity by weight of any other explosive which might otherwise be so kept by him and, that the quantity of such other explosive shall be reduced accordingly; and, further, that, if the explosive so kept for private use under this clause is in any other form than that of cartridges for small-arms, the explosive of which the quantity is so to be reduced shall be some explosive other than safety cartridges made with gunpowder.

Saving of general prohibition under the Act.

36. Nothing in rule 32 or rule 35 shall be deemed to authorise the manufacture or possession of an explosive in contravention of any prohibition notified under section 6 of the Act, and for the time being in force.

Sale.

When license for sale is requisite.

37. An explosive shall not be sold except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under these rules for such sale:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to the sale by any person of an explosive which he is lawfully entitled to possess for his own private use to any person who is lawfully entitled to possess the same,

CHAPTER VI.

MAGAZINES.

38. An applicant for a license to possess explosives (other than an explosive of the 5th Fulminate class) in, and to sell explosives from, a magazine (other than a floating magazine) shall submit to the District authority an application in Form G in Schedule III, and shall comply with the conditions embodied therein.

Procedure in applying for license in Form J.

39. Upon receipt of the said application the District authority shall forthwith cause notice to be published of such application and of the time and place at which he will be prepared to hear it, and calling upon any person objecting to the establishment of the magazine on the proposed site to give notice of such objection to him and to the applicant not less than seven clear days before the day fixed for hearing the application, together with his name, address and calling, and a short statement of the grounds of his objection.

Issue of notices to objectors to the site of the magazine.

The day of hearing the application shall be a day following soon after the expiration of the period of one month referred to in rule 41.

40. Where the site of the proposed magazine lies within, or within one mile of the limits of, the jurisdiction of any municipal or port authority, the applicant shall prepare, for service on such authority, a notice of the application and of the said day of hearing.

Notices to local authorities.

41. The notice under rule 39 shall be published and the notice under rule 40 served, at the expense of the applicant, by the District authority not less than one month before the said day of hearing.

Publication and service of notices.

42. On the day fixed for the hearing, or any day to which such hearing may be adjourned from time to time, the District authority shall hear any objections proferred in accordance with rule 39, and by any authority referred to in rule 40, and shall make such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

Inquiry into objections.

43. On completion of the inquiry the District authority shall forward the application (accompanied by a draft license in Form J of Schedule III) to the Chief Inspector of Explosives together with a report stating whether he—

Report on completion of inquiry.

(a) disapproves of the proposed site for the magazine, or

(b) approves of the proposed site either unconditionally or subject to any such restrictions or precautions as he considers necessary.

44. The Chief Inspector of Explosives shall forward to the applicant a statement in Form H in Schedule III, showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the magazine. Such distances should ordinarily be those specified in the table annexed to these rules.

Procedure to be observed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives on receipt of report.

45. The said Form H shall be returned, with the third column duly filled in, by the applicant to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, who shall submit it to the licensing authority with his recommendations and with the draft license and a statement in Form I showing the distances which, after considering any representation made by the applicant when returning Form H to him, he considers should be kept clear round the magazine.

Submission of application to the licensing authority.

46. The licensing authority may thereupon grant the license as applied for with such modifications or restrictions (if any) as may be deemed proper, or may reject the application.

Grant of license.

47. A copy of every license granted under rule 46 shall be forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, and the original license shall be forwarded to the District authority if the license has not been granted by him.

Procedure on grant of license.

48. The District authority when satisfied that all the conditions prescribed in the license in regard to the magazine have been complied with, shall forthwith endorse the license, and unless and until so endorsed the license shall not come into force.

Endorsement of license.

If it is decided not to endorse a license the District authority shall forthwith inform the Chief Inspector of Explosives and the licensing authority (if the license has not been granted by the District authority).

CHAPTER VII.

LICENSES AND PERMITS.

Grant of licenses.

Forms of licenses, licensing authorities and fees.

49. (1) Licenses for the importation, transport, manufacture, possession and sale of an explosive may be granted by the licensing authorities set forth in Schedule II in the Forms, for the purposes, subject to the conditions and on payment of the fees specified therein.

Validity of license.

(2) Licenses granted in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be valid for such period as is specified in column 7 of Schedule II.

Conditions under which licenses are held.

50. (1) Every license granted under these rules shall be deemed to be granted subject to the conditions contained therein.

(2) Such conditions shall comprise all those specified in the prescribed Form and—

(*a*) (in the case of a license in Form J or Form K) such further conditions as the licensing authority may impose, or

(*b*) (in the case of a license in Form I) such further conditions as the licensing authority may think necessary in respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery and conveyance of the explosive, and expedient for the public safety or in the interest of the State.

(3) Such conditions shall, in the case of a license granted by the Governor-General in Council to manufacture any explosive in any quantity, include all the conditions prescribed under these rules and in the Forms of license for possessing such explosive in such quantity.

Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in clause (2) or clause (3), the Local Government or the Governor-General in Council, as the case may be, may, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, dispense with any of the conditions specified in the prescribed form of a license.

Amendment of licenses.

Amendment of licenses.

51. (1) Provided that these rules are otherwise complied with, every license granted under them may be amended by the authority granting such license.

(2) A licensee who desires to have his license amended shall submit it to the District authority with an application stating the nature of the amendment and the reasons for it. The District authority, in cases in which the original license was not granted by him, shall forward the license and the application with his recommendation to the licensing authority direct, or, if the license to be amended is in Form J or Form K, through the Chief Inspector of Explosives:

Provided that the Chief Inspector of Explosives shall be consulted before a license in Form J originally granted by the District authority is amended.

(3) No fee shall be charged for the amendment of a license.

Renewal of licenses.

Renewal of licenses issued by the Governor-General in Council.

52. The Local Government may, from time to time, renew, on the same or on altered conditions, any license granted by the Governor-General in Council for the manufacture of explosives:

Provided as follows:—

(*i*) no such renewal shall admit of the manufacture of any explosive other than that specified in the original license;

(*ii*) every such renewal shall first be approved by an Inspector of Explosives; and

(*iii*) every such renewal shall be for a period not exceeding one year.

Renewal of licenses in Form J.

53. (1) The authority granting a license in Form J may renew such license on the same or altered conditions.

(2) A licensee who desires such renewal shall, within the period specified in rule 56, submit the license to the Chief Inspector of Explosives with a written application stating the quantity and description of explosives for the storage of which he desires the license to be renewed.

(3) On receipt of such application the Chief Inspector of Explosives shall, if there is any proposed variation in the particulars of the license, and if he considers it necessary to do so, send to the applicant a statement in Form H in Schedule III hereto annexed, showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the magazine.

(4) The procedure prescribed in rules 45 to 48 shall then be followed, so far as it is applicable.

54. Every license for the manufacture, possession or sale of explosives not provided for in rule 52 or rule 53 may, unless the circumstances have so changed that the grant of a new license either would not be authorised under the Act and these rules, or is deemed objectionable by the licensing authority, be renewed on application made within the period specified in rule 56. Renewal of licenses not provided for in rule 52 or rule 53.

55. Every license for the general transport of explosives may be renewed by the authority granting such license. Renewal of license for general transport for blasting explosives.

56. Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made at a date not less than thirty days before the date on which the original license expires, and if the application is so made, the magazine or premises shall be held to be duly licensed or the transport license shall be held to be duly granted until such date as the licensing authority issues the renewed license or until an intimation that the renewal of the license is refused has been communicated to the applicant. Time for making application for the renewal of a license.

57. The fee chargeable for renewing any license shall be the fee originally chargeable under these rules on such license. Fee chargeable on renewal of license.

Expiration of licenses.

58. A person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell any explosive shall on the expiration or forfeiture of his license, forthwith give notice to the District authority of the description and quantity of explosives in his possession, and shall comply with any directions which the said District authority may think fit to give in regard to the possession or transport of the same. Procedure on expiration or forfeiture of license.

59. (1) On receiving a notice under rule 58 the said District authority may grant for a term not exceeding three months from the date of such expiration or forfeiture, as the case may be, a temporary license for the possession or sale of the actual stock of explosives which is held at the time of the issue of such license. Issue of temporary license when original has expired or been forfeited.

(2) The fee chargeable on such license shall bear the same proportion to the fee charged on the expired or forfeited license as the period covered by the temporary license bears to a full year.

60. (1) When any person holding a license under these rules dies, or is adjudicated an insolvent, or is otherwise disqualified by operation of law from continuing the business in respect of which the license was granted, any person carrying on such business shall forthwith apply to the proper licensing authority for the grant of a new license in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original license. Death, etc., of licensee.

(2) No person applying for a license under clause (1) shall, during such time as is reasonably necessary for making his application, and during the pendency thereof, be liable to any penalty under the Act or these rules for carrying on the business and acting under the license, so that he otherwise conforms with the provisions of the Act and these rules.

(3) The fee chargeable on such new license shall be one rupee:

Provided that no fee shall be charged on a new license in Form 2 or Form E of Schedule III.

Forfeiture of licenses.

61. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited by the licensing authority on breach of any of the conditions contained therein, and also by the Local Government if at any time the continuance of the license in the hands of the licensee is deemed objectionable. Liability of license to forfeiture.

General Provisions as to licenses.

62. (1) Every person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted under these rules shall be bound to produce the same, or an authenticated copy kept at the magazine or place to which the license applies, when called upon to do so by an Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate, or any Police Officer not below the rank of a Police Officer in charge of a police-station; and Production of licenses or passes on demand.

(2) Any person in charge of a consignment of blasting materials under cover of a pass, issued by a holder of a license in Form 2 of Schedule III, shall be bound to produce such pass when called upon to do so by any of the officers aforesaid.

(3) Copies of any license may, for the purposes of this rule, be authenticated free of charge by any of the officers aforesaid or by the authority which granted the license.

63. Any authority granting a license under these rules may, if such authority thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license granted by the like authority under the Indian Arms Act, 1878. Validity of license under the Arms Act. [XI of 1878.]

64. When a license granted under these rules is lost or destroyed through no fault of the licensee, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of eight annas. Duplicate license in case of loss of license.

Mode of payment of fees.

65. All fees chargeable under these rules shall be collected by impressed stamps:

Provided that, when such fees have been made over to any local authority, they shall be collected in such manner as the local authority may from time to time direct.

Discretion of authority empowered to grant, amend or renew licenses.

66. Every authority empowered to grant, amend or renew a license may, in its discretion,

(a) refuse to grant, amend or renew such license, or

(b) refer the application for orders to the Government (if any) to which it is subordinate.

Executive control over licensing authorities.

67. All subordinate authorities acting under this chapter shall perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

Permits for temporary possession of explosives to be granted free of cost.

Permit for temporary storage of explosives in a magazine in excess of licensed quantities.

68. (1) A permit may be granted to the holder of a license in Form J or Form K, to store in his magazine subject to the conditions of his license (except in this respect) and for a period not exceeding one month, any quantity of explosives in excess of that entered in his license.

(2) Such permit shall be granted by the authority who issued the license and only when it is proved to his satisfaction that the excess storage is due to unforeseen circumstances.

Permit for temporary possession of fire-works by non-licensees elsewhere than in Burma.

69. Elsewhere than in Burma a permit may be granted to any person to possess, in a municipality, manufactured fire-works in any quantity exceeding fifty pounds but not exceeding two hundred pounds and for any period not exceeding fourteen days, provided that such fire-works are obtained and intended by such person for immediate use and not for sale and are kept in a substantial receptacle which is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to them.

Such permit shall be granted by a Magistrate of the first class or a Police Officer not below the rank of Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Permit for temporary possession of fire-works by non-licensees in Burma.

70. In Burma, a permit may be granted to any person to possess manufactured fire-works in any quantity not exceeding two hundred pounds and for any period not exceeding fourteen days, provided such fire-works are obtained and intended by such person for immediate use and not for sale and are kept in a substantial receptacle which is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to them.

Such permit shall be granted by a Magistrate of the first class or a Police Officer not below the rank of a District Superintendent of Police.

Permit to possess fire-works in excess of licensed quantities.

71. A permit may be granted to a holder of a license in Form A, Form B, Form C or Form D to possess, subject to the conditions in his license (except in this respect), any quantity of manufactured fire-works not exceeding one thousand pounds—

(a) in the Presidency of Madras—

for a period of seven days—

by any Magistrate of the first class or any Police Officer not below the rank of an Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police;

(b) in the Presidency of Bombay—

for a period of seven days—

by a Magistrate of the first class or (in the city of Bombay) by the Commissioner of Police;

(c) in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—

for a period of seven days—

by the District Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN TRANSPORTING EXPLOSIVES.

Part I.—General.

Packing and Marking.

Prohibition of consignment or conveyance of improperly packed explosives.

72. No explosive shall be tendered for conveyance or conveyed unless packed and marked in accordance with the provisions of rules 73 to 77, or (in the case of explosives conveyed under rule 24) in accordance with the rules in force in the United Kingdom at the time of embarkation.

Packing of explosives.

73. Whatever be the nature of the explosive and to whatever Class it belongs, the following general rules shall be observed :—

(1) The interior of every package shall be free from grit and otherwise clean.

(2) Save as is provided in Schedule IV, there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any package unless the same is covered with suitable material so as effectually to prevent the exposure of such iron or steel.

(3) Every package, when actually used for the packing of one explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive or any other article or substance:

Provided that this rule shall not prevent the packing of inner packages containing a propellant in an outer package with inner packages containing gunpowder or other propellant :

Provided also that with ammunition (Division 1) there may be packed in the same package any article which is not of an inflammable or explosive nature, or liable to cause fire or explosion.

(4) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit the use of an additional package, whether inner or outer : provided that such additional package shall not be of such character as shall have been prohibited in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Explanation.—Unless the context otherwise requires—

the expression "outer package" means a box, barrel, case or cylinder of wood, metal or other solid material, of such strength, construction and character, that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, nor become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape ;

the expression "inner package" means a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping ;

the expression "propellant" means an authorised explosive of the nitro-compound class adapted and intended exclusively for use as a propelling charge in cannon or small-arms.

Packing of authorised explosives.

74. The method of packing authorised explosives of various Classes, respectively, and the maximum amounts which may be packed in any one package shall be those indicated in Schedule IV.

Packing of explosives which are not authorised.

75. Explosives which are not authorised explosives shall be packed subject to such special precautions as may be prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Labelling and marking of packages.

76. (1) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the word "Explosive," the name of the explosive, the number of the Class and of the Division to which it belongs, and the name of the manufacturer or sender.

(2) In the case of a nitro-compound or of a chlorate-mixture there shall be added the date of manufacture or issue from the factory, or such sign indicating such date as may be approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives :

Provided that—

(*a*) in the case of cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purpose, which do not contain their own means of ignition, the marking shall be as for the explosive when not so made up ;

(*b*) in the case of ammunition (Division 1) (safety fuzes excepted), there shall be added the words "Not liable to explode in bulk ;"

(*c*) in the case of pin-fire cartridges for pistols, there shall be added the words "Pin-fire cartridges ; " and

(*d*) in the case of safety fuzes or gunpowder, the word "Explosive" and the number of the Class and Division may be omitted.

(3) Where an outer package contains more than one explosive, the marking above required shall be affixed separately in respect of each explosive so contained.

Relaxation of packing rules.

77. To meet special cases the Chief Inspector of Explosives may, by order in writing, subject to such conditions (if any) as he may think fit to impose, relax any of the conditions imposed by rules 73 to 76.

Consignment.

Despatch of explosives to carrier.

78. (1) No person shall forward to any warehouseman or carrier any explosive unless he has given notice to such warehouseman or carrier of his intention to forward such explosive and has received an intimation from such warehouseman or carrier that he is prepared to receive such consignment.

(2) Such notice shall state—

(*a*) the name and quantity of the explosive to be conveyed; and

(*b*) the name and address of the consignee.

Receipt of explosives by carrier.

79. No warehouseman or carrier shall send such an intimation as is specified in rule 78 unless he is prepared to receive it, and

(*a*) forthwith to despatch such explosive, or

(*b*) to deposit it in an authorised magazine or at a place at which some person is licensed to possess such explosive in such quantity.

Precautions to be observed in loading and unloading explosives.

Loading and unloading to be by daylight.

80. No explosive shall be loaded on, or unloaded from, any carriage or vessel between sunset and sunrise.

Prohibition of naked lights, etc.

81. During the loading or unloading of an explosive no person shall, nor shall any person be allowed to, bring into, have or use in, dangerous proximity to such explosive any fire or any article or liquid or substance which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion (such as, charcoal, matches or petroleum) or (unless the use of a light is unavoidable) any light:

Provided that when the use of a light for the purposes of loading or unloading is unavoidable a light may be used if it be of such construction and character and in such position as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion.

Prohibition of smoking.

82. During the loading or unloading of an explosive no person shall smoke, nor shall be allowed to smoke, on, in or dangerously near to the carriage or vessel containing such explosive.

Prohibition of nailed boots, etc.

83. During the loading or unloading of an explosive no person wearing boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips, shall handle, nor shall be allowed to handle, such explosive.

Method of handling explosives.

84. In the loading or unloading of an explosive the casks or packages containing the explosive shall be passed from hand to hand and shall not be rolled along, and they shall not be thrown down or dropped but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

Loading.

Protection of explosives in transit.

85. (1) Explosives shall be conveyed whenever possible in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a vessel having a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosives from communication of fire; and

(2) When they cannot be so conveyed, they shall be completely covered with a painted cloth, tarpaulin or other suitable material so as effectually to protect the explosives from communication of fire.

Maximum consignments allowed.

86. The quantity of explosives conveyed in any one carriage or vessel shall not exceed two thousand pounds:

Provided that where the explosives are conveyed under the conditions set forth in clause (1) of rule 85, the quantity of explosives may exceed two thousand pounds, but shall not exceed ten tons in any one carriage on a railway or two tons in any one other carriage or twenty tons in any one vessel.

Explosives of different kinds to be kept apart.

87. No explosive, which contains its own means of ignition, shall be conveyed in any carriage or vessel which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive not of the same Class and Division, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

Dangers from fire and water to be guarded against.

88. Due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise, and by careful stowing, to secure any explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in the carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

Protection from naked iron or steel.

89. All iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the package containing any explosive is or may come in contact, shall be effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth or other suitable material.

Conveyance.

90. No explosive shall be conveyed in any carriage or vessel plying for or carrying public passengers. *Explosives not to be sent by public carriage or vessel.*

91. The carriage or vessel conveying an explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons. *Carriage or vessel to be in charge of competent person or persons.*

92. No person who is intoxicated shall, nor shall he be permitted to, have charge of, or be in, on or attending to, any carriage or vessel conveying explosives. *Intoxicated person not to have charge of carriage or vessel.*

93. The person in charge of a carriage or vessel conveying an explosive shall not drive, conduct or manœuvre such carriage or vessel in a dangerous or negligent manner. *Driving or navigation to be careful.*

94. If the quantity of explosive conveyed in the carriage or vessel exceeds one hundred pounds the person or persons in charge of such carriage or vessel shall not stop or delay at any place for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, nor stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended by public danger. *Prohibition of delay in transit*

95. No person shall, during the conveyance of an explosive, do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which is liable to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance. *Avoidance of danger by fire, etc.*

96. No explosive shall be carried otherwise than by rail across any railway bridge across which reasonable facilities for the conveyance thereof by rail are afforded by the Railway Administration : *Explosives not to be carried across railway bridges.*

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to—

(a) ammunition Class 6, Division 1, in any quantity; or

(b) any quantity of gunpowder, or of a nitro-compound or of ammunition, Class 6, Divisions 2 and 3, not exceeding five pounds ; or

(c) any quantity of fire-works not exceeding ten pounds.

Exemptions and savings.

97. Nothing in rules 80 to 89 shall apply to ammunition (Division 1) : provided that all due precautions shall be taken to prevent explosion. *Saving as to the conveyance of ammunition.*

98. Nothing in rules 78, 79 and 90 shall apply to the conveyance of— *Saving as to the conveyance of small consignments.*

(a) any quantity not exceeding five pounds of any explosive other than a fulminate or ammunition (Division 3) or fire-works (Division 1);

(b) detonators not exceeding two hundred in number and not containing in the aggregate more than three ounces of fulminate :

Provided that—

(i) previous notice shall be given to the person in charge of the carriage or vessel in which the explosive is intended to be conveyed ;

(ii) all due precautions shall be taken to prevent accidents by fire or explosion ;

(iii) no other explosive shall be carried in the same compartment; and also

(iv) (in the case of detonators) the consignment shall be covered by a certificate, signed by the consignor, that the quantity of fulminate in the consignment does not exceed the amount specified in sub-clause (b).

99. Nothing in rules 78, 79, 90, 91 and 94 shall apply to the conveyance of any explosive by railway. *Saving as to conveyance by railway.*

100. Where a carrier, or the owner or the master of a vessel, is prevented from complying with these rules by the wilful act, neglect or default of the consignor or consignee of the explosive, or other person, or by the improper refusal of the consignee or other person to accept delivery of the explosive, such consignor, consignee or other person who is guilty of such wilful act, neglect, default or refusal shall be liable to the same penalty to which the carrier, owner or master is liable for a breach of these rules, and his conviction shall exempt the carrier, owner or master from any penalty under these rules. *Saving of liability of carrier and owner and master of a ship for br each of these rules when consignee, etc., is in fault.*

Part II.—Railways.

Consignment.

Conveyance by railway. 101. Rules 102 to 136 shall apply to the transport of explosives by railway.

Certain explosives not to be consigned. 102. No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent or forwarded to or upon any railway of the said Railway Administration.

Certificate of packing. 103. The consignor shall certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance with the rules in force in the United Kingdom or in British India.

Notice of the consignment. 104. No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive unless—

(1) he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing (which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours) of his intention to send such consignment, and stating—

(*a*) the true name, description, quantity and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and

(*b*) his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and

(2) he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

Receipt of consignment. 105. Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint.

Certificate in case of nitro-compounds and chlorates. 106. The consignor shall (in the case of nitro-compounds and chlorate-mixtures)—

(1) cause the outer packages to be marked with the date of manufacture, and

(2) attach to the consignment note a certificate, or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate, (so describing the packages as to render their identification certain) signed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives or an Inspector of Explosives, or, if the certificate is granted at the time when the explosive is imported, by the Chemical Examiner or Analyser—

(*a*) that the explosive is of standard purity, and

(*b*) that (if the explosive be dynamite or any nitro-glycerine compound) there are no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or of liquefaction.

(3) The aforesaid certificate shall ordinarily be valid for six months after date: provided that, in the case of dynamite and other nitro-glycerine compounds which are not used as propellants as defined in rule 73—

(*a*) such certificate shall lapse on the 31st July, and

(*b*) a fresh certificate for each conveyance may, at the discretion of the Railway Administration concerned, be demanded during the period from the 1st April to the 31st July (both inclusive) if the original certificate has not been granted later than the 31st March.

Discretion of Railway to refuse improperly-packed explosives. 107. The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations.

Disposal of consignment on arrival at station of departure. 108. Every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station. These packages should not be allowed to stand in the sun.

Loading.

Maximum quantities to be conveyed in one vehicle. 109. The quantity of explosives conveyed in any one vehicle shall not in any case exceed that specified in rule 86 and shall not (unless the vehicle is specially constructed and approved by the Railway Board for the carriage of explosives) exceed two-thirds of the normal load of such vehicle:

Provided that (in the case of explosives of the kinds specified in rule 114) the quantity of explosives shall not—

(*a*) where such explosives are stowed in the manner described in clause (1) of that rule, exceed three tons, and

(*b*) where such explosives are stowed in the manner described in clause (2) of that rule, exceed five tons.

Prohibition of conveyance with inflammable substances. 110. There shall not be conveyed in the same vehicle with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzees, pipe-lights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum or any other volatile spirit substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

111. Vehicles used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair-cloth, hides or other suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain safety cartridges for small-arms packed in tin-lined service pattern boxes. Condition of vehicle.

112. All packages containing explosives shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion. Stowing of explosives.

113. Packages containing explosives other than those referred to in rule 114 shall not be stowed in more than three layers one above the other. But if the packages are in rectangular form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages, and are so secured as to prevent movement during transit) they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five: Method of stowing of explosives.

Provided that this rule shall not apply to safety cartridges for small-arms packed in tin-lined service pattern boxes.

114. (1) Packages containing dynamite and other blasting explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) Class, or explosives of the 4th (chlorate-mixture), 5th (fulminate) Classes or of the 1st Division of the 7th (firework) Class shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit: Method of stowing of high explosives.

(2) Provided that, if the packages of explosives are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five.

115. Vehicles shall in every case be locked when loaded with explosives. Locking of vehicles.

Delivery.

116. The consignee shall remove the explosives from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight following its arrival. Delivery to consignee.

117. If the consignee does not remove the explosive within the time allowed by rule 116, the Railway Administration may return the explosive to the consignor at his risk and expense. Disposal when consignee fails to take delivery.

118. Pending removal by the consignee, or return to the consignor, the explosives shall be kept at a safe distance from the station buildings, and (if unloaded) shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard. Protection of explosives pending removal.

Power to open packages.

119. The Railway Administration may at any time open or require to be opened at the risk and expense of the consignor any package which is upon any railway and which is suspected to contain explosives packed or consigned in contravention of any of these rules. Opening of suspected packages.

120. The Railway Administration may return to the consignor at his risk and expense the contents of any package which is found during transit to have been packed or consigned in contravention of any of these rules. Disposal of opened packages.

Precautions to be observed during loading and unloading.

121. Notwithstanding anything in rule 80, a small consignment of explosives may be unloaded between sunset and sunrise. Time of loading and unloading.

For the purposes of this rule no consignment of more than half a wagon load booked to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

122. Subject to the provisions of rules 80 and 121, the loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed. Loading and unloading to be continuous.

123. Vehicles containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings at a safe distance from the station buildings. Place of loading and unloading.

124. All explosives under despatch or receipt by a Government arsenal, depôt or factory shall be loaded or unloaded by Government servants employed in such arsenal, depôt or factory. Loading and unloading of Government explosives.

125. Not more than five vehicles containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, at any one time. Maximum number of vehicles to be dealt with at a time.

126. All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight. Time of transhipment.

Marshalling and Shunting.

127. Not more than five vehicles containing explosives shall at any one time be hauled in the same train. Maximum number of vehicles to be hauled in one train.

Precaution in the case of high explosives.

128. No explosive of the 5th (fulminate) Class or of the 3rd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, or of the 7th (firework) Class shall be carried in the same train with any explosive not of the Class and Division to which it belongs, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

Position of vehicle in the train.

129. Vehicles containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close-coupled to one another as well as to the adjoining vehicles, and shall be preceded and followed by three vehicles not loaded with explosives or other article or substance of an inflammable nature:

Provided as follows :—

(a) on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, vehicles containing explosives and adjoining vehicles need not be close-coupled to one another; and

(b) on the Nilgiri and Karaikkal-Peralam Railways, only one vehicle need intervene between the locomotive and vehicles containing explosives.

Shunting.

130. When the train is being marshalled, vehicles loaded with explosives shall not be shunted by a locomotive, unless they are separated from the engine by not less than three vehicles containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to the shunting of vehicles specially constructed for the carriage of explosives.

Limit of speed in shunting.

131. During the shunting of vehicles containing explosives the speed of all movements shall not exceed five miles an hour; and loose shunts are prohibited.

Superintendence in shunting.

132. No shunting shall be carried on save under the superintendence of a duly authorised officer, who shall see to the observance of rules 130 and 131.

Brakes.

Brakes.

133. If the vehicles employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes, other than iron brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the vehicles are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such vehicles, be worked while such vehicles are so running.

Conveyance by Passenger train.

Conveyance of explosives by passenger train.

134. Save as provided in rule 135, no explosives shall be conveyed by passenger train except—

(a) safety cartridges and percussion caps and safety-fuzes (for blasting), and fog-signals for railway use;

(b) explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) Class other than propellants in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs:

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment;

(c) detonators to the number of 200 if the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators does not exceed in the aggregate 3 oz. (and a certificate to this effect is tendered by the consignor):

Provided that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment;

(d) sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as provided in Schedule IV, so long as the gunpowder is contained in tin canisters containing not more than five pounds each packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

Conveyance of explosives by mixed train.

135. Any explosive may be conveyed by mixed train on any line or section on which goods trains are not running, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) that not more than one vehicle containing explosives shall be hauled at any one time;

(2) that such vehicle shall be specially constructed and approved by the Railway Board for the carriage of explosives;

(3) that there are not less than three vehicles between such vehicle and the engine and between such vehicle and the passenger coaches;

(4) that such vehicle is close-coupled to the adjoining vehicles; and

(5) that, immediately on entering a section upon which goods trains are running, such vehicle is detached from the train.

Exemptions.

Saving as to cartridges for small-arms.

136. Nothing in rules 109, 125 and 127 shall apply to separate consignments of safety-cartridges for small-arms.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Powers of Search and Destruction.

Powers of search and destruction.

137. (1) Any of the officers mentioned in clause (2) may, within the areas specified in that clause, but subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, [XI of 1878.] and of any rules for the time being in force thereunder, in cases to which that Act applies—

(a) enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which an explosive is being manufactured, possessed, sold, transported or imported under a license granted under these rules, or in which he has reason to believe that an explosive has been or is being manufactured, possessed, sold, transported or imported in contravention of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or of these rules and may enter, inspect and examine any magazine or place in which explosives are stored under the provisions of rule 24;

(b) search for explosives therein;

(c) take samples of any explosives found therein, on payment of the value thereof if payment can be made at the time the samples are taken; and

(d) seize, detain, remove and, if necessary, destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive found therein in respect of which he has reason to believe that any of the provisions of the said rules or Act have been contravened.

(2) The officers and areas referred to in clause (1) are :—

Officers.	Areas.
The Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Explosives ...	In all parts of British India.
All District Magistrates	Within their respective districts.
All Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate.	Within their respective jurisdictions.
The Commissioner of Police and all Police Officers of rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector, if specially deputed in this behalf by the Commissioner of Police.	In Presidency-towns or their suburbs and in Rangoon
All Police Officers of rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.	Within the respective areas over which their authority extends.

(3) Whenever the Chief Inspector or any Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, or any Police Officer seizes, detains or removes any explosive under this rule, he shall report the fact to the District authority.

(4) Neither the Chief Inspector nor an Inspector of Explosives, nor any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate nor any Police Officer shall under these rules destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive without the previous sanction of the District authority unless the matter appears urgent and fraught with serious public danger.

(5) Whenever any officer destroys any explosive or otherwise renders it harmless, he shall take and keep a sample thereof, and shall, if required, give a portion of the sample to the person owning the explosive or having the same under his control at the time of seizure; and whenever any officer other than the District authority so deals with any explosive, he shall report the circumstance to the District authority.

Penalties.

Penalties.

138. Whoever commits any offence mentioned in the first column of the following table shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount indicated in that behalf in the second column of that table:—

1	2
(1) Importing an explosive in contravention of rules 11, 13, 21, 22, 23 and 24.	Three thousand rupees.
(2) Contravening any of the provisions of rule 18, rule 25, or rule 26 relating to importation of explosives.	One thousand rupees.
(3) Transporting blasting material in contravention of rule 27.	One thousand rupees.
(4) Manufacturing an explosive in contravention of rule 32.	Three thousand rupees.
(5) Contravening any of the provisions of rules 33 and 34 relating to the manufacture of explosives.	One thousand rupees.
(6) Possessing an explosive in contravention of rule 35.	One thousand rupees.
(7) Selling an explosive in contravention of rule 37.	Five hundred rupees.
(8) Contravening a condition of a license granted under article 1, article 2 or article 10 of Schedule II.	Three thousand rupees.
(9) Contravening a condition of a license granted under article 4, article 5, article 6, article 7, article 8, article 9, article 16 or article 17 of Schedule II.	Five hundred rupees.
(10) Contravening a condition of a license granted under article 3, article 11, article 12, article 13, article 14 or article 15 of Schedule II.	One thousand rupees.
(11) Contravening any direction given under rule 58, for the disposal of an explosive.	One thousand rupees.
(12) Failing to produce a license (or authenticated copy thereof) or pass when called upon to do so under rule 62.	Two hundred rupees.
(13) Contravening any of the provisions of Chapter VIII relating to the transporting of explosives.	One thousand rupees.
(14) Furnishing a false certificate under rules 17, 21, 22, 98, 103, 106 and 134.	Two hundred rupees.

Exemptions.

Saving as to acts done in emergency, etc.,

139. Nothing in these rules shall render liable to any penalty the owner or master of any vessel, or any carrier, or ware-houseman or the person having charge of any carriage for any act done in breach of these rules, if he proves that by reason of stress of weather, inevitable accident, or other emergency, the doing of such act was, under the circumstances, necessary and proper.

SCHEDULE I.

PRESCRIBED TESTS.

[*Vide rule 16.*]

I.—Heat Test as applied to Explosives of the Nitro-compound Class.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Apparatus required.

1. A water bath, consisting of a spherical glass or copper vessel [(*a*) Fig. I] of about 8 inches diameter, and with an aperture of about 5 inches ; the bath is filled with water to within a quarter of an inch of the edge It has a loose cover of sheet copper about 6 inches in diameter (*b*), and rests on a tripod stand about 14 inches high (*c*), which is covered with coarse iron wire gauze (*e*), and is surrounded with a screen of thin sheet tin or copper (*d*). Within the latter is placed an Argand burner (*f*), with glass chimney. The cover (*b*) has four holes arranged as seen in Fig. II, No. 4 to receive the regulator, No. 3 the thermometer, Nos. 1 and 2 the test-tubes containing the gun-cotton or other materials to be tested. Around holes 1 and 2 on the under side of the cover are soldered three pieces of brass wire with points slightly converging (Fig. III); these act as springs and allow the test-tubes to be easily placed in position and removed.

Fig. I.

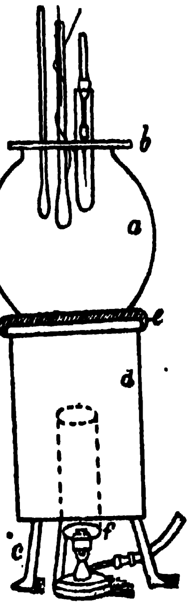


Fig. II.

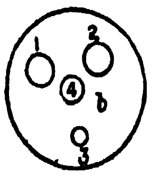


Fig. III

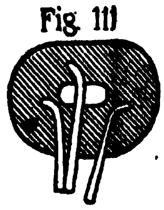


Fig. IV.

* 2. Scheibler's or Page's temperature regulator.

* 3. Two cells of Le Clanché's battery No. 1 } if Scheibler's regulator is used.
* 4. A few yards of insulated copper wire }

5. Test-tubes from 5¼ to 5½ inches long, and of such diameter that they will hold from 20 to 22 cubic centimetres of water when filled to a height of 5 inches.

6. India-rubber stoppers, fitting the test-tubes and carrying an arrangement for holding the test-paper, *viz.*, a narrow glass tube passing through the centre of the stopper, drawn out so as to form a hook, or terminating in a platinum wire hook (Fig. IV).

7. A thermometer, with range not less than from 30° to 212° Fahrenheit.

8. A minute clock.

Materials required.

(*a*) *Test-paper.*—The test-paper is prepared as follows :—45 grains of white maize starch (cornflour), previously washed with cold water, are added to 8½ ounces of distilled water; the mixture is stirred, heated to boiling, and kept gently boiling for 10 minutes; 15 grains of pure potassium iodide (*i.e.*, which has been re-crystallized from alcohol) are dissolved in 8½ ounces of distilled water. The two solutions are thoroughly mixed and allowed to get cold. Strips, or sheets, of best white English filter paper, weighing air dry, from 4·1 to 4·6 grammes per 100 square inches, previously washed with water and re-dried, are dipped into the solution thus prepared, and allowed to remain in it for not less than 10 seconds; they are then allowed to drain and dry in a place free from laboratory fumes and dust. The upper and lower margins of the strips, or sheets, are cut off, and the paper is preserved in well-stoppered or corked bottles *and in the dark.* † The dimensions of the pieces of test-paper used are about $\frac{4}{10}$ inch by $\frac{8}{10}$ inch (10 mm. by 20 mm.).

(*b*) *Standard tint-paper.*—A solution of caramel in water is made of such concentration that when diluted one hundred times (10 cc. made up to 1 litre) the tint of this diluted solution equals the tint produced by the Nessler test in 100 cc. water containing 0·000075 grm. of ammonia or 0·0002355 grm. of chloride of ammonium. With this caramel solution lines are drawn on strips of white filter paper‡ by means of a clean quill pen. When the marks thus produced are dry the paper is cut into pieces of the same size as the test-paper previously described, in such a way that each piece has a brown line across it near the middle of its length, and only such strips are preserved in which the brown line has a breadth varying from ½ mm. to 1 mm. ($\frac{1}{50}$ of an inch to $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch).

II.—Testing Dynamite, Blasting Gelatine, and other Explosives of the First Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A.—DYNAMITE, ETC., ETC.

Nitro-glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine can be extracted in the manner described below, *must* satisfy the following test.

This test, however, though at present looked upon as the most important, as far as testing the purity of the nitro-glycerine is concerned, is in England only one of several which any given sample of nitro-glycerine preparation has to satisfy in order to establish its compliance with the definition in the Authorised List.

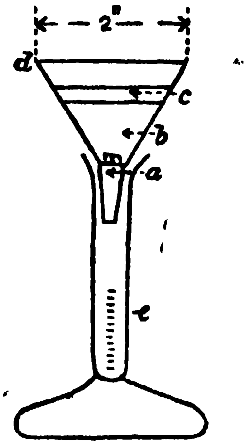
* This is not absolutely required, as the temperature of the bath can be kept constant by proper attention to the heating flame.

† When a paper is freshly prepared, and as long as it remains in good condition a drop of dilute acetic acid, put on the paper with a glass rod, produces no coloration. In process of time, however, the stronger the light to which the paper is exposed, the sooner a drop of acid produces a brown or bluish coloration (a single hour of direct sunlight produces a marked effect), and whenever this is the case the paper should be rejected. After preparation the paper should be kept in the dark for a month before being taken into use. After that, if carefully kept in the dark, it will remain good for 6 months or more, but should be tested from time to time as above.

‡ This paper must be carefully washed with distilled water in the first instance, to remove any traces of bleaching matter, and dried.

Apparatus required.

A funnel 2 inches across (*d*), a cylindrical measure divided into grains (*e*) (See sketch).



Mode of operation.

About 300 to 400 grains of dynamite (*b*) finely divided are placed into the funnel which has previously been loosely plugged by some freshly-ignited asbestos (*a*).

The surface is smoothed by means of a flat-headed glass rod or stopper, and some clean washed and dried Kieselguhr (*c*) is spread over it to the depth of about ⅛ inch.

Water is next carefully dropped from a wash bottle upon this Kieselguhr, and when the first portion has been soaked up more is added; this is repeated until sufficient nitro-glycerine has been collected in the graduated measure (*e*) below.

If any water should have passed through with the nitro-glycerine, it should be removed with a piece of blotting paper, and the nitro-glycerine, if necessary, filtered through a dry paper filter.

Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under I, into the water (which is to be steadily maintained at a temperature of 160° Fahr.*) to a depth of 2¼ inches. Fifty grains of nitro-glycerine to be tested are weighed into a test-tube in such a way as not to soil the sides of the tube. A test paper is fixed on the hook of the glass rod so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A sufficient amount of a mixture of half distilled water and half glycerine to moisten the upper half of the paper is now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper by means of a camel's-hair pencil, the cork carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted, so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to such a depth that the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is complete when the faint brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist part of the paper, equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The nitro-glycerine under examination will not be considered to have satisfied the test unless the time necessary to produce the standard tint as above described is *at least* 15 minutes.

B.—BLASTING GELATINE, GELATINE DYNAMITE, AND ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS.

Fifty (50) grains of blasting gelatine are to be intimately incorporated with one hundred (100) grains of French chalk.† The mixture is to be gradually introduced into a test-tube of the dimensions prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, with the aid of gentle tapping upon the table, between the introduction of successive portions of the mixture into the tube, so that when the tube contains all the mixture it shall be filled to the extent of 1¾ inches (one inch and three-quarters) of its height. The test-paper is then to be inserted and the heat is to

* For explosives supplied for His Majesty's Military and Naval Services the temperature is fixed by the War Office at 180°.

† This can be readily effected by carefully working the two materials together with a wooden pestle in a wooden mortar.

The French chalk should be of good commercial quality, and, after being carefully washed with distilled water and dried in a water oven, it should be exposed under a bell jar to moist air until it has taken up about 0·5 per cent of moisture. It should then be bottled for use; and with ordinary care the limits of 0·5 per cent can be maintained in keeping.

be applied in the manner prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, and the sample tested is to withstand exposure to 160° Fahr. for a period of ten (10) minutes, before producing a discoloration of the test-papers corresponding in tint to the standard colour test which is employed for governing the results of the dynamite heat tests.

(For Exudation and Liquefaction tests for Blasting Gelatine, etc., etc., *see* Appendix.)

N.B.—Non-gelatinised nitro-glycerine preparations from which the nitro-glycerine cannot be expelled by water, are tested without any previous separation of the ingredients, the temperature being as above (160° Fahr.) and the time being seven (7) minutes.

C.—CORDITE AND BALLISTITE.

1. Apparatus required.

The apparatus necessary for the application of the heat test to cordite is identical with that described above for explosives of the nitro-compound class generally* with the addition of a mill and a nest of sieves† similar to those used at Waltham Abbey for preparing the cordite for testing (*see* instructions below).

2. Preparation of the sample to be tested.

Pieces half an inch long are cut from one end of every stick selected for the test; in the case of the thicker cordites, each piece so cut is further sub-divided into about four portions. These cut pieces are then passed once through the mill, the first portion of material which passes through being rejected on account of the possible presence of foreign matter from the mill. The ground material is put on the top sieve of the nest of sieves and sifted. The portion which has passed through the top sieve and been stopped by the second is taken for the test. If the mill is properly set the greater portion of the ground material will be of the proper size.

If the volatile matter in the explosive exceed 0·5 per cent the sifted material should be dried at a temperature not exceeding 140° Fahr. until the proportion does not exceed 0·5 per cent.

After each sample has been ground, the mill must be taken to pieces and carefully cleaned.

3. Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under paragraph 1, so as to be immersed in the water to a depth of 2¾ inches. The water is maintained at a constant temperature of 180° Fahr. When this temperature is reached, 25 grains of the sifted cordite are put into one of the test-tubes, and collected at the bottom by gentle tapping. A test paper is fixed on to the hook of the glass rod, so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A mixture of equal parts of distilled water and pure glycerine (Price's) is now applied to the upper edge of the test paper by means of a camel's-hair pencil, in sufficient amount to moisten the upper half; the stopper carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to the same depth as the thermometer. The lower margin of the moistened part of the paper should then be about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is completed when the faint brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the margin between the wet and dry portions of the test-paper, equals in depth of tint the brown line drawn on the standard tint paper.

4. The time which elapses between the insertion of the test-tube and the completion of the test must not be less than 15 minutes.

---

* In the Waltham Abbey apparatus the cover (Fig. II) has all the holes around the circumference instead of having one in the centre and three around the circumference.

† A nest of two sieves with the holes drilled in sheet copper. The holes in the top sieve have a diameter = 14 B. W. G., those in the second = 21 B. W. G.

If too hard for the mill, it may be softened by exposure to the vapour of acetone, or reduced to the necessary degree of sub-division by means of a sharp moderately coarse rasp. Should it have become too soft in the acetone vapour for the mill, it should be cut up into small pieces which may be brought to any desired degree of hardness by simple exposure to air.

Explosives which consist partly of gelatinized collodion cotton and partly of ungelatinized gun-cotton are best reduced to powder by a rasp, or softened by exposure to mixed ether and alcohol vapour at a temperature of 90° to 100° Fahr.

N. B.—In the case of ballistite the treatment is the same except that when it is in a very finely granulated condition it need not be cut up.

III.—Testing Gun-cotton, Schultz's Gun Powder, E. C. Powder, and other explosives of the 2nd Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A.—Compressed Nitro-Cellulose, Tonite, etc., etc.

Sufficient material to serve for two or more tests is removed from the centre of the cartridge by gentle scraping, and, if necessary, further reduced by rubbing through a sieve with a clean hard brush.

The fine powder thus produced is spread out in a thin layer upon a paper tray 6 inches by 4½ inches which is then placed inside a water oven, kept, as nearly as possible, at 120° Fahr.

The wire gauze shelves in the oven should be about 3 inches apart. The sample is allowed to remain at rest for 15 minutes in the oven, the door of which is left wide open.

After the lapse of 15 minutes the tray is removed and exposed to the air of the room for two hours, the sample being at some point within that time rubbed upon the tray with a brush, in order to reduce it to a fine and uniform state of division.

Application of the Test.

The cover of the water bath is fitted with the gas regulator which is inserted through the centre hole (No. 4). The thermometer is fixed into hole No. 3. The water in the bath is then heated to 170° Fahr., and the regulator set to maintain that temperature. Twenty grains of the sample to be tested are weighed out, placed in the test tube, and gently pressed down until the specimen occupies a space of not more than 1 $\frac{3}{10}$ inches in a test-tube of the dimensions specified. A test-paper is affixed to the hook of the glass rod or tube, and moistened by touching the upper edge with a drop of distilled water containing 50 per cent. of Price's glycerine. The quantity of liquid used must be only sufficient to moisten about half of the paper. The cork carrying the rod and test-paper is then fixed into the test-tube, and the latter inserted into the bath to a depth of 2½ inches, measured from the cover, the regulator and thermometer being inserted to the same depth. The test-paper is to be kept near the top of the test-tube, but clear of the cork, until the tube has been immersed for about five minutes. A ring of moisture will about this time be deposited upon the sides of the test-tube a little above the cover of the bath; the glass rod must then be lowered until the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is on a level with the bottom of the ring of moisture in the tube; the paper is now closely watched. The test is complete when the faint brown line which makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist parts of the paper, equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The interval of time between the first insertion of the tube containing the sample of gun-cotton in the water at 170° and the production of the standard tint constitutes the test, and this interval of time must be *not less* than 10 minutes, or the sample will not be considered to have satisfied the test.

B.—Gelatinized and Semi-Gelatinized Nitro-Cellulose Preparations.*

Twenty-five grains introduced into the test-tube* of the dimensions prescribed for the dynamite heat test, then proceed as for blasting gelatine, etc, taking the temperature at 180° Fahr, and the time as 15 minutes.

C.—Nitro-Cellulose not included in A. or B., Schultz's Powder, E. C. Powder, etc., etc.

Sufficient of the sample, without further mechanical division, is dried in the oven as above, and then exposed for two hours to the air. The test as directed above for compressed nitro-cellulose, etc., is then applied, the minimum duration of test being the same, *viz.*, 10 minutes.

D.—Picric Acid.

(1) The material shall contain not more than 0·3 part of mineral or non-combustible matter in 100 parts by weight of the material dried at 160° Fahr.

* If in a compressed form it should be broken up in the same manner as cordite and ballistite.

(2) It should not contain more than a minute trace of lead.

(3) One hundred parts of the dry material shall not contain more than 0·3 part of *total* (free and combined) sulphuric acid, of which not more than 0·1 part shall be *free* sulphuric acid.

(4) Its melting point should be between 248° and 253° Fahr.

E.—AMMONITE, BELLITE, ROBURITE, AND EXPLOSIVES OF SIMILAR COMPOSITION.

These are required to stand the same heat test as compressed nitro-cellulose.

IV.—Testing Chlorate-Mixtures.

The material must not be too sensitive* and must show no tendency to increase in sensitiveness on keeping.

The material must contain nothing liable to reduce the chlorate.

Chlorides calculated as potassium chloride must not exceed 0·25 per cent.

The material must contain no free acid, or substance liable to produce free acid.

Explosives of this Class containing nitro-compounds will be subject to the heat test as if they belonged to Class III.

V.—Testing Ammunition (Divisions 2 and 3).

Any explosive made up into ammunition (other than Division 1), for which a test is provided in the schedule, is to be tested as if not so made up.

APPENDIX.

Exudation and Liquefaction Test for Blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite and analogous Preparations.

TEST FOR LIQUEFACTION.

A cylinder of blasting gelatine is to be cut from the cartridge to be tested, the length of the cylinder to be about equal to its diameter and the ends being cut flat.

The cylinder is to be placed on end on a flat surface without any wrapper, and secured by a pin passing vertically through its centre.

In this condition the cylinder is to be exposed for one hundred and forty-four (144) consecutive hours (six days and nights) to a temperature ranging from 85° to 90° Fahr. (inclusive), and during such exposure the cylinder shall not diminish in height by more than one-fourth of its original height, and the upper cut surface shall retain its flatness and the sharpness of its edge.

Note.—If the blasting gelatine and the gelatine dynamite to be tested be not made up in a cylindrical form, the above test is to be applied with the necessary modifications.

TEST FOR LIABILITY TO EXUDATION.

There shall be no separation from the general mass of the blasting gelatine or gelatine dynamite of a substance of less consistency than the bulk of the remaining portion of the materials under any conditions of storage, transport, or use, or when the material is subjected three times in succession to alternate freezing and thawing, or when subjected to the liquefaction test hereinbefore described.

* They will be considered too sensitive if they can be exploded however partially by means of a glancing blow with a broomstick on soft wood (such as deal).

SCHEDULE II.

Licenses (vide rule 49).

Number.	Form of License. (See Schedule III.)	Purpose for which granted.	Kinds and maximum quantities of explosives for which granted.	Authority entitled to grant license.	Fee.	Period for which license is valid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Importation.			
1	1	To import by land ...	Any authorised explosive in any quantity.	The District authority of the district or town to which the explosives are consigned.	Rs. 10.	Such period as the licensing authority deems necessary.
2	1	To import by sea ...	Gunpowder, ammunition (Division 1) and fireworks only—in any quantity. Any explosive re-imported under clause (*ii*) of the proviso to rule 12. Any other authorised explosive.	The District authority having jurisdiction in the port of importation. The Local Government or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.	Rs 10; but, where the explosives have been re-imported from any port for importation in to which a license has been granted under these rules, one rupee only.	
			Transport.			
3	2	For the general transport of explosives required for blasting purposes by a holder of a license in Form F, Form J or Form K, or by a person storing blasting explosives in a magazine licensed by a Port Trust or Municipality, from the place of storage or the magazine as the case may be to such place or places as the licensing authority may specify.	Any explosive in any quantity.	The District authority of the District or town from which the explosive is to be transported.	Free of charge ...	One year from the issue of the license or such less period as the licensing authority may prescribe.
			Manufacture, Possession and Sale.			
4	A	To manufacture, possess and sell at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.	(*i*) Two hundred pounds in all of gunpowder, and small-arm nitro-compound, together with any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition (Division 1), or (*ii*) Two hundred pounds of manufactured fireworks, or (*iii*) Sixty pounds in all of gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compounds and manufactured fireworks together with any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition (Division 1), or (*iv*) Any such less quantity of any of the said explosives as the licensing authority may think fit to specify in the license		Rs. Covering the maximum quantity of explosives allowed or any less quantity exceeding one-half such maximum ... .. 20 Covering half such maximum or any less quantity exceeding one fourth ... 10 Covering one-fourth such maximum or any less quantity ... 5 Where the applicant holds and produces a license in Form XIII of Schedule VII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909—free of charge.	
5	B	To possess and sell at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.		The District authority.	Covering the maximum quantity of explosives allowed or any less quantity exceeding one-half such maximum ... ... 10 Covering half such maximum or any less quantity exceeding one-fourth ... 5 Covering one-fourth such maximum or any less quantity ... 2-8 Where the applicant holds and produces a license in Form XIII or Form XIV of Schedule VII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909—free of charge.	Up till the 31st day of December of the year for which the license is issued.
6	C	To possess at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.			Annas 8.	

Number.	Form of License. (See Schedule III)	Purpose for which granted.	Kinds and maximum quantities of explosives for which granted.	Authority entitled to grant license.	Fee.	Period for which license is valid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Manufacture, Possession and Sale—contd.			
7	D	To manufacture, possess and sell, or to possess and sell or to possess (in a village or other rural area) at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority	Two hundred pounds of manufactured fireworks and their ingredients or any such less quantity as the licensing authority may think fit to specify in the license.	The District authority.	Half the fees chargeable on the same explosive in the same quantity in Articles 4 and 5 respectively. If the license is for possession only the same fee as in Article 6.	
8	E	To possess (granted to contractors, cultivators and other persons only when the explosives are proved to the satisfaction of the licensing officer to be required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes).	One hundred pounds of gunpowder, ten pounds of other explosives and one hundred detonators.	The District authority.	Free of charge.	
9	E		One hundred pounds of gunpowder.	The District authority or any Magistrate of the first class or any Magistrate of the 2nd class specially authorised by the District Magistrate in this behalf.		
10	Such Form as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe.	To manufacture [in cases not provided for in Articles (4) and (7)].	Any explosive in any quantity.	The Governor-General in Council.	Such fee as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe.	Up till the 31st day of December of the year for which the license is issued.
11		To possess ...	Fulminates ...			
12	F	To possess [in cases not provided for in Articles (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), or (9)] at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.	Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity not exceeding sixty pounds.	The District authority.	Rs. 5.	
13	J	To possess [in cases not provided for in Articles (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9) or (12)] in a magazine	Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity.	The Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may authorise in this behalf.	Rs. 15.	
14	J	To possess in and sell [in cases not provided for in Articles (5) or (7)] from a magazine.	Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity.		Rs. 20.	
15	K	To possess (temporarily) in a floating magazine.	Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity.	The Local Government.	Rs 20.	Six months from the issue of the license or such less period as the licensing authority may prescribe.
16	L	To the holder of a license to possess any explosive to sell such explosive.	Any explosive in any quantity.			
17	L	To sell from a magazine in connection with which a license has been granted under Article (13) or (14).	Gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound or ammunition (Division 1) or fireworks in any quantity.	The District authority.	Rs 5.	Up till the 31st day of December of the year for which the license is issued.

SCHEDULE III.

PRESCRIBED FORMS.

FORM 1.

(*Articles 1 and 2 of Schedule II.*)

[FEE—TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to import Explosives.

Name, etc., and address of license-holder.	Number of packages.	Explosive.			Purpose for which required.	Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Weight.	Number.			
							From—————— —————— to the ——————of—— —————— 191 .

The——*of*——

——————

191 .

Seal.

(*Signature*)

——of——

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder. [IV of 1884

2. This license shall become void after expiry of the period named thereon.

3. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosives or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or senders.

FORM 2.

(*Article 3 of Schedule II.*)

[FREE OF CHARGE.]

General license to transport explosives required for blasting purposes.

(To be granted to holders of licenses in Forms F, J or K contained in Schedule III to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, or to those storing blasting explosives in a magazine licensed by a Port Trust or Municipality.)

A general license is hereby granted to ————————————

————————————

to transport explosives required for blasting purposes from ————————————

————————————

to the places* specified below, subject to the conditions hereinafter contained.

*Places of destination ————————————

The license shall continue in force till the ————————————

The ———— 191 .

(*Signature.*)

Seal.

Conditions of license.

1. The license is subject to the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and to the rules made thereunder. [IV of 1884.]

2. It becomes void on the expiration of the term mentioned, or if a consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the explosive is taken from or to any place other than the places mentioned in the license.

3. It authorises the licensee to deliver consignments of explosives required for blasting purposes from and to the places specified in the license : provided—

(*i*) that the consignee has taken out a license for the possession of such explosives under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 ; [IV of 1884.]

(*ii*) that the quantity of explosives despatched to any consignee is not in excess of the quantity which such consignee is entitled to possess ;

(*iii*) that each consignment of explosives is covered by a pass in the form appended hereto ; and that (when the explosives are transported by rail) such pass shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice (as the case may be) ;

(*iv*) that a copy of the pass issued with each consignment is forthwith sent to the authority granting the license and (in cases where the explosives are being transported to a place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of such authority) also to the Magistrate of the District to which the explosives are consigned or to the Commissioner of Police if the explosives are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon ;

(*v*) that any loss, shortage or theft of explosives in transit is reported without delay to the licensing authority and to the police-station in the jurisdiction of which the loss, shortage or theft is discovered.

FORM OF PASS.

[*See condition 3 (iii) of License.*]

Pass granted by the holder of General Transport License (Explosives) No. for the transport of a consignment of explosives required for blasting purposes.

No.—————

This pass covers————— packages containing (*Description of explosives and weight*)

while in transit from—————————to—————————

Name of consignee—————————

No. of consignee's license to possess explosives—————————

Date of despatch of consignment—————————

Approximate date on which consignment should reach its destination—————————

(*Signed*)—————————

Holder of General Transport License No. —————

FORM A.

(Article 4 of Schedule II.)

[FEE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to manufacture, possess and sell gunpowder, or small-arm nitro compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of explosive to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December 191 .

.... *Town or District,* } Seal. *(Signature.)*

.... 191 . *of* ....

Conditions.

1. The license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do:

Provided that, where the license extends only to the manufacture, possession and sale of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed fifty pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same.

4. (1) The explosive shall be manufactured in a tent or lightly constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by the distance—

(a) in the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, of one hundred yards, or

(b) in the case of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or of the 7th (Firework) Class, of fifty yards.

(2) In the case of filling cartridges for small-arms the operation may, if preferred, be carried out in the upper room of a building to which the conditions in clause (1) as to distance need not apply:

Provided that no more than five pounds of explosive (except such as may be contained in safety cartridges) shall be in the room where the operation is being carried on.

(3) In all other cases the manufacture shall be carried on in a one-storeyed building.

5. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

6. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gun-metal or wooden tools are permissible.

7. All explosives, as manufactured, shall be removed without delay to a safe place of storage, and no explosive shall be allowed to accumulate in the place of manufacture.

8. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

9. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near a room where explosives are being manufactured.

10. All sales of explosives under this license must be effected on the premises shown on the face of the license.

11. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years, nor shall any child under that age be employed in manufacture.

12. (*1*) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes:—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the distances prescribed in condition No. 4* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives: and

(*a*) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe; and

(*b*) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock, or earth, or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives, and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A:

Provided that a fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

13. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following:—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely:—

(*a*) gunpowder;

(*b*) small-arm nitro-compound; or

(*c*) ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class,

the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—

manufactured fireworks	Two hundred.	Fifty.

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all ...	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

14. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B—

(*a*) the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed, or so lined and covered, as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

(*b*) in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

(*c*) all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same; and

* These distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

(*d*) no person in any such room or part of a building or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes:

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class.

15. Any quantity exceeding five pounds of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 2nd Division of the 7th (Firework) Class, and of any other explosive exceeding one pound, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping;

and, when publicly exposed for sale or when sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely-attached label or other mark:

Provided that two samples of each kind of firework may be exposed for sale without complying with the foregoing clauses of this condition, if such samples be placed in such a position that no light or fire is, or is likely to be, brought near them.

16. (*1*) Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows:—

(*a*) Gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*b*) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*c*) the various explosives of the 7th (Firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

17. *The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by condition (4) endorsed on Form XI or Form XIII of the Forms prescribed by the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. [XI of 1878.]

18. *The licensee shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form XVI or XIX of the Forms prescribed by the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the following particulars, namely:—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;

(*b*) the nature and amount of articles sold; and

(*c*) the date of sale:

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

19. A similar endorsement shall be made upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under the Explosives Act for the possession of explosives.

FORM B.

(*Article 5 of Schedule II.*)

[FEE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess and sell gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 191 .

__________ *Town or District,*
__________ *191 .*

Signature.
__________ *of* __________

---

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, in pursuance of rules 23, by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878. [XI of 1878.]

Conditions.

[IV of 1884.] 1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do:

Provided that where the license extends only to the possession and sale of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed fifty pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same.

4. All sales of explosives under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

5. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years.

6. (1) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes:—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the prescribed distances* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives; and

(a) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe; and

(b) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock or earth or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives, and is placed inside a dwelling-house or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A:

Provided that a fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

7. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following:—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely:—

(a) gunpowder,

(b) small-arm nitro-compound, or

(c) ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class,

the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A.	In Mode B.
	lbs.	lbs.
gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class . .	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—

manufactured fireworks . .	Two hundred.	Fifty.

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class . .	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

* In the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, one hundred yards.
In the case of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 7th (Firework) Class, fifty yards:
Provided that these distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

8. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B—

(*a*) the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined and covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

(*b*) in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

(*c*) all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same; and

(*d*) no person in any such room or part of a building, or any such excavation or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes:

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class.

9. Any quantity exceeding five pounds of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 2nd Division of the 7th (Firework) Class and of any other explosive exceeding one pound shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping;

and, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely-attached label or other mark:

Provided that two samples of each kind of firework may be exposed for sale without complying with the foregoing clauses of this condition, if such samples be placed in such a position that no light or fire is, or is likely to be, brought near them.

10. (*1*) Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(*2*) Provided as follows:—

(*a*) gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*b*) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*c*) the various explosives of the 7th (Firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

11. *The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by condition (4) endorsed on Form XII or Form XIV of the Forms prescribed by the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. [XI of 1878.]

12. * The licensee shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form XVI or XIX of the Forms prescribed by the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the following particulars:—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles sold; and

(*c*) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

13. A similar endorsement shall be made upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the possession of explosives. [IV of 1884.]

*These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, in pursuance of rule 63, by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878. [XI of 1878.]

FORM C.

(*Article 6 of Schedule II*).

[FEE—EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.]

License to possess gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

me, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place with full details where explosive is to be possessed.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be kept at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 191 .

——— *Town* or *District*, ——— *191* . } Seal ——— (Signature.) ——— *of* ———

Conditions.

[IV of 1884.] 1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do:

Provided that where the license extends only to the possession of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed 50 pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same.

4. (1) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes :—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the prescribed distances* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives; and

(*a*) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe; and

(*b*) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock, or earth, or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place, which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A:

Provided that a fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

5. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following, namely :—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely :—

(*a*) gunpowder,

---

* In the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, one hundred yards.

In the case of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class or of the 7th (fire-work) Class, fifty yards:

Provided that these distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

(b) small-arm nitro-compound, or

(c) ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class,

the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
gunpowder, and small-arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class . .	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—

manufactured fireworks . . .	Two hundred.	Fifty.

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class . .	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

6. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B—

(a) the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed, or so lined and covered, as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel, or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

(b) in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

(c) all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same; and

(d) no person in any such room or part of a building, or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes:

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class.

7. Any quantity exceeding five pounds of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class or of the 2nd Division of the 7th (firework) Class, and of any other explosive exceeding one pound, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

8. (1) Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows:—

(a) gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(b) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(c) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

9. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature, namely:—

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased; and

(c) the date of purchase.

FORM D.

(*Article 7 of Schedule II.*)

[FEE— RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to manufacture, possess and sell, or to possess and sell, or to possess, fireworks and their ingredients in a village or other rural area.

(Granted by the District Magistrate.)

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of fire-works and their ingredients to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of fireworks and their ingredients to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity of fireworks to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December 191 .

———— *District,*
———— *191* .

Seal.

(Signature)
———— *of* ————

Conditions.

[IV of 1884.] 1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all fireworks manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do:

Provided that where the license extends only to the manufacture, possession and sale of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed fifty pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same.

4. Fireworks shall be manufactured in such place only as may be approved by the District Magistrate, due regard being had to the public safety.

5. All sales of fireworks under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

6. Fireworks shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years nor shall any child under that age be employed in manufacture.

7. The manufactured fireworks possessed by the licensee must be kept in a building approved by the District Magistrate, due regard being had to the public safety:

Provided that any quantity not exceeding fifty pounds may be kept inside any other building, if placed in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to the keeping of fireworks.

8. The maximum quantity of fireworks allowed to be kept at the same time is two hundred pounds and that of ingredients not more than is necessary for the manufacture of the quantity of fireworks specified in Column 4.

9. *The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by condition (4) endorsed on Form XI or XII of the Forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. [XI of 1878.]

* This condition is to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, in pursuance of rule 63, by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878. [XI of 1878.]

FORM E.

(Articles 8 and 9 of Schedule II.)

[FREE OF CHARGE.]

License to possess gunpowder or other explosives required bonâ fide *for blasting purposes.*

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate. If gunpowder only is to be possessed, the license may be granted by any Magistrate of the 1st class or by a Magistrate of the 2nd class specially authorised by the District Magistrate in this behalf.]

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place, with full details, where explosive is to be possessed.	Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding 100 lbs. gunpowder and 10 lbs. of other explosives and 100 detonators) to be kept at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st of December 191 .

———————— *District,* }
———————— *191* . }

(Seal.)

(Signature)

———— *of* ————

Conditions.

[IV of 1884.] 1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed uninflammable building approved by such officer as the Local Government may prescribe, or in a fireproof safe separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by a distance of 50 yards and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without :

Provided that 50 lbs. of gunpowder may be kept inside a dwelling-house or in any building other than as last aforesaid in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any room or part of a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle containing the same, and no person entering such room or part of any building or such safe or receptacle shall have any iron or steel in his possession or attached to or on his boots or shoes.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive, nor the fireproof safe or receptacle referred to above, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof :

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

5. Gunpowder or other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

6. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :—

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ; and

(c) the date of purchase.

7. All losses, shortage of stock or thefts of explosives shall be reported without delay to the nearest police-station.

FORM F.

(*Article 12 of Schedule II.*)

[FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives generally (other than fulminates).

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive.	Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding sixty pounds) to be possessed at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 191 .

————— *Town or District,* (Seal.) (Signature.)

————— *191* . ————— *of* —————

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder. [IV of 1884.]

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all issues in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3 The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building which is exclusively appropriated for the purpose, and is detached from any dwelling-house, and is situated at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without.

4. The doors of the building shall open outwards and shall be faced on the outside with iron plating a quarter of an inch thick. They shall be closed by means of a lock or bolt on the inner side of such make or design as shall be approved by the licensing authority, and so placed that it shall be inaccessible from the outside except by means of its own key. The lock or bolt shall be made of some metal other than iron or steel.

5. All windows in the building shall be closed by shutters which open outwards but which cannot be opened from outside. The shutters shall be faced on the outside with iron plating a quarter of an inch thick.

6. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosives and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

7. No building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosives, and no receptacle in which the explosives are kept, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

8. All explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

9. Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

10. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature, namely :—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles purchased; and

(*c*) the date of purchase.

11. All losses shortage of stock or thefts of explosives shall be reported without delay to the nearest police-station.

FORM G.

[*See rule 38.*]

Form of application for a license for possession of explosives (other than fulminates) in and sale from, a Magazine.

The replies to be written in this column.

1. Applicant's Name . . . . .
   „ Calling . . . .
   „ Address . . . .

NOTE.—In cases where the application is made on behalf of a company, the name, calling and address of the company, and the name of the manager or agents, should be given.

2. Situation of the proposed magazine—
   Presidency or Province . . .
   District . . . .
   Village . . . .

3. Explosive proposed to be stored—
   Class . . . .
   Division (if any) . . . .
   Name and description . . .

NOTE.—The Class and Division (if any) stated should be in accordance with the classification in Chapter II.

4. Draft license containing the terms which the applicant proposes to have inserted, and specifying such of the matters stated below as are applicable.

NOTE.—A draft license must be attached to this application and must be accompanied by a plan of the proposed magazine and of the site, with the boundaries thereof, drawn to scale.

The plan should also show the distance from the proposed magazine of the room (if any) to be used in connection therewith for the filling of cartridges for small-arms with explosives, in pursuance of rule 33 and of the workshop (if any) to be used in connection therewith for the adaptation or preparation of explosives, in pursuance of rule 34; and, if both a room and workshop are to be used, the distance of the room from the workshop.

The matters referred to above, and required (so far as applicable) to be specified, are as follows:—

(a) the boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine, and either any belt of land surrounding the site which is to be kept clear, and the buildings and works from which it is to be kept clear, or the distance to be maintained between the magazine or any part thereof and other buildings and works (for buildings and works here referred to, see 1st column of table of distances appended to these rules);

(b) the situation, character and construction of all the mounds, buildings and works on or connected with the magazine, and the distances thereof from each other;

(c) the nature of the work, if any, to be carried on in connection with the magazine and the place at which such work is to be carried on, and the places in the magazine at which explosives, and any articles liable to spontaneous ignition, or inflammable or otherwise dangerous, are to be kept;

(d) the situation of each building forming part of the magazine in which the explosive is to be kept, and the maximum amount of explosive to be kept in each such building; and

(e) any special terms which the applicant may propose by reason of any special circumstances arising from the locality, the situation or construction of any buildings or works, or the nature of any process or otherwise.

Remarks	

(*Signature of applicant*)

(*Postal address of applicant*)

(*Date of application*)

FORM H.

[*See rule 44.*]

Distances to be kept clear round a Magazine.

Distances from the Magazine proposed to be established at
- Presidency or Province————
- District————
- Village————

To be kept clear* from the undermentioned buildings and works.

Buildings and Works.	Distances to be kept clear, not less than	Reply.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 33	Yards.		
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 34†	"		
Private railway	"		
Highway or public footpath	"		
Open air public meeting place (such as a market) ...	"		
Canal or navigable water	"		
Dock	"		
River wall or sea wall	"		
Pier or jetty	"		
Reservoir or bunded tank	"		
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or licensed premises.	"		
Any other room or workshop or any shop	"		
Any other explosive magazine, or store for explosives ...	"		
Furnace, kiln or chimney	"		
Public railway	"		
Dwelling house, *with* the consent, in writing, of the occupier.	"		
Dwelling-house, *without* such consent	"		
Factory not belonging to Government	"		
Church, chapel or hospital	"		
Public institution or building	"		
Government building	"		
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India or any Department under that Government *with* the consent, in writing, of the Government of India or such Department.	"		
Ditto, *without* such consent	"		
Viceregal Residence	Miles.		

NOTE.—The applicant for the license should state in the third column whether he is able to observe the distances assigned in the second column, or not. *In any case where he is unable to observe the full distance assigned, he should state what distance he can observe, and in the column of "Remarks" should set forth the grounds, if any, upon which he relies as justifying such reduction of distance, e.g., whether the magazine will be protected by mounds, or by natural features of the ground, or otherwise.*

(Signature of applicant)————

(Postal Address of applicant)————

(Date)

* The distances will be required to be kept clear not merely on the first establishment of the magazine, but during the continuance of the license.

† This rule also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines—

(1) belong to the same occupier, or

(2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

FORM E.

[See rule 25.]

Distances to be kept clear round a magazine.

*Distances to be maintained between the magazine and other buildings and works :—

From every	Not less than yards.
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 33 ...	...
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 34†	...
Private railway	...
Highway or public footpath	...
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	...
Canal or navigable water	...
Dock	...
River wall or sea wall	...
Pier or jetty	...
Reservoir or bunded tank	...
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or licensed premises	
Any other room or workshop, or any shop	...
Any other explosive magazine, or store for explosives	...
Furnace, kiln or chimney	...
Public railway	...
Dwelling-house, *with* the consent, in writing, of the occupier ...	...
Dwelling-house, *without* such consent	...
Factory not belonging to Government	...
Church, chapel or hospital	...
Public institution or building	...
Government building	...
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India, or any Department under that Government, *with* the consent, in writing, of the Government of India, or such Department	...
Ditto, *without* such consent	...
Viceregal Residence	...

In the case of any building or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by the natural features of the ground or by good and sufficient artificial mounds of earth as not to be visible from any part of such magazine, the distance assigned above as that to be observed between such building or work and the magazine may be reduced by one-half.

In the case of any building or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by an intervening hill, that a line drawn from any part of such building or work to any part of such magazine would pass through such hill, the distance assigned by this schedule as that to be observed between such building and work and the magazine may be reduced by three-fourths ; but if a Government Inspector notifies in writing that in his judgment the intervening hill, in respect of which such reduction is claimed, is not of a character to justify such reduction, this clause, authorising such reduction, shall be deemed not to apply in respect of the said building or work.

---

* The distances will be required to be kept clear not merely on the first establishment of the magazine but during the continuance of the license.

† This rule also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines—

(1) belong to the same occupier, or

(2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

FORM J.

(*Articles 13 and 14 of Schedule II.*)

[FEE—FIFTEEN / TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives (other than fulminates) in, and to sell explosives from, a magazine.

[Granted by the Local Government or officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.]

Name of licensee, and residence.	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies.	Situation, character and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine.	Description of explosives to be possessed.	Amount of explosives to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December 191 .

———— 191 . } Seal (Signature)

Secretary or

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, [IV of 1884.] and the rules thereunder.

2. All explosives must be kept in the magazine indicated in this license.

3. The magazine is not to be used until this license is endorsed by the District authority in accordance with rule 48.

4. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales or issues in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the Magazine any quantity of explosives exceeding the quantity specified in the license.

6. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosives.

7. The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosives; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and, in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom :

Provided that so much of this condition as relates to precautions against the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

8. The magazine shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once during the currency of the license, and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the magazine.

9. Before repairs are done to any room or magazine or part thereof, the same shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room, magazine or part; and after such cleaning these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part of the magazine until any explosive is again taken into it :

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

10. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements used in, or in making any repairs to, any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material:

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

11. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel; but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion:

Provided that so much of this condition as applies to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel, shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

12. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

13. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the magazine, except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown up person, and no explosive shall be sold to any such person.

14. (1) Two or more descriptions of explosives which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine may be possessed in the same magazine if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows:—

(a) the various explosives of Classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound) and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, and such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(b) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(c) such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class as contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(d) the various explosives of the 3rd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(e) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(3) Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives shall not be kept in the same magazine.

15. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the magazine, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the magazine, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the magazine or to the explosives therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine.

16. (1) Blasting gelatine or any of its kindred gelatinous nitro-compounds shall not be kept in the magazine after the expiration of three years from the date of its, or their, importation into British India, except with the special sanction of an Inspector of Explosives.

(2) When such sanction has been given, a written certificate, showing the period covered by the sanction, must be obtained from an Inspector of Explosives at each inspection, and must be kept by the licensee at the magazine.

17. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the magazine, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, may consider to be sufficient.

18. All losses, shortage of stock and thefts of explosives shall be reported without delay to the nearest police-station.

FORM K.

(Article 15 of Schedule II.)

[FEE—TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives (other than fulminates) in a floating magazine.

(Granted by the Local Government.)

Name of licensee, and residence.	Description of limits within which the magazine shall be moored or anchored.	Situation, character and construction of the magazine.	Description of explosives to be possessed.	Amount of explosives to be possessed at the same time in the magazine.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6

(Signature.)

———————— }
———————— 191 . } Seal.

Secretary.

Conditions.

[IV of 1884.] 1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The whole vessel, barge or craft in or on board which the explosives are stored shall be deemed to constitute the magazine.

3. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of such explosives as may be specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosives.

4. The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel in such manner, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substance in such manner, as to come into contact with the explosives in such magazine; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

5. The magazine shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested previous to the storage of explosives.

6. No charcoal, whether ground or otherwise, oiled cotton, oiled rags or oiled waste and no article whatever which is liable to spontaneous ignition, shall be taken into the magazine.

7. Before repairs are done to or in any part of the magazine, it shall, so far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives, and by a thorough washing out. After being so cleaned, it shall not be deemed to be a magazine until explosives are again taken into it.

8. There shall be constantly kept in the magazine, affixed in such manner as to be easily read, a copy of the license, and of any special rules that may be issued from time to time for the keeping of explosives in a floating magazine.

9. All tools and implements used in any repairs to or in any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood or copper or brass or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

10. No fires, lights or lucifer matches, and no substance or article which is likely to cause explosion or fire, shall be permitted to be at any time in the magazine.

11. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article which is likely to cause explosion or fire; and for preventing the introduction of

any grit, iron or steel into any part of the magazine where it would be likely to come into contact with explosives; and in any part of the magazine in which any explosive is kept which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from such part; but this condition shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion; and so much of this condition as relates to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel shall not be obligatory in the case of a magazine in which no explosive other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

12. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

13. (*1*) The licensee shall not employ any vessel, barge or craft to carry an explosive to or from the magazine unless the cabin, hold or other part of the vessel, barge or craft in which the explosive is or is to be carried—

(*a*) is constructed without any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof,

(*b*) contains only explosives, and

(*c*) is closed or otherwise properly covered over:

Provided that clause (*a*) shall not apply in the case of any vessel, barge or craft which carries no explosive other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, or which is specially exempted by an order of the Chief Inspector of Explosives or by an order of the Local Government endorsed on this license.

(*2*) The licensee shall see that the explosives to be placed on any vessel, barge or craft so employed are loaded, carried and unloaded with all due diligence and with such precautions and in such manner as will sufficiently guard against any accidental ignition.

14. The licensee shall see—

(*a*) that no fire, unprotected light or smoking is allowed while any explosive [other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class] is being received or delivered, or while the hatches or door of the magazine, or the hatches or coverings of any vessel, barge or craft alongside containing any such explosive, are open; and

(*b*) that no receipt or delivery of explosive is carried on, and that the hatches or door of the magazine are or is kept closed, when any vessel, barge or craft having on board a fire (other than engine-fires properly banked up) or an unprotected light is alongside a magazine containing an explosive other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class or in its immediate vicinity.

15. A person under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed in or enter the magazine, except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person.

16. In the case of the magazine being approachable at low water by carriages, the words "vessel, barge, or craft," in Nos. 13 and 14 of these conditions, shall be taken to include a carriage.

17. (*1*) Two or more descriptions of explosives, which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine, may be possessed in the same magazine, if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in one compartment from extending to another compartment:

(*2*) Provided as follows:—

(*a*) the various explosives of Classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound) and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, and such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*b*) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*c*) such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class as contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*d*) the various explosives of the 3rd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*e*) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(*3*) Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives shall not be kept in the same magazine.

FORM L.

(Articles 16 and 17 of Schedule II.)

[FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to sell explosives.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosives to be sold.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4
			The 31st December 191 .

------ *Town or District,* } Seal. (Signature)

------ *191* . ------ *of* ------

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder. [IV of 1884.]

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. Explosives shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years.

4. All explosives exceeding one pound in weight, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, shall be in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping; and the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives, with the word "explosive" added thereto in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

SCHEDULE IV.

REGULATIONS FOR PACKAGE OF EXPLOSIVES.

(See rule 74.)

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Class 1	When the quantity in any one consignment does not exceed 5 lbs. in amount, a single outer package; otherwise		
	A double package, the inner and outer packages being as defined in rule 73.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
		Provided that where gunpowder and propellant are packed together the amount shall not exceed— 50 lbs.	25 lbs.
Class 2	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, other than propellants.	As for Class 1, provided that either the outer or inner package shall be thoroughly waterproof, and both shall be without metal in the construction thereof.	50 lbs.	5 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, propellants.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 2, other than Picric Acid and Wet Guncotton.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Picric Acid	As for Class 1	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Guncotton so wetted with water as to be absolutely uninflammable.	As for Class 1, provided that the inner or outer package, or both of them, shall be of such a nature, and so closed, as to prevent any material loss of moisture during conveyance.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Class 4, Division 1 ...	As for Class 3, Division 1, other than propellants.	50 lbs.	5 lbs.
Class 4, Division 2 ...	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 5	Packed in water. A treble package, the innermost package being a bag permeable to water, enclosed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet; and the outer package containing sufficient water constantly to surround the case. Both the case and the outer package shall be of such construction as will not allow water to escape.	200 lbs.	25 lbs.
	If the explosive is of such character that it cannot be packed in a thoroughly wet condition, it shall be packed in accordance with conditions prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.		
Class 6, Division 1, other than Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	A single outer package:		
	Provided that clause (2) of rule 73 shall not apply to explosives of this Division:	Unlimited.	......
	Provided also that bulleted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0·5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.		
Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	(a) Not exceeding 50 in number in any one consignment:—So packed in a single package that the bases lie alternately in opposite directions. The bases and pins shall be so fitted into perforations in millboard or other suitable material as to prevent the firing of any one of the said cartridges by an explosion in any other of the said cartridges.	50 in number.	......

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
	(*b*) Exceeding 50 in number:—In an inner and outer package, the cartridges being packed in inner packages with millboard as above required.	2,500 in number	50 in number.
Class 6, Division 2 ..	Explosives made up into cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, torpedoes, mines, blasting or other like purposes shall be packed in such manner and in such quantity as is required for the same explosive when not so made up; provided that, where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridges or charges may, if it satisfies the conditions required for an inner package, be held to be such inner package.	......	......
	Other ammunition of this Division:—A single outer package.	100 lbs.	......
Class 6, Division 3, other than Detonators and Electric Detonators.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	2 lbs. or 10 in number, whichever be the greater.
	Provided that bulleted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0·5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.		
Detonators	(*a*) Not exceeding 1,000 in any one consignment:—As for Class 1, provided that the detonators and the spaces between the same and between the sides of the inner package and the said detonators shall all be filled, as far as practicable, with fine sawdust or other similar material; a layer of felt or other soft yielding material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the same are placed, in such manner, and so secured, that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material; every inner package, if of metal, to be lined throughout with paper or other soft material; and	1,000 in number.	100 in number.
	(*b*) Exceeding 1,000 detonators:— The detonators shall be packed in inner packages, with sawdust and cotton wool as above described. Such inner packages shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal, made and closed so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and such case shall be placed inside an outer package in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between the case and every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with sawdust, straw, or other similar material, or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package; and	10,000 in number	100 in number.
	(*c*) where the number of detonators exceeds 5,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.		
Electric Detonators ...	As for Class 1, provided that where the number in any outer package exceeds 3,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.	5,000 in number.	100 in number.
Class 7, Division 1 ...	Double package, the inner package being hermetically closed and contained in an outer package as above defined.	20 lbs.	1 lb.
Class 7, Division 2 ...	Single outer package, provided that clause (2) of rule 73 shall not apply to explosives of this Class and Division.	100 lbs.	......

T BE KEPT CLEAR ROUND MAGAZINES.

by good and substantial artificial mounds of earth or mine refuse, of such height that a line drawn from any part of the magazine to any part of the item in question will pass through the se of protection which, in the opinion of an Inspector of Explosives, justifies a further reduction, the distance shown in the Table will be reduced to one-quarter. In no case, however, is the distance

f five thousand pounds of gunpowder, every half pound of such other explosive being reckoned as one pound of gunpowder.

OWED IN THE MAGAZINE (IN POUNDS).

38,000 lbs.	40,000 lbs.	42,000 lbs.	44,000 lbs.	46,000 lbs.	48,000 lbs.	50,000 lbs.	52,000 lbs.	54,000 lbs.	56,000 lbs.	58,000 lbs.	60,000 lbs.	62,000 lbs.	64,000 lbs.	66,000 lbs.	68,000 lbs.	70,000 lbs.	72,000 lbs.	74,000 lbs.	76,000 lbs.	78,000 lbs.	80,000 lbs.	82,000 lbs.	84,000 lbs.	86,000 lbs.	88,000 lbs.	90,000 lbs.	92,000 lbs.	94,000 lbs.	96,000 lbs.	98,000 lbs.	100,000 lbs.
69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
138	140	142	144	146	148	150	152	154	156	158	160	162	164	166	168	170	172	174	176	178	180	182	184	186	188	190	192	194	196	198	200
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

TABLE SHOWING DISTANCES WHICH SHOULD

[*See r*

In any case where any of the items enumerated in the first column of this Table is, in the opinion of an Inspector of Explosives, effectively screened from a magazine either by the natural features of intervening ground or mound, the distance from that item (except for quantities of one thousand pounds of explosives and under) will be reduced one-half : Provided that when a natural hill so intervenes as from a Viceregal Residence to be less than one mile.

N.B.—*The figures in small italics are the distances to be observed when ordinary gunpowder only is to be stored or other explosives up*

		Amount																									
		500 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs.	3,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs.	5,000 lbs.	6,000 lbs.	7,000 lbs.	8,000 lbs.	9,000 lbs.	10,000 lbs.	11,000 lbs.	12,000 lbs.	13,000 lbs.	14,000 lbs.	15,000 lbs.	16,000 lbs.	17,000 lbs.	18,000 lbs.	19,000 lbs.	20,000 lbs.	22,000 lbs.	24,000 lbs.	26,000 lbs.	28,000 lbs.	30,000 lbs.
DISTANCES TO BE KEPT CLEAR FROM—																											
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 33.	Yds. ...	50 *35*	50 *35*	50	51	52	52	53	53	54	54	55	55	56	56	57	57	58	58	59	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 34 [See note (*b*)].	"	"	75 *50*	100 *75*	101 *90*	102	104	105	106	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	122	124	126	128	130
Private Railway	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Highway or public footpath . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Canal or navigable water	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dock	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
River wall or sea wall	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pier or jetty	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

... or other magazine, store, or licensed premises	„	100 *65*	150 *100*	200 *150*	200 *175*	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	245	250	265	280	295	310	325
Any other room or workshop or any shop	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Any other explosive magazine, or store for explosives	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Furnace, kiln or chimney	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Public Railway	„	„	„	„	210	215 *200*	225 *210*	235 *220*	240 *230*	250 *245*	255	265	270	280	285	290	300	305	310	315	325	330	345	355	370	380	395
Dwelling-house, *with* the consent, in writing, of the occupier	„	50 *35*	75 *50*	100 *75*	110 *90*	120 *100*	130 *110*	140 *125*	145 *140*	155 *150*	165 *160*	175	180	190	200	205	215	220	230	235	245	250	265	280	295	310	325
Dwelling-house, *without* such consent	„	100 *65*	150 *100*	200 *150*	210 *175*	280 *200*	320 *255*	365 *310*	405 *360*	445 *415*	485 *470*	525	560	590	625	655	690	720	750	785	815	850	920	990	1060	1130	1200
Factory not belonging to Government	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Church, chapel or hospital	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Public institution or building	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Government building	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India or any Department under that Government—																											
(1) *with* the consent, in writing, of the Government of India or such Department	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
(2) Ditto ditto *without* such consent	„	880 *555*	1320 *880*	1760 *1320*	1780 *1540*	1805 *1760*	1825 *1790*	1850 *1820*	1870 *1850*	1890 *1880*	1910 *1905*	1930	1950	1970	1990	2005	2025	2040	2060	2075	2095	2110	2145	2180	2215	2255	2290
Viceregal Residence	*Miles.*	*1*	*1*	*1½*	*1½*	*1½*	*1½*	*1½*	*1½*	*1½*	*1½*	*1½*	*1½*	*1½*	*1½*	*1½*	*1½*	*1½*	*1½*	*1¾*	*1¾*	*1¾*	*1¾*	*1¾*	*2*	*2*	[illegible]

NOTE.—(*a*) This table furnishes the basis on which applications for licenses will be considered, but is susceptible to modifications under special circumstances on the advice of the Chief Inspector of

(*b*) This rule applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises—

(1) belonging to the same occupier, or

(2) so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

(*c*) Detonators may be kept in an annexe near to or adjoining a magazine under the following conditions:—

(1) The amount of explosive contained in the detonators must not exceed 100 lbs. reckoned in the proportion of not less than 2¼ lbs. of explosives per 1,000 detonators:—(This proport

(2) The detonator annexe must be so constructed that not less than two feet of masonry and three feet of air space shall intervene between any detonators in such annexe and the inte

0	385	400	415	430	415	460	475	490	505	520	535	550	565	580	595	610	625	610	655	670	685	700	715	730	745	760	775	790	805	820	835	860
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	445	460	475	485	500	510	525	540	550	565	575	590	605	615	630	640	655	670	680	695	705	720	735	745	760	770	765	800	810	825	835	850
0	385	400	415	430	445	460	475	490	505	520	535	550	565	580	595	610	625	640	655	670	685	700	715	730	745	760	775	790	805	820	835	860
5	1460	1525	1590	1655	1720	1785	1850	1915	1980	2045	2110	2175	2240	2305	2370	2435	2500	2570	2640	2710	2780	2850	2915	2980	3045	3110	3175	3240	3305	3370	3485	3500
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
95	2430	2465	2500	2535	2570	2605	2640	2675	2710	2745	2780	2815	2850	2885	2920	2955	2990	3025	3060	3100	3135	3170	3205	3240	3275	3310	3345	3380	3415	3450	3485	3520
2¼	2½	2½	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾	3	3	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	3½	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	4	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	4½	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾	5

…overnment of India.

… about 44,000 detonators of "sextuple" strength; with detonators of greater strength the number would be of course less.)
…ine.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 2nd June, 1914.

No. 283.—The services of the Reverend R. E. Lee, a probationary chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

SANITARY.

The 5th June, 1914.

No. 1006.—The following papers are published for general information:—

Telegram from the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, dated the 29th May 1914.

Sanitary Department reports cases of plague at Basra 25th May and four cases of plague 27th May. Three fatal I venture to suggest that pilgrim traffic should be prohibited while plague lasts. Please repeat to the Government of Bombay.

Telegram to the Government of Bombay, No. 1005, dated the 5th June 1914.

Political Resident in Turkish Arabia wires 29th May reporting outbreak of plague at Basra and suggesting that pilgrim traffic should be suspended while plague lasts. Government of India will be glad if with permission Governor in Council steps be taken to acquaint intending pilgrims of the condition at Basra.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 6th June, 1914.

No. 80.—The following amended rules* for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages which the Government of India have been pleased to make in supersession of all previous rules† are published for general information. These rules will come into force from the date of this Notification. Changes in text books, however, will come into force from 1st April 1915.

I.—These rules are applicable, subject to the modifications stated below, to :—

(*i*) Officers of the Indian Civil Service.
(*ii*) Military officers in permanent civil employ.
(*iii*) Officers of the Political Department, including military officers in permanent political employ.
(*iv*) Members of the Burma Commission.
(*v*) Officers of the Indian Educational Service.
(*vi*) Officers of the Imperial Branch of the Indian Police Service.
(*vii*) Chaplains
(*viii*) Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service.
(*ix*) Officers of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department.
(*x*) Officers of the Imperial Forest Service.

Officers of the Political Department, including military officers in permanent political employ, will be eligible, under the rules obtaining in the adjoining presidency or province, for rewards for passing examinations in the vernacular languages spoken in the agency or province in which they are serving.

The following restrictions will apply to officers of the Indian Educational Service, *viz.*, that a professor of any language cannot obtain a reward in that language, and that no officer will be permitted to receive rewards for passing by a given standard in more than two vernacular and two classical languages.

Chaplains are only eligible for rewards for passing examinations in the vernacular languages of the province in which they are serving, and no rewards will be given to such officers for passing in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian. The examination of chaplains by the Higher Standard is regulated by the military rules, but in the case of chaplains serving in the North-West Frontier Province or Baluchistan, who may, under these rules, appear in the examinations in Pushtu and Baluchi, respectively, the examination is governed by the rules published with the Foreign Department Notification no. 1476-G., dated the 25th June 1909. The scale of rewards admissible to these officers for passing by the Higher Standard

* These rules do not in any way affect the departmental examinations or language examinations which officers have to pass under the orders of local Governments.

† Home Department Notifications nos. 632 and 633, dated the 20th December 1907, and no. 390, dated the 12th July 1906.

is laid down in paragraph 376 of the Army Regulations, India, Volume I, with the exception that no rewards will be given for Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian.

Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service, the Indian Civil Veterinary Department and the Imperial Forest Service are only eligible for rewards for passing the Proficiency and High Proficiency examinations in any vernacular language of the province in which they are serving. Officers of the Imperial Forest Service in Burma will continue to be eligible also for rewards for passing the Degree of Honour examination in Burmese.

II.—Candidates may present themselves for examination only in the languages recognised in the province in which they are serving. The languages recognised in each province, the standards of examination and the donations to be given to successful candidates in the several provinces will be as follows:—

Standards.	Languages.	Donations.	REMARKS.
	MADRAS.	Rs.	
Higher Standard ...	Persian	800	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
Proficiency ...	Urdu	750	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Tamil		
	Telugu		
	Malayalam		
	Canarese		
	Uriya		
High Proficiency ...	Urdu	1,500	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Tamil		
	Telugu		
	Malayalam		
	Canarese		
	Uriya		
	Persian	2,000	
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
Degree of Honour	Tamil	3,000	With diploma from the Government of Madras.
	Telugu		
	Malayalam		
	Canarese		
	Persian	5,000	
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		

*Officers serving in Coorg may present themselves for examination in the languages recognised in the Madras Presidency.

Standards.	Languages.	Donations.	REMARKS.
	BOMBAY.	Rs.	
Higher Standard ...	Persian		
	Arabic	800	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Sanskrit		
Proficiency ...	Urdu*		
	Marathi		
	Gujarati	750	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Kanarese		
	Sindhi		
High Proficiency ...	Urdu*		With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Marathi		
	Gujarati	1,500	
	Kanarese		
	Sindhi		
	Persian		
	Arabic	2,000	
	Sanskrit		
Degree of Honour	Marathi		With diploma from the Government of Bombay.
	Gujarati	3,000	
	Kanarese		
	Persian		
	Arabic	5,000	
	Sanskrit		
	BENGAL.		
Higher Standard ...	Persian		
	Arabic	800	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Sanskrit		
Proficiency ...	Urdu		
	Hindi	750	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Bengali		
High Proficiency ...	Hindi	1,500	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Bengali		
	Persian		
	Arabic	2,000	
	Sanskrit		

* Before appearing in Bombay for an examination in Urdu above the Lower Standard candidates must pass the Proficiency test in one of the other vernaculars.

Standards.	Languages.	Donations.	REMARKS.
	BENGAL—*concld.*	Rs.	
Degree of Honour	Hindi	3,000	With diploma from the Government of Bengal.
	Bengali		
	Persian	5,000	
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
	UNITED PROVINCES.		
Higher Standard ...	Persian	800	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
Proficiency ...	Urdu	750	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Hindi		
High Proficiency ...	Urdu	1,500	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Hindi		
	Persian	2,000	
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
Degree of Honour	Urdu	3,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Hindi		
	Persian	5,000	
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
	PUNJAB.		
Higher Standard ...	Persian	800	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
Proficiency ...	Urdu	750	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Punjabi		
High Proficiency ...	Urdu	1,500	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Persian	2,000	
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
Degree of Honour	Urdu	3,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Persian	5,000	
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		

Standards.	Languages.	Donations.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	
	BURMA.		
Higher Standard ...	Persian	800	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
	Pali		
Proficiency ...	Urdu	750	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Burmese		
High Proficiency ...	Burmese	2,000	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Pali		
	Persian		
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
Degree of Honour...	Burmese	4,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Pali	5,000	
	Persian		
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.		
Higher Standard ...	Persian	800	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
Proficiency ...	Urdu	750	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Hindi		
	Uriya		
High Proficiency ...	Urdu	1,500	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Hindi		
	Uriya		
	Persian	2,000	
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
Degree of Honour...	Urdu	3,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Hindi		
	Persian	5,000	
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		

Standards.	Languages.	Donations.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Higher Standard ...	Persian		
	Arabic	800	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Sanskrit		
Proficiency ...	Urdu		
	Hindi	750	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Marathi*		
High Proficiency...	Hindi	1,500	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Marathi*		
	Persian		
	Arabic	2,000	
	Sanskrit		
Degree of Honour...	Hindi	3,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Marathi*		
	Persian		
	Arabic	5,000	
	Sanskrit		
	ASSAM.		
Higher Standard...	Persian		
	Arabic	800	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Sanskrit		
Proficiency ...	Urdu		
	Bengali	750	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Assamese		
High Proficiency ...	Urdu		With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Bengali	1,500	
	Assamese		
	Persian		
	Arabic	2,000	
	Sanskrit		
Degree of Honour...	Urdu	3,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Bengali		
	Persian		
	Arabic	5,000	
	Sanskrit		

* Examinations in Marathi will be held under the rules in force in the Bombay Presidency.

Standards.	Languages.	Donations.	REMARKS.
	NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE AND BALUCHISTAN.	Rs.	
Higher Standards.	Persian	800	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
Proficiency ...	Urdu	750	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
High Proficiency ...	Urdu	1,500	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Persian	2,000	
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
Degree of Honour .	Urdu	3,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Persian	5,000	
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		

III.—No officer will be permitted to present himself for examination by two standards of the same language simultaneously, and there shall be an interval of at least one year between the Higher Standard and High Proficiency tests and also between the Proficiency and High Proficiency tests, and an interval of at least two years between the High Proficiency and Degree of Honour tests in the same language. A candidate may compete for the higher examinations in any language without first undergoing any inferior test, but if he passes in the higher test, he will not be permitted to go up afterwards and pass the lower test. He may, however, present himself for examination in more than one language on the same day, but in this case he will be required to perform the exercises within the time allotted for one.

An officer who has passed the Degree of Honour in any language may be allowed to appear again in the same test in that language under the conditions prescribed in rule XV.

IV.—No officer will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at the same examination; but if a special recommendation be made by the examiners a candidate will be allowed to appear a third time.

V.—No officer will be permitted to earn a reward for passing an examination by the Higher Standard or the Proficiency standard after the expiration of ten years or the High Proficiency standard after the expiration of fifteen years, counted from the date of his first arrival in India, provided that in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, where there are several vernaculars, the local Governments may, in exceptional cases, extend the time limit in the case of the Proficiency and High Proficiency examinations in the vernaculars. In the case of an examination for the Degree of Honour standard there shall be no limit of time and an officer will be permitted to earn a reward by passing this examination at any time within the period of his service.

VI.—Officers may be permitted to attend the examinations after the expiry of the periods specified in rule V, but no reward will be granted to them if they pass; and their leave must be limited to such time as may be necessary to enable them to attend the examination, and no extra expense must, under any circumstances, be caused to the State. In such cases, it will be within the competence of local Governments to refuse applications for permission to attend any particular examination, when compliance with such applications would involve inconvenience to the public service.

In the case of military officers in permanent civil or political employ, the limit of time specified in rule V within which an officer can earn a reward for the Higher Standard, the Proficiency and the High Proficiency examinations, respectively, may, for special reasons, be extended by the local Government, Resident or Agent to the Governor General under whose orders the officer is serving.

In its application to police officers the period of time specified in rule V will be reckoned in the case of officers appointed after an examination held in this country from the date of appointment in India, the date of first arrival in India holding good for officers selected in England.

In the case of an officer of the Indian Educational Service or a Chaplain the period of time will be counted from the date of his first appointment to the Educational or Ecclesiastical Departments, respectively.

VII.—Officers who are natives of India are not eligible for rewards for passing in the vernacular of the district in which they were born or educated. The local Government shall determine in each case what languages come within this definition.

VIII.—Examinations will be held quarterly on the first Monday in January, April, July and October of each year by the Board of Examiners at Calcutta.

In Madras, the examinations will be held half-yearly in January and July by the Board of Examiners, with the exception that candidates for the examinations in Arabic will be examined at present either at Calcutta or at Bombay.

In Bombay, examinations by the Proficiency, High Proficiency, and Degree of Honour standard in all languages will be held quarterly by the Civil and Military Examination Committee, simultaneously with the examination of military officers, on the first Monday in January, April, July and October. Examination by the Higher Standard will be held monthly on the first Monday. The Committee will also hold special meetings whenever directed to do so, either by His Excellency the Governor or the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, for the examination of any candidate or candidates who cannot attend during the regular monthly or quarterly sittings.

Examinations in Burmese and Pali will be held yearly in November at Rangoon by the Central Examination Committee.

When the first Monday in a month or a quarter is a gazetted holiday, the examination will be held on the following Monday or, if that is also a gazetted holiday, on the next working day thereafter.

NOTE.—The term gazetted holiday should be held to mean :—

(1) Holidays prescribed or notified under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

(2) Holidays on which, by Government Notification in the Gazette, any public office is ordered to be closed for the transaction of public business without reserve or qualification.

In addition to the quarterly examinations held at Calcutta, the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, will conduct examinations, for candidates other than officers serving in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, twice annually at Lucknow and Lahore in March and in September or October, as necessity may arise, as follows :—

Lucknow	*Urdu*—Proficiency and High Proficiency. *Persian*—Higher Standard. *Hindi*—Proficiency and High Proficiency.
Lahore	*Urdu*—Proficiency and High Proficiency. *Persian*—Higher Standard and High Proficiency. *Hindi*—Proficiency and High Proficiency.

The exact dates of the examinations and the places at which they will be held will be notified to intending candidates on application to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Officers desirous of attending examinations for which they are eligible must apply for leave to do so to the Commissioners of Divisions or Heads of the Departments in which they are serving at least three months before the date of examination. In the case of officers serving in Coorg, the application should be made to the Chief Commissioner. Officers attached immediately to the Government of India must apply to the Department of Education through the Department of the Government of India under which they are serving. The application must be accompanied by a certificate, from the Accounts Officer under whose audit control the applicant is serving, of his eligibility under rule V to appear at the examination, and should be forwarded in sufficient time to reach the Board of Examiners or the Examination Committee concerned in the case of High Proficiency and Degree of Honour at least six weeks, and in the case of other examinations at least one month, before the date of examination.

An officer who has been granted permission to appear for an examination but decides not to avail himself of it should intimate his decision to the Board of Examiners or the Examination Committee concerned at least ten days before the date of the examination.

IX. (A.)—The following are the subjects of examination for the Higher Standard in Sanskrit :—

(a) Construing, with readiness and accuracy, from the prescribed text-book—the "Riju Pátha," Parts I, II and III, by Iswar Chandra Vidyáságar.

(*b*) Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into Sanskrit.

(*c*) Reading manuscripts fairly and translating them readily and correctly. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book, nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters generally employed.

(*d*) *Viva voce* translation into Sanskrit of a paper of English sentences.

Grammar recommended:—

Max Muller's Sanskrit Grammar edited by Macdonell.

(B).—The following are the subjects of examination for the Higher Standard in Persian:—

(*a*) Construing, with readiness and accuracy, from the prescribed text-book—the "Hadīqa-yi-Fasāhat" (containing selections from the "Tārīkh-i-Sāsānīyān", the "Safar Nāma-i-Shāh-i-Īrān", and the "Narrative of Mr. Hortestet"—translated by I'timād-us-Sultana).

(*b*) Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into Persian.

(*c*) Reading manuscripts fairly and translating them readily and correctly. These manuscripts may be selected from the proceedings of a case in court, from reports or petitions addressed to civil or military authorities, from letters passing in the ordinary course of business or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book, nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters generally employed.

(*d*) *Viva voce* translation into Persian of a paper of English sentences and conversing in the examiner's presence with a native of Persia, with fluency and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar and idiom as to be at once intelligible.

Grammar recommended, one or both of the following:—

Modern Persian Conversation Grammar, with Key.—By the Revd. W. St. Clair-Tisdall.

Modern Persian Colloquial Grammar.—By Dr. Fritz Rosen.

(C).—The following are the subjects of examination for the Higher Standard in Arabic:—

(*a*) Translation from English into Arabic (written).

NOTE.—This translation should be marked with the vowel points.

(*b*) *Viva voce* translation into Arabic of a letter on a simple subject.

(*c*) *Viva voce* examination in the prescribed text-book—(Ar-Rauzat-uz-Zakīyah omitting pages 39 to 69, 129 to 143, 189 to 219 and 309 to end.)

(*d*) Reading and translating Arabic manuscripts of moderate difficulty selected as in rule IX [B] (*c*) above.

(*e*) Conversation of a simple character in Arabic with an Arab.

Grammars recommended:—

Thatcher's Arabic Grammar with Key.

Birdwood's Arabic Reading Book.

Tien's Manual of Colloquial Arabic.

(D).—The following are the subjects of examination for the Higher Standard in Pāli:—

(*a*) Construing, with readiness and accuracy, from the undermentioned books—

(*i*) Anderson's Pāli Reader up to page 60.

(*ii*) The Dathavamsa—(Pāli Text Society's edition).

(*b*) Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into Pāli.

(*c*) *Viva voce* translation into Pāli of a paper of English sentences.

(*d*) Grammar and Philology: a paper of questions based upon the "Practical Grammar of Pāli" (by Duroiselle) omitting derivation and prosody and the "Hand Book of Pāli" (by Frankfurter) will be set in these subjects.

Candidates to be successful in any of the above examinations by the Higher Standard must obtain 50 per cent. of the marks in the aggregate and not less than 60 per cent. of the marks in conversation and 35 per cent. of the marks in each of the other subjects.

X.—The following are the subjects for the Proficiency examination:—

(*a*) Written translation from English into the vernacular.

(*b*) Written translation into English of passages from the prescribed text-books, and also from other books or newspapers.

(*c*) An easy paper in Grammar.

(*d*) Reading and translating vernacular manuscripts of moderate difficulty.

(*e*) Conversation with a native of the country including a paper of short idiomatic sentences in English to be translated into the vernacular orally at sight.

35 per cent. in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), 60 per cent. in (*e*), and 60 per cent. in the aggregate are required to pass.

NOTE.—A knowledge of the distribution and characteristics of the main dialects included in the generic term "Hindi" according to the classification by Dr. Grierson in the Linguistic Survey of India will be required from candidates for examination in Hindi.

XI.—The following are the subjects for the High Proficiency examination:—

(*a*) Translating *viva voce* with readiness and accuracy from the prescribed text-books and answering questions arising out of the passages in which the candidate is examnied.

NOTE.—In Persian, half the passages for translation will be selected from the prescribed text-books and half from other works.

(*b*) Written translation into English of a previously unseen passage in narrative style selected from the current literature of the day.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to Sanskrit and Pâli. The passages set for translation from Arabic and Persian into English will not necessarily be in narrative style.

(*c*) Written translation, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression, into the language in which the examination is held, of an English paper in narrative style.

NOTE.—The translations into Arabic should be marked with the vowel points.

(*d*) Written translation of a paper of idiomatic sentences in English into the language.

NOTE.—The translations into Arabic should be marked with the vowel points.

(*e*) Conversation in the language (except in Sanskrit and Pâli) with a native of the country. In this portion of the test the candidate will be expected to converse freely and fluently on general subjects.

NOTE.—In the case of Arabic and Persian, the candidates must exhibit a competent knowledge of the modern spoken idiom. Candidates in Arabic will be required to converse with an Arab, speaking, as far as possible, pure Arabic. In the case of Persian, the conversation may be with a native of Shiraz, Teheran or Gilan.

(*f*) Reading and translating at sight manuscripts in the language.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to Pâli.

(*g*) *Viva voce* translation at sight into the language of a paper in English placed before the candidate. This translation as it is made will be written by a munshi as dictated by the candidate, who will be permitted to correct his translation when completed upon its being read out to him by the examiner. The time occupied in this exercise will be taken into account in awarding marks.

(*h*) A paper of grammatical questions.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to Pâli.

(*i*) Grammar and Philology—a paper of questions based upon "The Hand-book of Pâli" (by Frankfurter), "Minayeff's Pâli Grammar" and "Senart's Kaccayana and the Practical Grammar of Pâli" will be set in these subjects.

NOTE.—This rule applies to Pâli only.

Candidates to be successful in any of the examinations by the High Proficiency Standard are required to obtain not less than 60 per cent. of the marks in the aggregate and not less than 60 per cent. in conversation and 35 per cent. in each of the other subjects.

XII.—The following are the subjects for the Degree of Honour examination:—

(*a*) A written examination in the prescribed books, the papers set in which will include questions in grammar (including philology) and prosody.

NOTE.—In Persian half, the passages for translation will be selected from the prescribed text-books and half from other works.

(*b*) Written translation into English of difficult unseen passages in prose.

NOTE.—The passages will, in all languages, except Sanskrit and Pâli, be selected from the current literature of the day.

(*c*) Written translation into English of difficult unseen passages in verse.

(*d*) Translating into the language a difficult passage (or passages) in English with such accuracy, elegance and idiomatic excellence as shall show eminent proficiency in the language.

NOTE.—The translations into Arabic should be marked with the vowel points.

(*e*) Conversation with a native of the country. The candidate will be expected to speak fluently and accurately. There will be no examination in conversation in Sanskrit or Pâli.

NOTE.—In the case of Arabic the candidate will be expected to converse with an Arab speaking, as far as possible, pure Arabic. In the case of Persian the conversation may be with a native of Shiraz, Teheran or Gilan.

(*f*) Reading and translating at sight difficult manuscripts in the language.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to Pâli.

(*g*) *Viva voce* translation at sight into the language of a paper in English placed before the candidate. This translation as it is made will be written by a munshi as dictated by the candidate, who will be permitted to correct his translation when completed upon its being read out to him by the examiner. The time occupied in this exercise will be taken into account in awarding marks.

(*h*) A short composition in the language in the form of a letter or an essay on one of three or four given subjects.

(*i*) A paper on comparative philology, with special reference to Sanskrit, Pâli and Burmese.

NOTE.—This rule applies to Pâli only.

(*j*) A paper on grammar and prosody.

NOTE.—This rule applies to Pâli only.

XIII.—The Degree of Honour examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

XIV.—In the case of Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit and Pâli, the Degree of Honour examination will comprise papers on the following subjects:—

(*a*) Language Test—(as in rule XII);

(*b*) History and Religion;

(*c*) History of Literature.

Candidates will be required to obtain the usual pass marks in each paper.

XV.—Successful candidates for the Degree of Honour will be arranged in two divisions according to the number of marks obtained. For the first division, 80 per cent. of the marks must be obtained in the aggregate and not less than 60 per cent. in any one paper; for the second division, 60 per cent. must be obtained in all subjects, and not less than 45 per cent. in any one paper. The full reward and diploma will be granted only to candidates passing in the first division and their names only will be published in the Gazettes of India, Madras, Bombay and Bengal, as the case may be. Candidates passing in the second division will be granted half the reward fixed for the first division.

A candidate who has passed the Degree of Honour in any language in the first division may appear again in the same test in that language after an interval of five years and if he passes in the first division, receive half the reward prescribed for that division. A candidate who has passed in the second division may appear again in the same test in that language after an interval of two years and if he passes in the first division receive half the original reward prescribed for the first division, as well as the diploma.

XVI.—The following are the text-books prescribed for the Proficiency examination :—

TAMIL—

Dasakumara Charitram, Part I, published by the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.

Kamalambal Charitram, by B. R. Rajam Ayyar, B.A.

Padmavati Charitram, Books I and II, by A. Madhavayya, B.A.

First Catechism of Tamil Grammar by Dr. Pope.

TELUGU—

Satyavati Charitramu ...
Chandramati Charitramu
Satyasanjeevani ...
Sangrahavyakaranamu ...
} by Rao Bahadur K. Veerasalingam Pantulu Garu.

Durgesanandani.

MALAYALAM—

Aitihyamala, by Kottarattil Sankunni.

The Malayalam Fourth Reader, by E. Marsden, B.A.

Balavyakaranam, by M. Krishnan, B.A., B.L. and M. Seshagiri Prabhu, M.A.

CANARESE—

Canarese Fourth Reader, by E. Marsden, B.A.

Katha Sangraha, Part I, compiled by D. Sanderson.

Katha Saptati or Seventy Stories.

Bala Vyakarana.

MARATHI—

Prose—

Prithviráj Chavhán, by Atmárám Keshavji Dwivedi, (110 pages).

Bhrántikrit Chamatkár (85 pages).

Poetry—

Dharmavishayak va Bháshávishayak Venche, Part II, Aryan Education Society, (pages 42 to 95).

GUJARÁTI—

Prose—

Gujarátni Juni Vártá by Manilál Chhabárám Bhat, (220 pages).

Poetry—

Gujaráti Kavya Dohan, Mahipatrám Ruprám Nilkanth's edition, (pages 1 to 30).

KANARESE—

Katha Sangraha, Part I, Stories 26—50, (115 pages) and

Haider Nameh, (138 pages)

or

Chhatrapati Shiváji (Chapters I to XI), (148 pages).

SINDHI—

Zinat, a novel by Mirza Kalich Beg.

Gul Khandan, a novel by Kázi Lutifullah.

URDU—

Kalām-i-Urdū, official edition.

All or any of the following newspapers, magazines and grammars are recommended:—

Fauji-Akhbār.

Makhzan.

Phillott's Hindustani Manual and Hindustani Stumbling-Blocks.

Platt's Hindustani Grammar.

HINDI—

Sakuntalā Nātak, by Raja Lakshman Singh, edited by Samsundar Das.

*Bāl Vinod, Part V, by Ramjilal Sharma, (Prose portions only).
or
* Rājnīti, (official edition), to be reprinted by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Rāmkahāni, Bālakānda, by Pandit Sudhakar Dvivedi.

Rāmāyana of Tulsidas, published by the Nagri-pracharini Sabha under the title "Rāmcharita mānasa," Lankā Kānda.

* Candidates when submitting applications for examination should state in which of the two alternative books they wish to be examined.

Grammar recommended:—

Pincott's Hindi Manual.

Greave's Hindi Grammar.

Newspaper and Journal recommended:—

Abhyudaya.

Swadesh Bāndhava.

BENGALI—

Kane Bau, by Jogendra Nath Chatterjee, pages 1 to 150.

Pathik, by Jaladhar Sen, pages 1 to 94.

Subha Vivāha, published by the Mazumdar Library, Calcutta, pages 1 to 54, up to five lines from the top.

Kavitāvali, by Hem Chandra Banerji, pages 1 to 70, up to two lines from the top excluding the Upakramanika.

Grammar recommended:—

Manual of the Bengali Language, by G. F. Nicholl.

Newspaper and Journal recommended:—

Basumatī.

Navya Bhārat.

PUNJABI—

Vidya Ratnakar—(Chapters I, VII, XI, XIII, XVII and XXVI).

Punjabi Middle Course—II.

Bullah Shah's Kafis—Selections.

Waris Shah's Hir—Selections.

Mohan Singh's Punjabi Grammar.

BURMESE—

Mahazanetka Zatwuttu.

Pôktawwada Sônmaza.

URIYA—

Prabandhamālā, by Rai Madhusudan Rao Bahadur.

Sakuntalā Nātāk, by Harihar Ruth.

Sitābanabāsa, by Nanda Kishor Bal.

Grammar recommended:—

First lessons in Uriya by the Rev. A. H. Young.

Newspaper and Magazines recommended:—

Utkal Dīpikā.

Utkal Sāhitya.

Mukur.

Asha.

ASSAMESE—

Sāhitya Sangraha, compiled by Srijut Padmanath Barua.

Burhī-Āir Sādhu, by Srijut Lakshmi Nath Bezbaroa, B.A.

Jnān Mālinī, by Mofizuddin Ahmed Hazrika.

Padum Kunwāri, by Srijut Lakshmi Nath Bezbaroa, B.A.

Grammar recommended:—

A manual of Assamese Grammar, by D. Bharali.

Higher Assamese Grammar, by Hem Chandra Barua.

Magazines recommended:—

Assam Bandhabā.

Alochonī.

Ūsā.

Bahni.

XVII—The following are the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination:—

PERSIAN—

Prose—

Gulistān, official edition.

Siyāhat-Nāma-i-Ibrāhīm Beg, official edition.

Hājī Bābā Ispāhanī. (First forty chapters.)

Malcolm's History of Persia (Mirzā Hairat), Volume II.

Poetry—

Diwan-i-'Andalīb, official edition.

Dīwān-i-Sarkhush.

Grammar—

In addition to the grammars recommended for the Higher Standard, the following grammar is recommended:—

Higher Persian Grammar, by Colonel Phillott.

N.B.—Questions will not necessarily be confined to the grammars mentioned.

Newspapers recommended—

The 'Hablul Matin', Weekly.

The 'R'ad'.

Manuscripts—

Specimens of Persian manuscripts, published by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

NOTE.—Questions will be asked on Arabic grammar, and easy sentences in that language will be set for translation. Candidates will also be liable to be asked any question that might be set at the Higher Standard examination in Arabic.

ARABIC—

Majáni-ul-Adab, Volumes III and IV.

Grammar—

In addition to the grammars recommended for the Higher Standard, the following grammar is recommended :—

Palmer's Arabic Grammar.

Newspapers recommended—

Al-Muqattam.

Al-Muqtataf.

SANSKRIT—

Dasakumāracharitam (M. R. Kale's edition), omitting the story of Apahārvārmā.

Raghuvansam (official edition), Cantos I to IX.

Dūtavākyam (Trivandrum Sanskrit Series No. XXII).

Grammars, etc., recommended—

Kielhorn's Sanskrit Grammar.

Apte's Guide to Sanskrit Composition.

TAMIL—

Pratapa Mudaliyar Charitram, by S. Vedanayakam Pillai.

Old Deccan Days, by Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnama Acharyar.

Prose Version of Valmiki Ramayanam, Sundarakandam, by T. Kanakasundaram Pillai, B. A.

Prithivi Raj, by C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar.

Grammar—

Second Catechism of Tamil Grammar, by Dr. Pope.

Newspapers, such as—

The Swadesamitram, edited and published by G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A.

The Hindu Nesan, edited and published by S. Soundararaja Ayyangar, B. A.

The Dravidabhimani, edited and published by D. A. John Nadar.

And other works of current literature of a similar standard.

TELUGU—

Rajahsimha.

Vasumativasantamu.

Lalita Chandrahasamu.

Nurjahan.

Grammar—

Telugu Grammar, by T. Venkayya.

Newspapers, such as—

Andhrapatrika—published by H. Nageswara Rao at the Andhrapatrika Press, No. 9, Jehangir Street, Georgetown, Madras.

Desamata—published by Chilakamarthi Lakshminarasimham at Rajahmundry.

Kistnapatrika—published by C. V. Narasimha Rao at Masulipatam.

And other works of current literature of a similar standard.

MALAYALAM—

The Malayalam Twelfth Reader, by E. Marsden, B. A.

Kundalata, by T. Appu Nedungadi, B A., B.L.

Leela, by Srimati Taravatt Ammalu Ammal.

Indulēkha, by Rao Bahadur O. Chandu Menon.

Grammar—

Balavyakaranam Vyakaranamittram, by M. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., and M. Seshagiri Prabhu, M.A.

Newspapers, such as—

Kerala Sanchari, edited by C. P. Govindan Nair, Calicut.

Keralapatrika, edited by C. Kunhi Raman Menon, Calicut.

Malayala Manorama, edited by Mathulla Mapilla, Kottayam.

And other works of current literature of a similar standard.

CANARESE—

Mudrā Manjusha, by Kempu Narayana.

Katha Sangraha, Parts III and IV, compiled by D. Sanderson.

Rohini *alias* Saraswat Mandal, by G. Annajee Rao.

Pancha Tantra, (Mysore edition).

Grammar—

Kannada Shala Vyakarana.

Newspapers, such as—

The Vrittanta Patrika, published by the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.

The Vokkaligara Patrika, published by the Vokkaligara Sangha Office, Bangalore.

The Swadeshabhimani, published at the Sharada Press, Mangalore.

And other works of current literature of similar standard.

MARATHI—

Prose—

Mahádáji Shinde Yánchen Charitra, by Mr. Natu.

Gad Ala Pan Sinh Gela, by Mr. H. N. Apte.

Poetry—

The following selections from the Navanit :—

Harischandrákhyán, by Mukteshwar.

Akroorágaman, Abhimanyu Vadh and Shriyál Charitra, by Shridhar.

Gopichandákhyán, by Mahipati.

GUJARATI—

Prose—

Karanghelo, by Nandshankar.

Bhatnun Bhopálun ... } by Navalràm.
Akbar and Birbal ... }

Poetry—

Nalákhyán—by Premànand.

Padmavátini Várta—by Sàmal as in Mahipatram Rupram's Kávya Dohan (Government Edition).

KANARESE—

Prose—

Kathasangraha, Parts II and III, (Extracts from Shiv Purán and Mahabharat).

Poetry—

Torave Rámáyàna, Sandhis XVI and XVII of Bálkánda.

SINDHI—

Sindhi Version of Johnson's Rasselas, by Messrs. Navalrai and Udharam.

Translation of Hunter's History of India.

Selections from Shah-jo Rasálo, by Kazi Ahmed.

URDU—

Prose—

Darbār-i-Akbarī, by Shams-ul-Ulama Āzād of Delhi, second Edition, (pages 1 to 78).

Hayāt-i-Jāvīd, by Hālī, Part II, pages 1-131.

Firdaus-i-Barīn, by Sharar of Lucknow.

Poetry—

Rubā'iyyāt and Qitā'āt of Hālī.

Subh-i-Umid, by Shiblī.

In addition to the grammar and magazine recommended for the Proficiency examination, the following are recommended—

Grammar—

Misbāh-ul-Qawā'id.

Magazine—

Sala-i-'Ām.

HINDI—

Mādhavī Kankan, by Janardhan Jha.

Adhkhilā Phūl, by Ayodhyā Singh.

Rāmāyana of Tulsi Das, published by the Nagripracharini Sabha under the title "Rāmcharitamānasa", Ayodhyā Kānda.

* Mīrābāī kī Sabdāvalī.

or

* Padumāwatī, pages 1-110, edited by Dr. Grierson and Pandit Sudhakar Dvivedi. (Bibliotheca Indica Series).

* Candidates when submitting applications for examination should state in which of the two alternative books they wish to be examined.

Grammar recommended—

Kellog's Hindi grammar.

Newspaper and Journal recommended—

Prem.

Nāgrī Prachārinī Patrikā.

Maryyādā.

BENGALI—

Durges Nandinī, by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

Rājā-o-Rānī, by Rabindra Nath Tagore.

Sitār Banabās.

Vijay Ballabha.

Amritābha, by Nabin Chandra Sen.

Grammar recommended—

A practical grammar of the Bengali language—by Mr. W. S. Milne, I.C.S.

Newspaper and Journal recommended—

Bangabāsī.

Bangadarsan.

ASSAMESE—

Asamīya Sātkānda Rāmāyana—by Sri Sankara Deb, Sri Madhav Deb and Sri Mādhav Kandali (Lanka Kanda only, pages 294-415).

Assam Buranji, by Srijut Kasinth Tamuli Phukan—official edition.

Assam Buranji, by Rai Gunabhiram Barua Bahadur.

Anjali, by Srijut Durgeswar Surma.

Litikāi, by Srijut Lakshmi Nath Bejbaroa, B.A.

Grammars, etc.—Same as for Proficiency.

URIYA—

Prose—

Utkal Kāhinī, by Gopal Chandra Paharaj.

Mahābhārata—Sabhāparva, translated by Govinda Chandra Mahapatra, Chapters I to V (pages 1 to 24) and Chapters XII to XXIV (pages 40 to 141).

Poetry—

Rasa Kallol, by Dina Krishna Das.

Grammars, etc.—Same as for Proficiency.

BURMESE—

Selections from the records of the Hlutdaw (compiled by Mr. Taw Sein Ko).

Chapters on Inheritance, Partition, Marriage and Divorce of the Attasankhepa Vannana Dhammathat (compiled by U. Gaung, C.S.I.)

Mahazanetka Pyo.

Wethandaya.

PALI— *

The Dhammapada.

The Sasanavamsa (Pali Text Society's edition).

Catukanipata (in Fausboll's Volume IV of the Jatakas, omitting the exegetical gloss which follows the stanzas).

The Hand-book of Pali (Frankfurter).

Minayeff's Pali Grammar.

Senart's Kaccayana.

The practical Grammar of Pali, by Duroiselle.

XVIII—The following are the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination:—

PERSIAN—

(*a*) *Language Test*—

Prose—

Akhlāq-i Jalālī, official edition.

Waqāyī'-i Ni'mat Khān-i 'ālī.

The Akbar Nāma.

Nāsikh-ul Tawārīkh, Vol. X.

Poetry—

Dīwān-i Hāfiz, official edition.

Masnavī of Rūmī, *Book II.*

Shah Nama, official edition.

Qasāid-i Qā'ānī, official edition.

N.B.—Persian Prosody and Rhetoric should be studied. The following works are recommended:—

The Hadā'iqu-l Balāghat.

"Rhetorique et Prosodie," by Garcin de Tassy.

(*b*) *Muhammedan History and Religion*—

Ameer Ali: A Short History of the Saracens.

Elphinstone: History of India, Muhammedan Period.

(*c*) *Persian Literature*—

Browne: A Literary History of Persia (2 Vols.)

Grammar, etc.—Same as for High Proficiency.

* NOTE.—Questions will be asked on Arabic grammar and simple Arabic passages will be set for translation. Candidates will also be liable to be asked any question that might be set in the Higher Standard examination in Arabic.

ARABIC—

(*a*) *Language Test*—

Ghannāt-ul-masālis wāl Masāni.—Two volumes (Beyruot).

Hamāsah, 1st two books.

Sab'a Mu'allaqāt.

Maqamat-i-Hariri—first half.

N.B.—Prosody and Rhetoric should be studied. The "Ilm-ul-Adab," published in two volumes at Beyruot, is recommended.

(*b*) *Muhammedan History and Religion.*

Muir : Life of Mahomet.

A Short History of the Saracens—Ameer Ali.

Sale's Koran.

(*c*) *Arabic Literature*—

Nicholson's Literary History of the Arabs (Heinemann).

Grammar recommended:—

Wright's Grammar of the Arabic language.

Newspapers and Journals.—Same as for High Proficiency.

SANSKRIT—

(*a*) *Language Test.*

Hymns from the Rigveda, edited by Dr. Peterson (Bo. Sk. Series No. 36).

Chāndogya Upanishad—Chapters V and VI.

Manu Smriti—Chapters II, IV and VII.

Kirātārjjunīyam—Cantos I to IV.

Kālidās's Sakuntalā.

Kādambarī, Part I, edited by Dr. Peterson (Bo. Sk. Series No. XXIV)—first 100 pages.

(*b*) *Indian History and Religion*—

Vincent A. Smith's Early History of India, including Alexander's campaigns, (latest edition).

Monier William's "Hinduism."

Monier William's "Buddhism."

(*c*) *Sanskrit Literature*—

Macdonell's—History of Sanskrit Literature.

Grammars, etc., recommended—

Kale's Higher Sanskrit Grammar.

Apte's Guide to Sanskrit Composition.

PALI—

(*a*) *Language Test*—

Mahavamsa, Volume I of Geiger's edition.

Milindapanha.

Dhiganikaya. (Pali Text Society's edition), Volume I.

Mahaparinibbanasutta.

The following are recommended for reference.

Turnour's Mahavamsa.

Vinayapitaka, Volume I.

Muller's Pali Grammar.

A. H. Sayce's Introduction to the Science of Language.

Whitney's Life and Growth of Language.

(*b*) *Buddhism*—

Rhys David's Buddhism (Non-Christian Religions Series).

Rhys David's Hibbert Lectures.

Kern's Manual of Buddhism.

(*c*) *Pali Literature*—

Mrs. Mabel Bode : Pali Literature of Burma.

TAMIL—

Periyapurana Vachanam, (omitting the preliminary portion comprising the first 44 pages), by Arumuga Navalar.

Manimekhalai Kathai Churukkam, by Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar.

Kamba Ramayanam—Sundarakandam—Urukkattu Padalam and Chulamani Padalam.

Tirukkural, the first 24 chapters, edited and published by C. Vadivelu Chettiyar.

Kalavati, by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastriyar, B.A.

Brief Biographies of Twelve Standard Tamil Poets, by Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnama Acharyar.

Nannul (Kandigaiurai), by Arumuga Navalar.

Elements of Tamil Prosody (Seyyul Ilakkanam), by P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar.

NOTE—For Philology—Dr. Caldwell's Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian languages is recommended to candidates appearing for the Degree of Honour test.

TELUGU—

Srimadandhra-Bharatamu, Udyogaparvamu, Cantos II and III.

Rajasekhara, by Rao Bahadur K. Veerasalingam Pantulu Garu.

Sakuntala, translated from Sanskrit, by Rao Bahadur K. Veerasalingam Pantulu Garu.

The complete works of Rao Bahadur K. Veerasalingam Pantulu Garu, Volume X—Andhrakavula Charitramu—History of Telugu poets.

Balavyakaranamu, by P. Chinnayya Suri.

Sulakhana Saramu.

NOTE—For Philology—Dr. Caldwell's Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian languages is recommended for the candidates appearing for the Degree of Honour test.

MALAYALAM—

(a) *Prose*—

Chandrahasa Charitram, by M. Krishnan, B.A., B.L.

Gadya Malika, Part II.

Lokaparishkaram, by M. V. Joseph.

(b) *Poetry*—

Kilippatt—Adhyatmaramayanam, Balakandam, by Thunchath-Ezuthachan.

Ottam Thullal—Patra Charitham, by Kunchan Nambiyar.

Kathakali—Nalacharitam, first day's play, by Unnavi Wariar.

Natakam—Bhasha Sakuntalam, by Valia Koil Thampuran.

Grammar—

Balavyakaranam, by M. Krishnan, B.A., B.L.

Vyakaranamitram, by M. Seshagiri Prabhu, M.A.

Prosody and Poetics—

Vrittamanjari Bhashabhushanam, by A. R. Rajaraja Varma, M.A.

History of language—History of Malayalam Literature, by Govinda Pillai.

Philology—Dr. Caldwell's Dravidian Philology.

CANARESE—

Jaimini Bharata, chapters 28, 29, 30 and 31, comprising the story of Chandrahasa.

Karnataka Kavyamale or Canarese Poetical Anthology.

Ramaswamedha, by Muddana Kavi.

CANARESE—*contd.*

Kannada Gadya Sangraha, or selections from Canarese Classical Prose works.

Sīta Vanavāsa, by Venkatachar.

Sakuntala Natakam, by Basappa Sastri.

Karnataka Kavicharite, Part I, by R. Narasimha Achar and S. G. Narasimha Achar.

Halegannada Vyakarana Sootragalu.

NOTE—For Philology—Dr. Caldwell's Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian languages is recommended to candidates appearing for the Degree of Honour test.

MARATHI—

Prose—

Bharatamrit, Part I, Sabhaparva and Vanaparva, by Balvant Trimbak Dravid.

Shri Ramcharitra, by C. V. Vaidya.

Amchya Ayushyatil Kanhi Athavani, by Mrs Ramabai Ranade.

Dharmapar Vyakhyane, by the late Mr. M. G. Ranade.

Uttarnaishadha Charit, by the late Mr. Waman Abaji Modak.

Poetry—

Dnyandeva's Dnyaneshwari—extracts from the 12th and 13th Adhyayas as given in the Navanit, edition of 1910.

Moropant's Kekávali, 121 shlokas in all: (Nirnaya Sagar Press edition.)

Váman Pandit—selections as given in the Navanit, edition of 1910, pages 96—143.

Ramdas—Dasbodh, 1st and 2nd Dashakas, Dhulia edition 3rd.

Raghunath Pandit—Nala-Damayanti Swayamvarakhyan, edited by Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S.

KANARESE—

Prose—

Mudra Manjush.

Poetry—

Basavapura Parana, Sandhis I to IX.

Jaimini Bharat, Sandhis I to V.

Honnamma's Hadibadeya Dharma.

GUJARATI—

Prose—

Saraswati Chandra, Parts I and II, by Govardhan M. Tripathi.

Shakuntal Natak, Zaverilal Yajnik's edition.

Poetry—

Dayárám, miscellaneous pieces, *garbis* and *pads*, Narmadashankar's edition.

Kávya Dohan, Mahipatrám Ruprám's edition, pages 151 to 490.

URDU—

Taubatu-n-Nasūh.

Nazm-i-Muntakhab, official edition.

Kulliyāt of Saudā, official edition.

Urdu'-i-Mu'allā of Ghālib, official edition.

Grammar—Same as recommended for High Proficiency.

Newspaper recommended—Al-Hilāl, weekly.

HINDI—

Satya Harischandra, by Bharatendu Harischandra.

Hindī Navaratna, by Ganesh Vihari, Shyam Vihari and Sukadeva Vihari Misra.

Hindī Mahābhārata, pages 1-256, by Pandit Mohavira Prasad Dvivedi.

HINDI—*contd.*—

Rāmāyana by Tulsidas, published by the Nagripracharini Sabha under the title "Rāmcharitamānasa," Bála Kānda and Uttara Kánda.

Vinaya Patrikā by Tulsidas.

The Satsaiyá of Bihari, first 379 Dohas, Dr. Grierson's edition.

Grammar recommended—Same as for High Proficiency.

Newspaper and Magazine recommended—

Ananda.

Saraswati.

BENGALI—

Mahábhárata, translation by Kási Dás, Santi Parva.
Meghnādbadha—by Michael Modhusudan Dutt.
Prabhātchintā—by Kali Prasanna Ghosh.
Āláler Gharer Dulál.
Kapála Kundalá.

Grammar recommended—Same as for High Proficiency.

Newspaper, Journal, etc.:—

Hitabadi.
Sāhitya.
Prabasī.

BURMESE—

Vijaya Jataka.

Paramigan, if in print; if not, Satudhammasara Kogan Pyo.

Bhuridat Zatpaung.

Vidura Pyo.

NOTE.—Two fully qualified instructors, natives of Persia and Arabia, respectively, are maintained by the Government of India, for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian and Arabic. The services of these instructors may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

APPENDIX A.

Examination leave of absence.

The following extracts from the Civil Service Regulations are given for purposes of easy reference :—

279. In cases not specially provided for in this section permission to appear at an optional examination prescribed by Government in any of the oriental languages carries with it the grant of joining time (excluding the time allowed for preparation) to and from the place of examination, besides leave for the day or days of examination.

280. (*a*) A candidate for the High Proficiency and Degree of Honour examinations in all vernacular languages may, at the discretion of the local Government, be granted study leave up to three months before the examination.

(*b*) A candidate for a reward by the Higher Standard or High Proficiency in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian or Pali may be allowed leave for a period not exceeding three months if he undertakes to spend it in study under professional tuition at any place approved by the local Government.

(*c*) An officer who is a candidate for the Degree of Honour in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian or Pali may be allowed either leave for a period not exceeding three months under clause (*b*), or if he leaves India for study, leave for six months to Persia for Persian, or for six months to Arabia, Mesopotamia Egypt, or Syria for Arabic, or for six months to any place approved by the local Government for Sanskrit or Pali. Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India may be granted this leave even when they are candidates only for the Higher Standard or High Proficiency test in Arabic or Persian.

NOTE.—Leave under clauses (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*) is not admissible more than once; nor can such leave be combined.

(*d*) Leave under this article may be combined with privilege leave, provided that privilege leave prefixed to leave under clause (*c*) must be spent in, or in travelling to, one of the countries mentioned in the clause.

(*e*) An officer on leave under this article has a lien on his appointment, substantive or officiating, and is entitled to leave allowances, as if he were on privilege leave, for an aggregate maximum period of twelve months.

NOTE.—[An officer serving in a department in which regular vacations are allowed is entitled, during examination leave, to a leave allowance equal to the salary which he would receive if he were on duty in the appointment on which he has a lien.]

* * * * * * * * *

NOTE.—[Leave granted under Article 280 covers the whole period of absence from regular duty including the day or days of examination and the time spent in proceeding to and from the place of examination. The leave cannot be taken in instalments.]

282. Except as provided in Article 280, no kind of leave except furlough on medical certificate may be granted in continuation of examination leave.

* * * * * * * * *

APPENDIX B.

List of authorised text-books.

The following is a list of text-books prescribed for the various examinations together with the places where they may be obtained :—

PERSIAN ...	Hadiqa-yi Fāsāhat (and its English translation).	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	Modern Persian Conversation Grammar, with key, by the Revd. W. St. Clair-Tisdall.	Principal booksellers.
	Modern Persian Colloquial Grammar, by Dr. Fritz Rosen.	Principal booksellers.
	Gulistān, official edition ...	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	Platt's English translation of above	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
	Siyahát Nāma-i Ibrāhīm Beg, official edition.	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	Hājī Bābā Ispahānī	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.
	Monier's original Haji Baba in English.	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
	Malcolm's History of Persia (Mirzā Hairat), Vol. II.	Board of Examiners, Calcutta, or Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
	Col. Court's retranslation of above ...	Board of Examiners, Calcutta, or Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
	Dīwān-i 'Andalīb, official edition ...	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	Dīwān-i Sarkhush	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	Higher Persian Grammar, by Colonel Phillott.	Calcutta University.
	Habl-ul Matīn (newspaper) ...	No. 164, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
	R'ad	Khiyabān-i Lālazār, Teherān.
	Specimens of Persian Manuscripts ..	Boards of Examiners, Calcutta, and Madras and the Civil and Military Examination Committee, Bombay.
	Akhlāq-i Jalālī, official edition ...	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	Thompson's English translation of above.	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	Waqāyi-i Ni'mat Khān-i 'Ali ...	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
	Akbar Nāma (and its English translation).	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.
	Nāsikh-ūl Tawārīkh, Vol. X ...	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	Dīwān-i Hafiz, official edition ...	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	Masnavī of Rūmī, Book II ...	Haji Aga Shirazi, Jail Road, Bombay.
	Shah Nama, official edition ...	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

NOTE 1.—Where difficulty is experienced in obtaining any books, students are advise to refer to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, or Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., who can frequently supply them. Newspapers cannot be so obtained.

NOTE 2.—For the convenience of candidates, the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, annually publish a collection of question papers, obtainable from their office, or from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. For details, please see Gazette of India, Part II.

PERSIAN—*contd.*	English translation of Masnavi and commentary by Wilson.	Messrs. Probsthain & Co, London.
	Qasaid-i Qa'ānī (official edition) ...	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	Hadā'iqu-l Balāghat	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
	Rhetorique et Prosodie, by Garcin de Tassy.	Maisonneuve et cie, Quai Voltaire, 15, Paris, and Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	A short History of the Saracens—Amir Ali.	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta. or Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
	History of India,—Elphinstone ...	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta. or Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
	Literary History of Persia, Browne	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta. or Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
ARABIC ...	Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakīyah (text and glossary).	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	Palmer's Arabic Grammar ...	Principal book-sellers.
	Thatcher's Arabic Grammar, with key.	Principal book-sellers.
	Birdwood's Arabic Reading Book	Principal book-sellers.
	Tien's Manual of Colloquial Arabic	Principal book-sellers.
	Majani-ul-Adab (published by the Roman Catholic Fathers at Beyrout)	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
	Newspapers.	
	Ac-Muqattam	Published in Cairo.
	Al-Muqtataf	Published in Cairo.
	Ghannat-ul-masalis wāl Masani (Beyrout).	Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta.
	Hamāsah	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	Sab'ā Mu'āllaqāt	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	English translation of above by Captain Johnson.	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
	Maqāmāt-i-Harīrī	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	Muir: Life of Mahomet ...	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, or Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
	Ameer Ali: Short History of the Saracens	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, or Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
	Sale's Koran	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, or Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
	Nicholson's Literary History of the Arabs	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, or Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
	Wright's Grammar of the Arabic language.	Principal book-sellers.
SANSKRIT ...	Riju Pātha, Parts I, II and III by Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar.	Sanskrit Press Depository, 30, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
	Max Muller's Sanskrit Grammar, edited by Macdonell.	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

SANSKRIT—*contd.*	Dásakumāracharitam (M. R. Kale's Edition).	Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Book-sellers, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
	Raghuvansam (expurgated edition by Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar), official edition.	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	Dútavākyam	Travancore Government Press, Trivandrum, Travancore.
	Kielhorn's Sanskrit Grammar ...	Principal book-sellers.
	Apte's guide to Sanskrit Composition	Principal book-sellers.
	Hymns from the Rigveda, edited by Dr. Peterson (Bo. Sk. Series).	Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.
	Kādambarī—edited by Dr. Peterson	Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.
	Kirātārjjuniyam	Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Book-sellers, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, and other principal book-sellers.
	Sakuntalā Nātaka	Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Book-sellers, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, and other principal book-sellers.
	Manu Smriti	Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Book-sellers, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, and other principal book-sellers.
	Chāndogya Upanishad	Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Book-sellers, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, and other principal book-sellers.
	Vincent A. Smith's Early History of India.	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Thacker & Co., Limited, Bombay.
	Macdonell : History of Sanskrit Literature.	Principal book-sellers.
	Monier William : Hinduism. Buddhism.	Principal book-sellers.
	Kale's Sanskrit Grammar ...	Principal book-sellers.
TAMIL ...	Prose version of Valmiki Ramayan.	V. Kalyanrama Ayyar, Esplanade Row, Madras.
	Prithivi Raj	C. Kumaraswami Nayudu and Sons, Esplanade Row, Madras.
	Dasakumara Charitram ...	Ripon Press, 87, Tambu Chetti Street, Madras.
	Padmavati „	Ripon Press, 87, Tambu Chetti Street, Madras.
	Kamalambal „	Ripon Press, 87, Tambu Chetti Street, Madras.
	Old Deccan Days	Ripon Press, 87, Tambu Chetti Street, Madras.
	Pratapa Mudaliyar Charitram ...	Ripon Press, 87, Tambu Chetti Street, Madras.
	Periyapurana Vachanum ...	Ripon Press, 87, Tambu Chetti Street, Madras.
	Catechism of Tamil Grammar ...	Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Mount Road, Madras.

TAMIL—*contd* ...	Kalavati	Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
	Manimekhalai Kathai Churukkam ...	Ripon Press, 87, Tambu Chetti Street, Madras.
	Tirukkural	
	Nannul (Kandigaiurai) ...	
	Kamba Ramayanam	
	Brief Biographies of twelve standard Tamil poets.	Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage Press, Madras.
	Elements of Tamil Prosody (Seyyul Ilakkanam).	Manonmani Vilasam Press, Madras.
	Newspapers.	
	The Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Madras.
	The Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, 18, Linga Chetti Street, Madras.
	The Dravidabhimani	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.
TELUGU ...	Satyavati Charitramu ...	Rao Bahadur K. Veerasalingam Pantulu Garu, Ananda Gardens, Rajahmundry.
	Chandramati Charitramu ...	
	Satyasanjeevani	
	Sangrahavyakarnamu	
	Rajasekhara	
	Sakuntala	
	The complete works of Rao Bahadur K. Veerasalingam Pantulu Garu, Vol. X—Andhrakavula Charitramu—History of Telugu poets.	
	Durgesanandani	Secretary, Andhrapracharini Book Depôt, Nidadavol, Kistna District.
	Rajasimha	
	Vasumativasantamu	
	Nurjahan	
	Lalita Chandrahasamu	
	Srimadandhra Bharatamu ...	Venkatakrishnama Chetti & Sons, Ananda Press, Madras.
	Balavyakaranamu	V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Esplanade, Madras.
	Sulakhana Saramu	
	Telugu Grammar, by T. Venkayya	
	Newspapers.	
	Andhrapatrika	Andhrapatrika Press, 9, Jehangir Street, Georgetown, Madras.
	Desmata	Rajahmundry.
	Kistnapatrika	Masulipatam.

Language	Book	Publisher
MALAYALAM	Aitihyamala	Kerala Chintamani Press, Trichur.
	Kundalata	Kerala Chintamani Press, Trichur.
	Kilippatt—Adhyatmaramayanam Balakandam.	Kerala Chintamani Press, Trichur.
	Ottam Thullal, Patra Charitham	Kerala Chintamani Press, Trichur.
	Fourth Reader	B. G. M. Book Depôt, Mangalore.
	Twelfth Reader	B. G. M. Book Depôt, Mangalore.
	Balavyakaranam Vyakaranamithram	B. G. M. Book Depôt, Mangalore.
	Leela	Cambrom Brothers, Palghat.
	Indulekha	Spectator Press, Calicut.
	Vrittamanjari Bhashabhushanam	B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum.
	Kathakali, Nalacharitam	B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum.
	Natakam, Bhasha Sakuntalam	B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum.
	Gadya Malika, Part II	B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum.
	History of Malayalam Literature	B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum.
	Chandrahasa Charitam	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.
	Lokaparishkaram	M. V. Joseph, Kottarekarai, Travancore.
CANARESE	Fourth Reader	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.
	Katha Sangraha	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.
	Ramaswamedha	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.
	Katha Saptati	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.
	Bala Vyakarana	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.
	Halegannada Vyakarana Sootragalu.	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.
	Kannada Gadya Sangraha	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.
	Mudra Manjusha	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.
	Sakunatala Natakam	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.
	Kannada Shala Vyakarana	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.
	Pancha Tantra	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.
	Rohini *alias* Saraswat Mandal	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.
	Karnataka Kavyamale	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.
	Sita Vanavasa	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.
	Karnataka Kavi charite	R. Narasimha Achar, Supdt., Archæological Department, Bangalore.
	Jaimini Bharata	Bangalore Book Depôt Press, Chikpet, Bangalore City.
MARATHI	Prithviraj Chavhan	Shri Dattatraya Co., Madhab Baug, Bombay.
	Bhrantikrit Chamatkar	Shri Dattatraya Co., Madhab Baug, Bombay.

MARATHI—*contd.*	Dharmavishayak va Bhashavishayak Venche, Part II, Aryan Education Society.	Aryan Education Society's School, Girgaum, Bombay.
	Mahadaji Shinde Yanchen Charitra, by Mr. Natu.	Kitab Khana, Poona.
	Gad Ala Pan Sinh Gela, by H. N. Apte.	Bahaji Sakharam & Co., Bombay.
	Navanit	Government Central Press, Bombay.
	Bharatamrit, Part I, by Balvant Trimbak Dravid.	Shukrawar Peth, Poona City.
	Shri Ramcharitra, by C V. Vaidya	Chitra Shala Press, Poona.
	Amchya Ayushyatil Kanhi Athavani, by Mrs Ramabai Ranade.	Masik Manoranjan Office, 2-A, Charni Road, Bombay.
	Dharmapar Vyakhyane, by the late Mr. Ranade.	Subodha Patrika Office, Girgaum, Bombay.
	Uttarnaishadha Charit, by Waman Abaji Modak.	Kitab Khana, Poona.
	Dnyandeva's Dnyaneshwari (Navanit)	Government Central Press, Bombay.
	Moropant's Kekavali ...	Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay.
	Vaman Pandit as in Navanit ...	Government Central Press, Bombay.
	Ramdas-Dasbodh	Shri Atmaram Press, Dhulia.
	Raghunath Pandit: Nala Damayanti Swayamvarakhyan, edited by L. J. Sedgwick, I. C. S.	Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I. C. S, or well-known book-sellers in Bombay.
GUJARATI ..	Gujaratni Juni Varta	Messrs. N. M. Tripathi & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.
	Karanghelo, by Nandshankar ...	Messrs. N. M. Tripathi & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.
	Bhatnun Bhopalun and Akbar and Birbal, by Navalram.	Messrs. N. M. Tripathi & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.
	Nalakhyan by Premanand. — As in Mahipatram Rupram's Kavya Dohan, Government edition.	Messrs. N. M. Tripathi & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.
	Padmavatini Varta by Samal. — As in Mahipatram Rupram's Kavya Dohan, Government edition.	Messrs. N. M. Tripathi & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.
	Saraswati Chandra, Parts I and II ...	Messrs. N. M. Tripathi & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.
	Shakuntal Natak, by Javerilal ...	Messrs. N. M. Tripathi & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.
	Dayaram: Miscellaneous pieces, etc., Narmadashankar's edition.	Messrs. N. M. Tripathi & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.
	Kavya Dohan, Mahipatram Rupram's edition.	Messrs. N. M. Tripathi & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.
KANARESE ...	Kathasangraha, Part I ...	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.
	Haider Nameh	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.
	Chhatrapati Shivaji	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.

KANARESE—*contd.*	Kathasangraha, Parts II and III ...	Albion Press, Bangalore.
	Torave Ramayan	Krishna Rajavilas Press, Bangalore.
	Mudra Manjush	Wesleyan Press, Bangalore.
	Basavpura Parana	Vichar Darpan Press, Bangalore.
	Jaimini Bharat	Vichar Darpan Press, Bangalore.
	Honnamma's Hadibadeya Dharma ...	Karnatak Vidya Vardhak Sangha, Dharwar.
SINDHI ...	Zinat	Government Book Depôt, Karachi.
	Gul Khandan	Government Book Depôt, Karachi.
	Translation of Hunter's History of India.	Government Book Depôt, Karachi.
	Selections from Shah-jo Rasalo, by Kazi Ahmed.	Government Book Depôt, Karachi.
	Translation of Johnson's Rasselas, Messrs. Navalrai and Udharam's edition.	Government Book Depôt, Karachi.
URDU ...	Kalām-i-Urdū (text and translation)	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	Faujī-Akhbār	Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore.
	Makhzan	Lahore.
	Phillott's Hindustani Manual and Hindustani Stumbling-Blocks.	Board of Examiners, Calcutta, and principal book-sellers.
	Platt's Hindustani Grammar ...	Principal book-sellers.
	Darbār-i Akbarī	Azād Book Depôt, Lahore, or Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
	Hayāt-i-Javid, by Halī ...	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
	Firdaus i-Barīn, by Sharar of Lucknow.	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
	Rubā'iyyāt and Qita'āt of Halī ...	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
	Subh-i-Umīd by Shiblī ...	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
	Misbāh-ul-Qawā'id	Oriental Book Depôt, Aligarh.
	Salā-ī-'Ām	Delhi.
	Taubat-un-Nasuh	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
	Nazm-i-Muntakhab	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	Kulliyāt of Sauda	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	Urdu-i-Mu'alla of Ghālib ...	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	Al-Hilāl	7-1, McLeod Street, Calcutta.

HINDI	Śakuntālā Nātak, by Raja Lakshman Singh.	The Indian Press, Allahabad.
	Bāl Vinod, Part V, by Ramjilal Sharma.	The Indian Press, Allahabad.
	Rajniti, (official edition) ...	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	Rāmkahāni, by Pandit Sudhakar Dvivedi.	Bhargava Book Depôt, Benares City.
	Ramayana of Tulsidas ...	Indian Press, Allahabad.
	Madhavi Kankan, by Janardan Jha...	Indian Press, Allahabad.
	Adhkhilā Phul, by Ayodhya Singh ...	Khargavilas Press, Bankipore.
	Mīrabāi kī Sabdāvalī	Belvedere Press, Allahabad.
	Padumāwatī, edited by Dr. Grierson (Bibliotheca Indica Series).	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.
	Satya Harischandra, by Bharatendu Harishchandra.	Khargavilas Press, Bankipore.
	Hindī Navaratna	Hindī Grantha Prasarak Mandali, Allahabad.
	Hindī Mahābhārata, by Pandit Mohavira Prasad Dvivedi.	Indian Press, Allahabad.
	Vinaya Patrika, by Tulsidas ...	Indian Press, Allahabad.
	Satsaiya of Bihari, Dr. Grierson's edition.	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	Grammars—	
	Pincott's Hindi Manual ...	Principal book-sellers.
	Greave's Hindi grammar ...	Principal book-sellers.
	Kellog's Hindi grammar ...	Principal book-sellers.
	Newspapers and Magazines—	
	Abhyudaya	Allahabad.
	Swadesh Bandhava ...	Agra.
	Prem	Brindaban.
	Nagri Pracharini Patrika ...	Benares.
	Maryyada	Allahabad.
	Ananda	Lucknow.
	Saraswati	Allahabad.
BENGALI	Kānē Bāu, by Jogendra Nath Chatterji.	Bengal Medical Library, 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
	Pāthik, by Jaladhar Sen ...	Bengal Medical Library, 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
	Subhā Vivāhā	Mazumdar Library, 29, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
	Kavitābalī, by Hem Chandra Banerji	Bhattacharya & Son, 65, College Street, Calcutta.
	Manual of Bengali Language, by G. F. Nicholl.	Principal book-sellers.

BENGALI—*contd.*	Bijāyā Ballābhā, by Gopi Mohan Ghose.	Sanskrit Press Depository, 30, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
	Sitār Banabās	S. C. Addy & Co., 58 & 12, Wellington Street, Calcutta.
	Durgēs Nāndinī, by Bankim Chandra Chatterji.	Principal book-sellers, Calcutta.
	Rājā-o-Rānī, by Rabindra Nath Tagore.	Principal book-sellers, Calcutta.
	Amritābhā, by Nabin Chandra Sen	Principal book-sellers, Calcutta.
	Mahābhārata (Translation by Kasi Das).	Bengal Medical Library, [illegible] Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
	Ālāler Gharer Dulāl	Bengal Medical Library, [illegible] Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
	Kapāla Kundalā	Bengal Medical Library, [illegible] Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
	Prabhātchintā	Bengal Medical Library, [illegible] Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
	Meghnādabadha	Bengal Medical Library, [illegible] Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
	Practical Grammar of the Bengali language, by W. S. Milne, Esq.	Principal book sellers.
	Newspapers and Magazines—	
	Bāsumatī	Calcutta.
	Nabya Bhārat	Calcutta.
	Bangabāsī	38/2, Bhowani Charan Dutt's Street, Calcutta.
	Bangadarsan	20, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
	Hitabādī	70, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
	Sāhitya	2/1, Ram Dhan Mitra's Lane, Calcutta.
	Prabāsī	210/3/1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
PUNJABI ...	Vidya Ratnakar	Principal book-sellers in the Punjab.
	Punjabi Middle Course ...	Principal book-sellers in the Punjab.
	Bullah Shah's Kafis	Principal book-sellers in the Punjab.
	Waris Shah's Hir	Principal book-sellers in the Punjab.
	Grammars— Mohan Singh's Punjabi Grammar	Principal book-sellers in the Punjab.
BURMESE ..	Mahazanetka Zatwuttu	American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
	Wethandaya	American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
	Paktawwada Sonmaza	Hanthawaddy Press, Rangoon.
	Mahazanetka Pyo	Hanthawaddy Press, Rangoon.
	Vijaya Jataka	Hanthawaddy Press, Rangoon.
	Paramigan	Hanthawaddy Press, Rangoon.
	Satudhammasara Kogan Pyo ...	Hanthawaddy Press, Rangoon.
	Bhuridat Zatpaung	Hanthawaddy Press, Rangoon.
	Vidura Pyo	Hanthawaddy Press, Rangoon.

BURMESE—*contd.*	Selections from the records of the Hlutdaw (compiled by Mr. Taw Sein Ko). Chapters on Inheritance, Partition, Marriage and Divorce of the Attasankhepa Vannana Dhammathat (compiled by U. Gaung, C.S.I.)	Government Book Depôt, Rangoon.
PALI ...	Practical Grammar of Pali, by Duroiselle.	British Burma Press, Rangoon.
	Anderson's Pali Reader ... The Dhammapada ... ... Mahavamsa	Messrs. C. X. deSouza & Co., York Road, Rangoon.
	Milindapanha ... ... Mahaparinibbanasutta ... Muller's Pali Grammar ...	Messrs. C. X. deSouza & Co., York Road, Rangoon.
	The Dathavamsa (Pali Text Society's edition). The Hand-book of Pali, by Frankfurter. The Sasanavamsa (Pali Text Society's edition). Catukanipata (in Fausboll's Volume IV of the Jatakas). Minayeff's Pali Grammar ... Senart's Kaccayana ... ... Dhiganikaya, Vol. I (Pali Text Society's edition). Turnour's Mahavamsa ... Vinayapitaka, Vol. I ... ... A. H. Sayce's Introduction to the Science of Language. Whitney's Life and Growth of Language. Rhys David's Buddhism (non-Christian Religions Series). Rhys David's Hibbert Lectures ... Kern's Manual of Buddhism ... Mrs. Mabel Bode; Pali Literature of Burma.	Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W. C. or Messrs. Probsthain and Co., 41, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.
URIYA ...	Prabandhamālā ... ... Sakuntalā Nātaka ... ... Sitābanabāsa ... ... First Lessons in Oriya, by the Revd. A. H. Young.	Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack.

URIYA—*concld*	Utkal Sāhitya	Cuttack.
	Utkal Dīpikā	Cuttack.
	Mukur	Cuttack.
	Asha	Berhampore, Ganjam.
	Utkal Kābinī	Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack.
	Mahābhārata	State Press, Mayurbhanj.
	Rasa Kallol	Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack.
ASSAMESE	Sāhitya Sangraha	Lila Agency, Tezpur, Assam.
	Burhi Āīr Sādhu	Assam Bengal Stores, 2, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta.
	Padum Kunwari	Assam Bengal Stores, 2, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta.
	Jnan Mālinī	Lila Agency, Tezpur, Assam.
	Manual of Assamese Grammar, by D. Bharali.	W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
	Higher Assamese Grammar, by Hem Chandra Barua.	Sibnath Bhattacharya, Dibrugarh, Assam.
	Assam Bandhab	Dibrugarh, Assam.
	Alochanī	Dibrugarh, Assam.
	Ūsā	Tezpur, Assam.
	Bahni	Assam Bengal Stores, 2, Lall, Bazar Street, Calcutta.
	Rāmāyana, by Sankara Deb ...	Sibnath Bhattacharya, Dibrugarh, or Lila Agency, Tezpur.
	Assam Buranji, by Kasinath Tamuli Phukan.	Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	Assam Buranji, by Gunabhiram Barua	Sibnath Bhattacharya, Dibrugarh, or Lila Agency, Tezpur.
	Litikāi	Assam Bengal Stores, 2, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta.
	Anjali	Sibnath Bhattacharya, Dibrugarh.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th June 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

No 511.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Risaldar-Major Abdul Karim Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, late Governor-General's Body-Guard, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp. Dated the 19th April 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 512.—The undermentioned Indian Military Pupils having passed their final examination, [illegible] into the service as 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from [illegible]4 :—

No. 1403, Mukand Ram.
No. 1404, Amba Datta.
No. 1405, Muhammad Abdul Rahman.
No. 1406, Suraj-pal.
No 1407, Naurata Ram.
No. 1408, Dayal Singh.
No. 1409, Jugal Kishor.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 513 —The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

George Davenport Latham Chatterton, Commandant, 65th Punjabis. Dated the 1st June 1914.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 514.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Harry Slater Cormack, M B., F.R.C S E., (provisionally, subject to his having passed the examination held in April 1914),—28th January 1914.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Army.

No. 515 —Sub-Conductor Harry William Norkett to be Conductor, *vice* Andrew Pearston, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 4th April 1914.

No. 516.—Sub-Conductor William Lewis Perriton to be absorbed in the rank of Sub-Conductor on reversion to arsenal duty, with effect from the 1st May 1914 ; *vice* Sub-Conductor Harry William Norkett, promoted.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

No 517.—Staff-Serjeant Frederick Wright, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor,

vice Francis Arthur Brady, deceased ; with effect from the 13th May 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 518 —The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on Havildar (English Schoolmaster) Sami Naidu, 61st King George's Own Pioneers ; with effect from the 18th April 1914.

No. 519.—The following promotions are made :—

9th Hodson's Horse.

Kot-Dafadar Fateh Muhammad Beg to be Jemadar, *vice* Prem Singh, promoted ; with effect from the 1st April 1914.

30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).

Kot-Dafadar Pohp Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kewal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th May 1914.

3rd Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Kudratullah Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Chauharja Bakhsh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shankar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st April 1914.

61st King George's Own Pioneers.

Havildar Paparayadu to be Jemadar, *vice* Anantaram Raju, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 5th April 1914.

88th Carnatic Infantry.

Havildar-Major Ellayya to be Jemadar, *vice* Periyasami, promoted ; with effect from the 1st September 1913.

Supply and Transport Corps.

7th Mule Corps.

No. 520.—Kot-Dafadar Rahman Khan, appointed Jemadar on probation, is confirmed in that rank ; with effect from the 9th May 1913.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

(Artillery Companies)

No. 521.—Stuart MacDonald to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* R. Casson, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st April 1914.

(Electrical Engineer Company.)

Guy Lynn to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* W. Webber, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st April 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 522.—William Dunkerley to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th May 1914.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 523.—Captain Robert Shand Thoms to be Major, *vice* T. H. K. Drimmie, V.D., resigned. Dated the 11th February 1914.

Lieutenant Ernest George Abbott to be Captain, *vice* R. S. Thoms, promoted. Dated the 11th February 1914.

Second Lieutenant Harry Kinnear Banks to be Lieutenant, *vice* E. G. Abbott, promoted. Dated the 11th February 1914.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 524.—Victor Bayley to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1914.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 525.—Second Lieutenant Henry Merson Davies to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. D. Flynn, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 10th December 1913.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 526.—Howard Fauntleroy Saunders to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st May 1914.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 527.—Lieutenant John Alexander Jones to be Captain, *vice* W. W. Bulkley, resigned. Dated the 10th February 1914.

Second Lieutenant Wilfrid Temple Aldous to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. A. Jones, promoted. Dated the 10th February 1914.

Second Lieutenant Homer Henry Miles (Supernumerary), is absorbed in the vacancy caused by the promotion of W. T. Aldous. Dated the 10th February 1914.

George Eric Rowland Slade to be Second Lieutenant, supernumerary, to the establishment, pending absorption. Dated the 10th February 1914.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 528.—Lieutenant Roi Charles Curtis, resigns his commission. Dated the 16th April 1914.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 529.—Lieutenant Alexander Richard Godber, to be Captain, *vice* A. H. Morgan, V.D., promoted. Dated the 1st April 1914.

Second Lieutenant John Matthew Blackwood Stuart, to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. R. Godber, promoted. Dated the 1st April 1914.

2nd Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 530.—Major Drury Benton Critchley, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 1st April 1914.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 531.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers:—

Surma Valley Light Horse.

Second Lieutenant William Townsend Smith.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

Captain Andrew Chrystall.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Thomas Matthew Munro.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Major Bernard Willoughby Holmes.
Captain Francis Le Feuvre.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Major William Falkiner Harnett.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Conrad Allan Cooke.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th June 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 27th May and 3rd June 1914:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
13th Hussars	2nd-Lieutenant Stuart Alan Sword.	31st May 1914.	Meerut.	...	
Supply and Transport Corps—Amalgamated List.	Sub-Conductor Charles Francis Vear.	1st June 1914.	Jhansi.	...	

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th June 1914.

LEAVE.

No. 53.—Lieutenant C. O. Campbell, Royal Indian Marine, has been granted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for five months on medical certificate.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 54.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Commander J. J. W. Calderon, Royal Indian Marine, retired, with effect from the 13th May 1914:—

To be Commander, 2nd Grade.

Commander A. R. G. Willock, Royal Indian Marine.

To be Commander, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant O. Goldsmith, Royal Indian Marine.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1914.

No. 138.—The undermentioned Traffic Inspectors of the Eastern Bengal Railway are appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendents on that Railway, with effect from the date they assumed charge and until further orders:—

Mr. T. W. Richardson, Traffic Inspector.

" C. G. Baron, Traffic Inspector.

" J. F. O'Leary, Traffic Inspector.

No. 139.—Mr. C. H. B. Rix, Office Superintendent, Traffic Manager's office, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, with effect from the date he assumes charge, and until further orders.

No. 140.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction of a branch line of railway on the metre gauge from Chalsa, a station on the Bengal Dooars Railway, to Matelli, a length of 5·31 miles, as an integral part of the Bengal Dooars Railway.

The project will be known as the Chalsa-Matelli Railway.

The 4th June, 1914.

No. 141.—The services of Mr. E. Fraser, Assistant Engineer, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for employment as Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Gondal-Porbander State Railway.

The 5th June, 1914.

No. 142.—Mr. C. L. Taylor, Deputy Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Manager of that Railway, with effect from the 18th May 1914, during the absence of Mr. A. R. Jacobson, Officiating Traffic Manager, on privilege leave.

No. 143.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 142, dated the 5th June 1914, Mr. A. Watson, District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Manager of that Railway.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Chitor	...	...
		Udaipur City	...	...
		Jodhpur City	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	...	...
		Jaipur City	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Dholpur City	...	...
		Tonk State	...	...
		Tonk Pargana Nimbahera	...	...
		Partabgarh Town	...	...
		Partabgarh State	...	...
		Kishangarh "	...	...
		Beawar	...	...
		Karauli City	...	...
		Abu Road	...	...
		Bharatpur City	...	...
		Bharatpur State	1	3
		Alwar "	...	...
		Ajmer Town	...	...
		Shahpura "	...	...
		Sirohi State	...	...
		Dungarpur	...	...
		TOTAL	1	3
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar District	4	4
		Hazara "	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	4	4
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	11	9
		TOTAL	11	9
		GRAND TOTAL	3,783	3,324

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	...	...
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	...	...
		Myingyan ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	135	120
ASSAM	Cachar ...	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	5	5
		Bangalore City	...	...
		Bangalore District	...	...
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	...	...
		Hassan ,,	...	...
		Kadur ,,	...	...
		Kolar ,,	3	4
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	...
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga ,,	...	...
		Chitaldroog ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	8	9
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	...	...
		Bidar ,,	...	...
		Parbhani ,,	...	...
		Hyderabad City and suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Lahore City	...	...
		Lahore District	7	1
		Amritsar City	8	8
		Amritsar District	86	66
		Gurdaspur ,,	283	300
		Sialkot ,,	302	291
		Gujranwala ,,	271	306
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	123	82
		Gujrat ,,	264	214
		Jhelum ,,	107	96
		Rawalpindi ,,	59	38
		Attock ,,	1	...
	Multan	Lyallpur District	41	31
		Jhang ,,	56	52
		Multan ,,	...	...
		Muzaffargarh District	...	...
	NATIVE STATES	Jind State	1	3
		Nabha State	*	*
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	251	251
		Kapurthala State	82	42
		Malerkotla State	17	11
		Kalsia State	8	7
		TOTAL	2,470	2,146
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	29	24
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	...	...
		Pegu District	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	3	3
		Bassein District	9	9
		Henzada ,,	5	5
		Myaungmya ,,	3	3
		Maubin ,,	5	4
		Pyapon District	69	60
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	...	...
		Thaton ,,	...	...
		Toungoo ,,	3	3
		Moulmein Town	9	9
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha ,,	...	...

* Report not received.

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 23rd May 1914 :—

Malerkotla State *read* 17 cases 11 deaths *for nil.*
Insein district ,, 1 death *for nil.*
Bassein ,, ,, 15 deaths ,, ,,
Maubin ,, ,, 8 ,, ,, ,,
Tharrawaddy district *read nil* case *nil* death *for* 5 cases 5 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	...	...
		Basti „	...	...
		Azamgarh „	37	34
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	...	...
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	1	1
		Lucknow District	6	6
		Unao „	25	[illegible]
		Rae Bareli „	4	4
		Sitapur „	12	11
		Hardoi „	...	...
		Kheri „	9	4
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	2	2
		Gonda „	1	...
		Bahraich „	12	12
		Sultanpur District	1	2
		Partabgarh „	5	3
		Bara Banki „	27	27
		TOTAL	548	529
Punjab	Ambala	Hissar District	28	18
		Gurgaon „	11	11
		Rohtak „	13	14
		Karnal „	89	84
		Ambala „	22	19
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur „	27	27
		Jullundur City	30	8
		Jullundur District	196	125
		Ludhiana „	86	54
		Ferozepore „	6	3

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	37	28
		Purnea "	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	8	5
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	316	299
UNITED PROVINCES	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...
	Meerut	Saharanpur District	13	11
		Muzaffarnagar District	61	56
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut District	132	132
		Bulandshahr District	57	57
	Agra	Aligarh District	1	1
		Muttra "	3	3
		Agra City	...	...
		Mainpuri District	...	...
		Etah "	1	1
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District	14	11
		Budaun "	1	1
		Moradabad "	10	10
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
		Pilibhit District	...	...
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Etawah "	...	...
		Cawnpore City	2	2
		Cawnpore District	...	...
		Fatehpur "	...	...
		Allahabad City	...	...
		Allahabad District	10	10
	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun "	2	1
		Banda City	...	...
		Banda District	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	...	...
		Benares District	...	...
		Mirzapur City	...	...
		Mirzapur District	...	...
		Jaunpur "	12	12
		Ghazipur "	33	34
		Ballia "	51	51

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum District	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Hooghly District	1	1
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	[illegible]	...
		Calcutta	26	27
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur District	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	27	28
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	11	11
		Patna District	86	31
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	...	...
		Shahabad District	21	17
	Tirhut	Saran District	97	81
		Champaran District	12	8
		Muzaffarpur District	72	60
		Palamau District	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	52	49

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	20	13
		Karachi District	...	...
		Sukkur "	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	...	...
		Nawabshah "	...	...
		[illegible]		
	Political Charges	Baroda State	21	7
		Cutch State	3	1
		Mandvi Port	7	7
		Kathiawar Agency	82	17
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	12	5
		Satara Agency	...	...
		Khairpur State	...	...
		TOTAL	231	174
Madras Presidency	...	North Arcot District	...	...
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Bellary District	...	...
		Mangalore Town and Port	1	2
		South Canara District	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	...	...
		The Nilgiris "	1	1
		Negapatam Town	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Tanjore District	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	2	3

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 4th June, 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 30th May 1914 is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi Rural area	[illegible]	...
		TOTAL	...	[illegible]
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	109	94
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Broach Port	...	...
		Broach District	...	...
		Kaira District	2	4
		Panch Mahals District	...	...
		Rewa Kantha Agency	...	...
		Bulsar Port	2	1
		Surat Town and Port	8	2
		Rander Port	...	...
		Surat District	3	8
		Surat Agency	...	...
		Bhiwndi Port	1	1
		Bandra Port	1	2
		Malad "	...	...
		Bassein "	...	...
		Thana "	...	...
		Kalyan "	...	...
		Kurla "	...	...
		Thana District	3	2
	Central	Ahmednagar District	...	...
		East Khandesh "	...	...
		Poona Town	...	...
		Poona District	...	...
		Satara District	2	2
	Southern	Panvel Port	...	...
		Revdanda Port	...	...
		Alibag Port	...	...
		Thal Port	...	...
		Kolaba District	4	2
		Vengurla Port	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	...	...
		Belgaum "	4	4
		Dharwar "	1	1
		Bijapur District	...	...
		Bijapur Agency	...	...
		Kanara District	1	1

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF. Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST. Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					CENTRAL PROVINCES.					
1	Jubbulpore	1,809	307,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,88
2	Damoh ...	1,046	201,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,76
3	Mandla ...	2,5[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	1,59
	Total Central Provinces.	5,891	764,000	...	...	...	..	...	...	8,76
					CENTRAL INDIA.					
1	Alampur Pergana.	43·5	15,759	1,100	...	218	218	1,324	...	...
2	Panna	(Not	known.)	...	...	...	...	...	1,249	1,61
3	Orchha* ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Datia ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	500	1,97
5	Baoni ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	50	3
6	Sarila ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	242	5
7	Dhurwai	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	179	1
8	Gaurihar...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
9	Bijna ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	170	1
10	Tori Fatehpur.	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	29	2
11	Bihat ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	308	1
12	Jigni ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	372	140
13	Bilheri ..	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	268	11
14	Beri ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	131	20
15	Bijawar ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	547	100
16	Chhatarpur	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	281	45
17	Garrauli*...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Lugasi ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	187	41
19	Ajaigarh*...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Naigawan-Rebai.	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	49	2
21	Banka Pahari	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	19	5
22	Samthar ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	650	99
23	Alipura ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	241	67
24	Charkhari*	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Central India.	43·5	15,759	1,100	...	218	218	1,324	5,476	4,870

*Figures not reported.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 23rd May 1914.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF. Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, &c.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST. Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Districts.				BOMBAY.					
1	Sholapur ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,601
2	Satara ...									
3	Bijapur ...									
	Total Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,601
					UNITED PROVINCES.					
1	Muttra ...	820	425,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,828
2	Agra ...	455	178,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,859
3	Bareilly ...	1,579	1,094,603	...	...	...	...	...	...	978
4	Etawah ...	634	244,346	6,534	2,653	3,266	5,919	12,453	...	...
5	Budaun ...	2,010	1,053,328	...	...	...	...	...	5,605	946
6	Moradabad	1,498	958,270	...	...	...	...	...	600	3,998
7	Shahjahanpur	500	250,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,421	2,418
8	Allahabad...	1,183	854,415	...	...	...	...	...	4,790	...
9	Jhansi ...	3,634	680,688	...	...	...	...	...	13,315	15,336
10	Jalaun ...	1,549	404,775	22,400	10,328	13,727	24,055	46,455	...	...
11	Hamirpur...	2,292	465,223	13,079	2,871	14,582	17,453	30,532	...	...
12	Banda ...	3,200	657,000	30,303	17,511	19,526	37,037	67,340	...	...
13	Fatehpur...	1,642	676,939	...	...	...	...	...	171	3,038
	Total United Provinces.	20,996	7,444,208	72,310	33,303	51,101	84,464	156,780	27,082	30,396
					AJMER-MERWARA.					
1	Ajmer ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	17
2	Merwara ...	(Ditto.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	90
	Total Ajmer-Merwara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Distress is not acute but the area of relief has been slightly extended with a consequent rise in the number on gratuitous relief in the Jubbulpore and Mandla districts. A few immigrants from the States of Baghelkhand in search of work are still noticed. The condition of workers is satisfactory. Scarcity of fodder and water is causing some distress among cattle in the hilly parts of Damoh. Prices are stationary. The numbers on relief were:—Works *nil*, gratuitous 9,599.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Cutch and Kolhapur. Preparations for autumn crops are progressing and sowing has commenced in the Konkan, the Karnatak and Savantvadi. The fodder supply is inadequate in Poona, Sholapur and Satara. Grass and *kadbi* are being imported. Cattle are generally in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar, Poona and Cutch. Drinking water is deficient in Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and the Karnatak. Irrigation water is deficient in Kaira, the Deccan and the Karnatak. Prices are rising. The numbers on gratuitous relief during the week ending 30th May were:—Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur 3,646.

Hyderabad.—[illegible] rain fell throughout [illegible] except Parbhani, Aurangabad, [illegible], Bidar, Nizamabad and Adilabad. The average was 7 cents. The late [illegible] fair and is being harvested. Lands are being prepared for autumn crops throughout the Dominions. Fodder scarcity prevails in twenty-one, water scarcity in thirty-eight and cattle disease in six talukas. Prices of grains are almost stationary.

Mysore.—Slight rain fell throughout the State The price of food grains is generally steady and markets are well supplied. Ploughing and sowing operations are in progress. Prospects of the season are fair to good but more rain is wanted throughout the State. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall *nil*. Ploughing for rice continues in parts. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was heavy in Travancore, good in Cochin and Ganjam, *nil* in Sandur, Tinnevelly and the Carnatic, except Nellore, and light to fair elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good generally but require rain in parts of three districts. Paddy is withering in parts of Bellary. Harvesting of paddy, dry crops and sugarcane is proceeding or ending in parts with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops and planting of sugarcane are proceeding normally in parts. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of most districts. Pasture is scanty in parts of many districts but fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts in which famine has been declared.

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week (revised).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
United Provinces	72,316	84,464	1,56,780	74,561	82,499	1,57,060	+280
Native States.							
Central India	1,106	218	1,324	1,181	218	1,399	+75
Total .	73,422	84,682	1,58,104	75,742	82,717	1,58,459	+355

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

immigration continue on a small scale. Cattle are reported to be deteriorating rapidly in the famine area and disease and mortality among them are increasing. Clothing is being distributed to the poor and needy and cash doles from charitable funds are being given to indigent and respectable people and to *pardanashin* women. Fodder and water are deficient in the famine area and in parts of the scarcity tracts. Markets are well stocked. The price basis is from 9½ to 13 seers per rupee.

Punjab.—The weather was generally hot and dry. Harvesting of spring crops continues, except in the south east, and the yield is normal to good. Sowings of cotton, fodder and other autumn crops continue and are normal except in parts of the south-east where they are restricted. The condition of standing crops is generally good. Shortage of drinking water is reported in parts of the south-east and Ambala. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder is sufficient except in parts of the south-east where cattle are suffering for want of it. Prices of wheat range between normal and warning rates and of other food grains between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. The weather is clear and hot. The condition of crops on irrigated lands is fairly good and on unirrigated areas normal except in some villages in Bannu where crops have been lately damaged by hail. Harvesting of wheat, barley and gram continues, and the [illegible] normal. The condition of cattle is good but disease is reported from two villages of the [illegible] tahsil. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are high and stationary but are falling [illegible] in Peshawar. The public health is generally good.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell only in one tahsil. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 10 to 13 and maize from 13 to 21 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Slight rain fell in Muzaffarabad. There was no rain in the Valley. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the spring harvest are good. Agricultural operations for autumn crops are in progress. Water and fodder are sufficient. Prices are normal.

Rajputana.—Slight showers of rain fell in Merwara and Kishengarh. The weather is generally hot and clear but occasionally dusty. Land is being prepared for sowings of autumn crops. Cattle are generally fair but are losing condition in parts of Eastern and Central Rajputana where fodder and water are scarce. Fodder is also scarce in Ajmer-Merwara and in parts of Western Rajputana and Haraoti. Some cattle disease is reported in parts of Mewar and Kotah. Prices are generally high and stationary. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Ajmer 15, Merwara 90.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was 23 cents in Ajaigarh of Bundelkhand and *nil* elsewhere. Rain is insufficient in the northern parts of the Gwalior division, in the Rampura, Bhanpura and Alampur perganas of Indore and in Bundelkhand Scarcity of drinking water is felt in the Sunel, Garoth and Rampura mahals of Indore. Reaping of spring crops has been completed in Baghelkhand. Preparation of land for autumn crops is in progress. Cattle disease continues in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and the Southern States. Fodder is fair in Bhopal, poor in Baghelkhand and is being imported in Bundelkhand, the Alampur pergana of Indore and in northern parts of the Gwalior division. Prices are rising in Bhopal and Baghelkhand and are steady elsewhere. In Bundelkhand the average numbers on test works were:—Panna 1,001, Baoni 78, Chhattarpur 238, Sarila 257, Dhurwai 130, Bijna 272, Tori Fatehpur 58, Jigni 228, Lughasi 205, Bihat 391, Beri 862, Naigawan Rebai 44, Bilheri 300, Bijawar 582, Samthar 543, Charkhari 748, Ajaigarh 359, Banka Pahari 19, Alipura 241, Orchha 1,017, Datia 762 and Garrauli 40. On gratuitous relief the numbers were:—Panna 1,724, Baoni 167, Chhatarpur 453, Sarila 50, Dhurwai 8, Bijna 12, Tori Fatehpur 49, Jigni 335, Lughasi 1[illegible]2, Bihat 91, Beri 146, Naigawan Rebai 22, Bilheri 130, Bijawar 146, Samthar 95, Charkhari 412, Ajaigarh 269, Banka Pahari 5, Alipura 67, Orchha 300, Datia 2,110, Garrauli 30 and Gaurihar 72.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—People are resorting freely to relief works in the Alampur pergana of Indore. There is no emaciation or wandering. Relief is adequate. Suspension of land revenue is being granted. The public health is good. Prices:—Wheat 8¼, gram 8⅝ and *jowar* 9½ seers per rupee. The numbers on relief were:—Works 1,181, gratuitous 218; total 1,399.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be hot and cloudy with occasional high winds. Five districts had local showers nowhere exceeding 75 cents. Preparation of land for sowing of autumn crops is still in progress. Insufficiency of fodder and water is being felt in parts of several districts. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Prices of staple food grains varied slightly.

Feudatory States:—Six States received rain ranging between 26 cents and 2½ inches. Ploughing of fields is in full swing. Rice rose in Sarangarh and wheat and gram fell in Jashpur by 2 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 30th May 1914.

Burma.—The week has been generally wet. Ploughing of autumn and winter crops, sesamum and cotton has commenced. Reports on standing crops are favourable. Cattle are in good condition. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon has risen slightly and is above normal.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. The rainfall was moderate in the Surma Valley and the hills [illegible] the Assam [illegible] where more rain is needed for agricultural operations. Plucking and manufacture of tea, ploughing for and sowing of [illegible] winter rice and planting of sugarcane are in progress. Prospects of tea and other standing crops are fair to good. The average price of common rice has risen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from five districts.

Bengal.—During the week general rain fell almost throughout the Province The fall was heavy in the Chittagong division and generally light to moderate elsewhere. Ploughing of fields for winter rice and sowing and weeding operations for jute and autumn paddy continue. Prospects of standing crops are generally fair. Fodder is reported to be insufficient in parts of Midnapore and Tippera only. Cattle disease is reported from fifteen districts. The average price of common rice has risen by about 1 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain was fairly general over the Province. Preparation of lands and sowing of autumn crops are in progress. Weeding of jute is going on. Sugarcane and other standing crops are doing well. The price of common rice has risen slightly as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from eleven districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen throughout the Provinces except the Upper Doab districts. Sowing of sugarcane, preparation of land for autumn crops and sowing of early autumn crops are in progress. Cattle disease is reported to have considerably decreased during the week. Scarcity of fodder continues and water has run short in places. Government hay is being freely taken for agricultural stock which is in fair condition. The level of prices remains practically stationary.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Light rain fell in the Moradabad, Budaun, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda districts. Relief works are in progress in Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda ; civil works in Etawah, in the Haburah Settlement in Moradabad and Jhansi ; aided works in Moradabad, Agra, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda ; and unaided private works in Moradabad, Bareilly, Agra, Budaun, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Jhansi Hamirpur and Banda. Poor houses are open in Etawah, Hamirpur and Banda and gratuitous relief is being distributed throughout the distressed area. Gratuitous relief from charitable funds is also being given to people in some districts. The numbers of persons on relief on the last day of the week were :—Public works, Jalaun 21,021, Hamirpur 4,308 and Banda 23 965 ; civil works, Etawah 6,587 ; aided works, Jalaun 1,091, Hamirpur 11,076 and Banda 6,513 ; total on works 74,561. Dependents, Etawah 2,622, Jalaun 10,213, Hamirpur 2,704 and Banda 16,530 ; total 32,069. On gratuitous relief Etawah 3,350, Jalaun 13,473, Hamirpur 14,703 and Banda 18,834 ; total 50,360. Poor houses, Etawah 41, Hamirpur 12 and Banda 17 ; total 70, Grand total 1,57,060. The number of persons on civil works on the last day of week were :—Moradabad 224 ; on aided works, Moradabad 433, Agra 128, Budaun 3,382, Shahjahanpur 1,785, Fatehpur 417, Allahabad 7,218 and Jhansi 13,030 ; total on works 26,617. On gratuitous relief, Moradabad 3,995, Bareilly 972, Muttra 1,978, Agra 1,853, Budaun 1,191, Shahjahanpur 2,635, Fatehpur 3,085, Allahabad 4,052 and Jhansi 15,961 ; total 33,722. Grand total 62,339. The number of persons on unaided private works were :—Moradabad 24, Bareilly 122, Agra 780, Budaun 301, Fatehpur 43, Allahabad 349, Jalaun 1,659, Jhansi 7,506, Hamirpur 5,793 and Banda 9,372 ; total 25,949. On gratuitous relief from charitable funds the numbers were :—Moradabad 1,010 and Budaun 371 ; total 1,381. Grand total 27,330. *Takavi* is being distributed for wells, subsistence and for cattle. Distress is increasing in famine area and in parts of the scarcity tracts. People are resorting freely to works except the high castes who cling to their homes. The numbers on relief are increasing. The public health is generally good. Crime shows an increase in three districts and is normal elsewhere. Little wandering or emaciation is noticed. Emigration and

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 4th June 1914.			Rainfall data from 1st May 1914 to 4th June 1914.			Seasonal percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	1·0	5·2	—4·2	12·6	20·0	— 7·4	— 37	— 22
Lower Burma*	11·6	4·6	+7·0	20·1	17·3	+ 2·8	+ 16	— 33
Upper Burma	5·2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 1·0	+ 58	+ 19
Assam	1·2	3·5	—2·3	10·6	13·5	— 2·9	[illegible]	6
Bengal	1·4	2·7	—1·3	10·9	9·5	+ 1·4	+ 15	+ 38
Orissa	3·8	0·9	+2·9	12·1	4·0	+ 8·1	+203	+168
Chota Nagpur	0·9	0·8	+0·1	6·9	3·1	+ 3·8	+123	+161
Bihar	1·0	1·0	0	4·4	3·2	+ 1·2	+ 37	+ 55
United Provinces, East . . .	1·0	0·2	+0·8	2·8	0·9	+ 1·9	+211	+157
United Provinces, West . . .	0·7	0·2	+0·5	1·4	0·9	+ 0·5	+ 56	0
Punjab, East and North . . .	0·3	0·1	+0·2	1·4	0·9	+ 0·5	+ 56	+ 37
Punjab, Southwest	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·5	— 0·2	— 40	— 25
Kashmir	0·2	0·3	—0·1	1·8	2·5	— 0·7	— 28	— 27
N.-W. Frontier Province . . .	0·1	0·1	0	0·6	0·7	— 0·1	— 14	— 17
Baluchistan	0	0	0	0·2	0·3	— 0·1	— 33	— 33
Sind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	— 0·1	0	0·5	— 0·5	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0·3	0·2	+0·1	0·6	0·7	— 0·1	— 14	— 40
Gujarat	0·1	0	+0·1	0·2	0	+ 0·2	—	—
Central India, West	0·7	0·2	+0·5	1·5	0·5	+ 1·0	+200	+167
Central India, East	1·5	0·1	+1·4	2·9	0·4	+ 2·5	+625	+367
Berar	0·8	0·6	+0·2	1·7	0·8	+ 0·9	+113	+350
Central Provinces, West . . .	0·6	0·4	+0·2	1·1	0·8	+ 0·3	+ 37	+ 25
Central Provinces, East . . .	0·2	0·4	—0·2	1·3	1·1	+ 0·2	+ 18	+ 57
Konkan	0·7	2·8	—2·1	0·9	3·6	— 2·7	— 75	— 75
Bombay Deccan	0·1	0·9	—0·8	0·6	1·8	— 1·2	— 67	— 44
Hyderabad, North	0·2	0·4	—0·2	1·5	0·8	+ 0·7	+ 87	+225
Hyderabad, South	0	0·5	—0·5	1·3	1·2	+ 0·1	+ 8	+ 86
Mysore	0	1·1	—1·1	2·5	4·7	— 2·2	— 47	— 31
Malabar	2·0	4·4	—2·4	8·3	11·4	— 3·1	— 27	— 10
Madras, Southeast	0·1	0·4	—0·3	1·0	2·4	— 1·4	— 58	— 55
Madras Deccan	0·1	0·5	—0·4	1·7	1·7	0	0	+ 33
Madras Coast, North	0·9	0·5	+0·4	3·5	1·8	+ 1·7	+ 94	+100

* Information incomplete.

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 4th June 1914.

Northwest India.—Local falls of rain occurred in Kashmir, the Punjab, east Rajputana and Gujarat.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall was nearly general in Malabar on the 29th May, in north Hyderabad on the 2nd and 3rd June, and on the Konkan coast on the 3rd June. Scattered falls, chiefly associated with thunderstorms, were reported from other parts of the Peninsula.

3. The chief amounts of rain were as follows:—

May 28th. Tavoy 1·58", Toungoo 1·24", Kyaukpyu 1·35", Akyab 10·60", Bhamo 1·72", Myitkyina 1·37", Mymensingh 1·08" and Trivandrum 2·36".

„ 29th. Kyaukpyu 5·61", Lashio 1·96", Bhamo 2·42", Saugor Island 1·16", Cuttack 1·32", Sambalpur 1·42", Gorakhpur 0·83" and Bahraich 0·81".

„ 30th. Bassein 1·41", Akyab 1·58", Chittagong [illegible], Burdwan 1·28", Jalpaiguri [illegible] and N[illegible] 1·42".

„ 31st. Mergui 2·98", Moulmein 5·60", Akyab 4·20", Yamethin 1·95", Sibsagar 1·59", Tezpur 2·95", Calcutta 1·20", Saugor Island 1·55", Balasore 2·03", False Point 3·30", Dehra Dun 1·77", Chakrata 1·75" and Mussooree 1·00".

June 1st. Tavoy 2·92", Bassein 2·77", Diamond Island 1·63", Toungoo 1·59" Kyaukpyu 7·55", Akyab 8·43", Thayetmyo 2·02", Minbu 5·25", Yamethin 1·35", Cox's Bazar 1·98", Saugor Island 1·25", False Point 5·57", Bahraich 0·88" and Udaipur 0·87".

„ 2nd. Moulmein 4·88", Rangoon 4·70", Bassein 5·39", Toungoo 2·90", Kyaukpyu 4·15", Akyab 7·93", Thayetmyo 1·30", Minbu 3·30", Cox's Bazar 1·21", Pachmarhi 1·23", Cochin 0·99" and Cocanada 1·06".

„ 3rd. Toungoo 2·17", Kyaukpyu 1·79", Akyab 5·06", Monywa 5·07", Maymyo 1·42", Cox's Bazar 2·69", Patna 1·57", Gorakhpur 0·82", Chakrata 0·90", Nowgong 2·02", Khandwa 1·50", Marmagao 0·96", Karwar 1·15", Parbhani 0·91" and Calicut 1·06".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in Burma, Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab East and North, Rajputana East, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces West and the Madras Coast North. It differed from the normal by less than 20 per cent in Chota Nagpur, Bihar and the North-West Frontier Province, and was 20 per cent or more in defect in all the remaining divisions, except Baluchistan and Sind, where no rainfall usually occurs at this time of year.

The seasonal rainfall up to date is 20 per cent or more in excess in Upper Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab East and North, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces West, Hyderabad North and the Madras Coast North. It is within 20 per cent of the normal in Lower Burma, Bengal, the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana East, the Central Provinces East, Hyderabad South and the Madras Deccan. No rain has fallen in Sind, but this is a normal feature there in the weather conditions of this time of the year. In the rest of the country rainfall is 20 per cent or more in defect.

REGISTERED No. L 848.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 23. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1914.

OFFICIAL PAPERS

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 4th June 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. A severe cyclonic storm formed in the north of the Bay and advanced eastwards, crossing the Arakan coast near Akyab on the afternoon of the 3rd. It gave heavy and widespread rain in Burma, and some moderate to heavy falls occurred on the Orissa and Bengal coasts. An inflow of humid winds from the Arabian Sea resulted in numerous thunderstorms in the north of the Peninsula.

A disturbance of the winter type gave rain in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, the Punjab and the United Provinces.

At the close of the week there were indications of the setting in of the monsoon in the east of the Arabian Sea, and rainfall appeared on the Konkan coast.

2. *Burma.*—The storm in the Bay gave heavy and widespread rainfall during the last three days of the week; local rain occurred on the remaining days.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain fell chiefly in Chota Nagpur and the coast districts, and there were only a few falls in other parts of the division.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There was nearly general rain in the east of the United Provinces on the 29th May, and in the west of the United Provinces on the 3rd June. Rain fell locally in the Central Provinces and Central India.

Registered No. C-696.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1914.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th March 1914.

Until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India."

Rates of Subscription.	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V and VI, or Supplement	0	4	0

A special price will be fixed for specially heavy issues of the *Gazette* or any particular Part.

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India.*

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 6th June 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

May 25.

1665. Charles Butters and Co., Ld. *Improvements in and relating to filtering apparatus.*
1666. Cha[illegible]utters and Co., Ld. *Improvements in and relating to filtering processes and app[illegible]*
1667. Charles Butters an[illegible]o., Ld. *Imp[illegible]ing to filtering processes and apparatus.*
1668. C. Butters. *Improvements in and relating to filtering processes and apparatus.*
1669. Schmidt'sche Heissdampf G. m. b. H. *Improvements in and relating to pipe connections, unions and the like.*
1670. F. H. Addis. *Improved buckle for wagon or car springs.*
1671. F. H. Addis. *Railway carriage buffer holder.*
1672. F. H. Addis. *Improved laminated bearing spring for railway wagons and tramcars.*
1673. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld. *Improvements in wireless telegraph transmitters.*
1674. J. J. Wood. *Improvements in and relating to the preparation of photomechanical printing surfaces.*
1675. W. P. Dunham. *Improvements in portable electric lamp supports.*
1676. L. Linden. *Method of and apparatus for treating suspensions of solids in liquids.*
1677. J. F. Kuehnel. *New ceramic mould.*
1678. J. F. Kuehnel. *Ceiling tile improvement.*
1679. N. Singh. *Improvements in perpetual calenders.*

May 26.

1680. Khine Sino Bros & Co. *Slippers for the use of clerks in general to use while they are at their work.*
1681. S. C. Davidson. *Improvements relating to the treatment of latex.*

May 29.

1682. T. W. B. Smith. *Sole for boots and shoes.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India,* give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

984. A. G. Willard and C. E. Wilcox. *Rotary well-boring apparatus.*
1451. Nobel's Explosives Co., Ld., *Process of and apparatus for the manufacture of explosive charges of fusible explosives.*
1453. J. B. Erwin and O. R. Erwin. *Process for extinguishing fires in oil tanks, garages and the like.*
1472. Société Anonyme Pour L'Exploitation des Procédés Westinghouse-Leblank. *Improvements in or relating to steam turbines.*
1479. A. W. Strachan. *Improvements in apparatus for extracting stalk and impurities from tea and the like.*
1480. W. C. Kenney. *Combination wagon lock.*
1555. Dr. E. Ebler. *Process of concentrating ores of radium.*
1577. B. Greer-Spencer. *An auto-locking and registering device for tippling machines.*
1586. H. Finck. *Apparatus or means for the prevention of sea-sickness.*
1611. O. P. B. Pearson. *Signal wire compensator.*
1630. M. Rüping. *Method of preserving wood.*
1633. A. Guérineau. *A system of yoke for harnessing beasts of burden.*

1634. H. Westendorp. *Improvements in or relating to shaving apparatus.*
1636. A. A. Miller. *An improved construction of sheet iron for use more particularly for building purposes.*
1637. E. Thompson. *Improvements in automatic telegraph transmitters.*
1641. H. Knight. *A device for making cigarettes.*
1642. G. Markt. *Improvements in and relating to electric ceiling roses.*
1643. J. Hoffay. *Improvements in gramophones, phonographs and the like machines.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

906. D. C. Barooah and G. N. Barooah. *Improvements in concrete well rings and the like.*
1015. Dr. T. Oelenheinz. *Improvements in treating the tobacco-plant.*
1187. N. B. Bach. [illegible]
1235. G. J. Boyle, Viscount Chetwynd. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of steel.*
1327. R. C. Dyrianatha Modelier. *A new composition of matter for spreading on road surface to suppress dust.*
1464. A Pinder and T. Pinder. *A machine for at once showing the weight of any article put on it.*
1474. P. C. Chattopadhya. *A new or improved form of portable gas generator for generating gases by the action of liquids on chemicals and specially meant for generating oxygen gas.*
1503. M. Bányai. *Improved process of and apparatus for making oriental carpets.*
1530. W. Barr. *Improvements in account registers.*
1531. W. Barr. *Improvements in account registers.*
1532. W. Barr. *Improvements in account registers.*
1533. W. Barr. *Improvements in account registers.*
1534. W. Barr. *Improvements in account registers.*
1535. Allgemeine Gesellschaft für chemische Industrie m. b. H. *A process for refining mineral oils such as petroleum.*
1539. W. Larymore. *A device for supporting socks or half hose.*
1543. J. H. Lidholm. *Improvements in process of and means for producing calcium cyanamide.*
1546. A. Rogers. *Improved gas meter.*
1548. Maharajah M. Ummed Singh. *Improvements in and relating to electric lamps for rifle shooting by night.*
1549. P. L. Roy Choudhury. *An Indian musical time indicator.*
1550. W. Paul. *Improvements in totalisators.*
1552. J. W. Manley and W. J. L. Sandy. *Improved means for detecting inflammable gases, especially adapted for use in mines.*
1553. W. Jackson. *Improvements in tea-leaf rolling machines.*
1563. H. C. B. Christopherson and C. A. Johansson. *Improvements in or relating to pulley blocks.*
1566. W. G. Wheatley & C. G. L. Judge. *A new or improved machine for automatically weighing and discharging tea, grain, coal and the like substances.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

790. Calcar, Ellerman and Martijn.
1049. Julius.
1108. Auchary.
1378. Central Securities Co.
1426. Boeck-Berger.
1430. Brietung.
1433. Moriondi.
1435. Meyer.
1436. Parlett and Jarrett.
1437. Gresham.
1439. Nethersole.
1440. Pereira.
1441. Hoskins & Sewell Ld. and Hoskins.
1443. Kopke Clarifier Co. Ld.
1445. Spencer.
1446. Swan.
1448. Fink & Kobiolke.

PATENTS SEALED.

983. Smith.
1129. Vergé
1126. Hurst.
1319. Minerals Separation Ld.
1374. Lotbiniere.
1409. Peninsular Hat Manufacturing Co.
1410. Wilhelmi & Internationale Siegwartbalken Gesellschaft.
1412. Cheney.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

434 of 1900. Neale. (To 7 June 1915.)
52 of 1901. West. (To 17 May 1915.)
297 of 1904. Poulsen. (To 31 August 1915.)
306 of 1904. Keller. (To 19 August 1915.)
128 of 1905. Jellett. (To 28 July 1915.)
228 of 1906. Western Syndicate Ld. (To 14 June 1915.)
240 of 1906. Solomon. (To 22 June 1915.)
322 of 1906. Poulsen. (To 10 August 1915.)
323 of 1906 Bryant & May Ld. (To 10 August 1915.)
568 of 1906. Tropenas. (To 15 June 1915.)
154 of 1907. Poulson. (To 30 July 1915.)
5 of 1908. Johnson. (To 5 August 1915.)
60 of 190[illegible] [illegible]ckburn & ors. (To 26 August 1915.)
195 of 1908. Jagg[illegible] [illegible] 1915.)
176 of 1909. Joseph & ors. (To 3 June [illegible]
192 of 1909. Lindau. (To 3 June 1915.)
221 of 1909. von Lepel. (To 1 July 1915.)
476 of 1909. Ashford. (To 25 June 1915.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1905.

342, (Fleming).

1906.

370, (Moore & Heskett).

1908.

29, (Mazlin). 37, (Shuman). 289, (Dustoor & Mistry).

1909.

33, (Hay). 219, (Killen). 331, (Didelon & Braut). 333, (Scott & Gottschau). 334, (Hardman & Edmondson). 375, (Aktiengesellschaft Brown Boveri et Cie). 376, (Aktiengesellschaft Brown Boveri et Cie). 421, (Tristram). 631, (Korts).

1910.

14, (Jenkins). 30, (Cotton). 31, (Fessenden). 32, (Diamant). 33, (Earl). 35, (Herbert).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

May 25th to 30th, 1914.

Class 1. No. 1504. Hieron Rolfe & Co., of 3/1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. May 25.

Class 3. No. 1442. The North British Rubber Company, Limited, of Castle Mills, Edinburgh, Scotland. May 5.

Class 3. No. 1505. United States Tire Co., of 1790 Broadway, New York, U. S. A. May 25.

Class 13. Nos. 1494-1500. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. May 25.

Class 13. Nos. 1507-1537. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. May 26.

Class 15. Nos. 1501-1503. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. May 25.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India.* These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price. R	a.
(*a*) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(*b*) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(*c*) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(*d*) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual subscription with postage		3	0
(*e*) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(*f*) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(*g*) Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(*h*) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(*i*) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

J. W. MEARES,

Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

" Specimens of Persian Manuscripts " for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examinations held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for 1902-03,	price	R 3	[illegible]
(2)	" " 1903-04	"	" 3	"
(3)	" " 1904-05	"	" 3	"
(4)	" " 1908-09	"	" 3	"
(5)	" " 1909-10	"	" 3-8	"
(6)	" " 1910-11	"	" 3-8	"
(7)	" " 1911-12	"	" 2-8	"
(8)	" " 1912-13	"	" 2-8	"

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Interpretership and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit, and No. (8) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic.

" Diwan-i-Sarkhush " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

" Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

" Qaani " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

" Diwan-i-Andalib " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the " Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

" Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

" Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

" Raghuvansam "—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

" Akhlaq-i-Jalali " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . . . Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . Government Observatory, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Jawala Prasad, II. . . . . . . B. I. Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
5. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kolkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . . 9/1, Jhow[illegible]gunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . . 69, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DACCA.

1. Abdul Ghani . . . . C/o Abdus Shakoor, Kotwal, The Black Watch, Camp Dacca.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . 2nd Bn., King's Regiment, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.
2. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Bahram Khan, Officers' Munshi, Murree Bazar, Murree.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim . . . . Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

SUBATHU.

1. M. Gulzar Lal . . . . South Lancashire Regiment, Subathu.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach:—

1. M. Mohd. Arif . . . . 12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar . . . . . 36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S. . . . 14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z-Zaman . . . . 29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi . . . . 5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab . . . . . Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat . . . . 9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal . . . . . 9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter . . . . . 1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Shuaib . . . . Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 13th May 1914.

No. 724-695.—The following rules issued from time to time under the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, II of 1877, are hereby consolidated, amended, where necessary, and republished as required by section 113 of the said Regulation :—

MEMORANDUM SHOWING THE ORDER OF ARRANGEMENT OF THE RULES.

PART I.—(*a*) Rules to regulate the lapse and continuance of revenue free grants in Ajmer-Merwara.	Under section 38 of Regulation II of 1877.
(*b*) Rules for the temporary exemption of improvements from assessment to land revenue when they consist of reclamation of waste land or of the irrigation of land.	Under section 60 of Regulation II of 1877.
PART II.—Rules regarding the maintenance of accounts in Tahsils in Ajmer-Merwara.	Under sections 73 & 110(*d*) of Regulation II of 1877.
PART III.—Rules for the preservation of boundary and survey marks.	Under section 106 of Regulation II of 1877.
PART IV.—(*a*) Rules for assessment of revenue on variably assessed villages in Ajmer-Merwara.	Under section 110(*a*) of Regulation II of 1877.
(*b*) Rules for the reduction of Chahi assessment in Khalsa areas when a well ceases to be of use.	Do.
PART V.—Rules regarding appointment and removal of village headmen and patels.	Under section 110(*c*) of Regulation II of 1877.
PART VI.—(*i*) Rules for Patwaris.	Under section 110(*d*) of Regulation II of 1877.
(*ii*) Rules for the appointment, dismissal and punishment of the Supervising staff.	Do.
(*iii*) Rules for Supervisors.	Do.
(*iv*) Rules for Registrar Girdawars.	Do.
(*v*) Rules regarding duties of Naib Tahsildars.	Do.
(*vi*) Ditto Tahsildars.	Do.
(*vii*) Rules to regulate the procedure of Revenue Officers and Arbitrators acting under the Land and Revenue Regulation II of 1877	Do.
(*viii*) Rules regarding investigation by the higher Revenue Officers of charges of misconduct preferred against Revenue Officers of lower grade.	Under section 110(*e*) of Regulation II of 1877.
(*ix*) Rules regarding fees to be charged for the service of process issued under the Land and Revenue Regulation II of 1877 and to regulate the costs in all proceedings before a Revenue Officer.	Under section 110(*f*) of Regulation II of 1877.
(*x*) Rules prescribing form of notice or notification required by the Land and Revenue Regulation II of 1877 to be served or published and the mode in which such notice or notification shall be served or published.	Under section 110(*g*) of Regulation II of 1877.
(*xi*) Rules for the conduct of experimental crop-cuttings in Ajmer-Merwara.	Under section 110 (*h*) of Regulation II of 1877.
PART VII.—Rules for the correct maintenance of the village maps and khasras.	Under section M (S. 46) (*c*) of the schedule attached to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara's notification No. 801—562-111, dated the 16th July 1895.
PART VIII.—Rules for the maintenance of the settlement record in Ajmer-Merwara.	Under sections G to M of Regulation II of 1877.

PART I.—(a) RULES UNDER SECTION 38.

Rules to regulate the lapse and continuance of revenue free grants in Ajmer-Merwara.

1. Except as provided in the following rules, no grant of which the conditions have been defined by any general or special order of the Government of India, or by an order of the Chief Commissioner acting under general powers conferred by the Government of India, may be continued on lapse at the end of the term specified in the order, or otherwise modified in favour of the grantee, without the previous sanction of the Government of India.

2. Grants, which under orders passed prior to the issue of these rules, by the Government of India or by the Chief Commissioner in accordance with the general powers conferred by the Government of India, are resumable on the expiry of a life or lives or some other period specified in the order may, subject to the following provisos, be renewed without previous reference to the Government of India, in favour of one or more of the heirs of the late holder and in such proportions as the Chief Commissioner may think fit.

Provided that—

(1) If a portion of the grant is renewed in favour of a single person, it shall be continued to him for the period of his life or any shorter period.

(2) If any portion of the grant is renewed and distributed among several persons, the share of each person may be continued to him for his life or any shorter period.

(3) The portion of the grant renewed in favour of one person, or the aggregate of the portions renewed in favour of two or more persons shall not exceed—

(a) Rs. 50 if the portion or aggregate of the portions of the grant renewed exceed half the sum enjoyed by the late holder, or

(b) Rs. 1,000 if the portion or aggregate of the portion renewed does not exceed half the sum enjoyed by the late holder.

3. Applications for the continuance of a grant under rule (2) should be made as soon as possible after the death of the holder. If not made within two years thereof, they will be rejected unless the delay is sufficiently explained.

4. Applications for the renewal of a grant should not be made unless—

(1) the family of the deceased holder is in destitute or greatly reduced circumstances; or

(2) the members of the family are unable to support themselves; or

(3) the deceased holder has rendered important public services of a special kind; or

(4) there are sufficient political reasons for exceptional liberality, grounded upon the history of the family and its services to the State, or its position in the country, or its claims by reason of misfortunes beyond the control of the survivors upon the compassion of the British Government.

5. All applications for the renewal of a grant should be accompanied by a pedigree table of the family and it should be clearly stat ed

(1) what heirs or other relatives who depended upon him for support have been left by the deceased grantee or pensioner,

(2) what means of subsistence these persons have severally,

(3) whether any of them, by reason of tender years, sex, or any infirmity, are unable to earn their own livelihood,

(4) in favour of which members of the family renewal is recommended and in what shares,

(5) as regards each member of the family in whose favour the renewal of a portion of the grant is recommended whether it should be continued to him for life or for any shorter period.

NOTE.—In the case of minors it will usually be sufficient to continue their share till, in the case of boys, they reach the age of 25, and in the case of girls, till they are married.

(6) in the case of minors, to whom their share of the grant should be payable and on what conditions, if any,

(7) whether the deceased holder has any special claim on Government for good services rendered which still calls for recognition.

6. When proposals are made to continue any part of a revenue free assignment on personal grounds, the Government will not ordinarily be prepared to consider favourably recommendations for the continuance of a larger share than the Chief Commissioner is empowered to continue.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara's notification No. 869—167-A, dated the 9th April 1907.

PART I (b).—RULES UNDER SECTION 60.

Rule I. Reclamation of waste land.—When land is reclaimed from waste and is brought under cultivation the increase in value derived from the improvement shall not be taken into account in revising the assessment of land revenue on the land until the expiration of a period of five years reckoned from the beginning of the harvest first reaped after such reclamation was effected.

Provided that the provisions of this rule shall not apply to grants of land held on special terms from the Government which shall be assessed in accordance with the terms of the grants, or to ordinary extensions of cultivation in the waste lands of villages.

Rule II. Improvement by irrigation.—When land assessed at unirrigated rates is improved by irrigation from a well or otherwise, the increase in value derived from the improvement shall not be taken into account in determining or revising the assessment of land revenue on the land :—

(*a*) If the irrigation is provided by the construction of a new well,* until the expiration of the term of the current settlement or reassessment of rates,

* New well includes a well which replaces an old one.

(*b*) If the irrigation is provided by the construction of a *Nadi,* distributary, *Rappat* or by any other means, until the expiration of a period to be determined by the Collector on the merits of the improvement with reference to the actual expenditure incurred on it and the increase in value of the land created thereby, the period being sufficiently long to recoup the expenditure and to give eight per cent. interest on the capital outlay during the period of recoupment.

Rule III.—These exemptions shall be allowed only to those persons who get their improvements registered in the Collector's office within two months from the date on which the source of irrigation began to be utilised, and who obtain an extract from the register of improvements duly signed by the Collector or any other officer not below the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner authorised by him in this behalf.

Rule IV.—The Commissioner is empowered to make at his discretion special reduction of assessment in cases where substantial sums have been spent for the renovation of existing improvements.

Rule V.—Nothing in these rules shall be understood as limiting the powers of the Chief Commissioner in any case to give to persons, who make improvements, more liberal terms than those mentioned in rules I and II or as depriving any land owner or lessee of any remission or favourable assessment to which he may be entitled under the terms of any existing agreement or unexpired settlement.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara's Notification No. 163—1065, dated the 20th February 1911.

PART II.—RULES UNDER SECTIONS 73 AND 110 (d).

1. A register shall be maintained by the *Wasil-Baqi-Navis* in each Tahsil in Form I, showing for every year the alterations in the Government demand which are sanctioned from time to time. Entries shall be made in this register as soon as sanction is received and the register will continue for the term of Settlement.

2. The account of demand, collection, and balance of the Government demand shall be kept by the *Wasil-Baqi-Navis,* in each Tahsil in register Form II. This register, known as the *Khatauni,* shall be renewed each year. An index showing the page at which each village is entered shall be prefixed to the *Khatauni.*

3. The demand entries shall be completed before the time for collection of the demand arrives, and those entries shall be carefully checked by the *Naib Tahsildar,* who will certify on the first page of the *Khatauni* that the entries made are correct. The *Tahsildar* will check at least 20 per cent. of such entries, initial them, and countersign the *Naib Tahsildar's* certificate. The items collected shall be regularly posted to this register. On the last working day of the month, collection entries shall be totalled and the balance struck. The final totals shall be made at the end of the year, after which the Abstracts A and B given at the bottom of the form of *Khatauni* shall be compiled. When the whole demand of a village is recovered, the words "paid up" shall be written in bold figures at the bottom of the page allotted to the village, in the red ink, and signed by the *Tahsildar.*

4. A separate page shall be given to each village, and where the entries are likely to be numerous a sufficient number of blank pages shall be inserted. The villages shall be arranged in the *Khatauni,* alphabetically, according to the assessment circles, under the following heads, and the number given to a village shall not be changed throughout the term of the Settlement.

(*a*) Fixed *Khalsa* villages.

(*b*) Variable *Khalsa* villages.

(*c*) *Jagir* villages.

5. When an alteration is made in the demand of any village, or when remissions or postponements are granted, a note signed by the *Tahsildar,* quoting the number and date of the order sanctioning the alteration, etc., shall be entered in red ink against the village concerned in the space allotted for that purpose.

6. The *Wasil-Baqi-Navis* shall also maintain a register in Form III to enter daily collections, a progressive total shall be given to the entries in this register. The daily total should tally with the *Siaha* but the *Khatauni* and *Siaha* must also be compared daily as provided hereafter.

7. The instalments of Land Revenue shall be paid on 1st January and 15th June each year.

8. No officer other than the *Tahvildar* (Treasurer) shall on any account receive or keep any public money whatever.

9. The revenue shall be paid at the *Tahsil* to the *Tahsildar* or such subordinate as with the sanction of the Collector he appoints to receive it. With the special permission of the Collector the [illegible]enue may be paid in direct to the *Suder* Treasury.

10. All money br[illegible] payment shall be accompanied by an *arz-i-irsal* in duplicate in form IV. One part shall be retained in the *Tahsil* and the other returned to the payer as a receipt. The *arz-i-irsal* will first go to the *Wasil-Baqi-Navis,* or other departmental clerk concerned, who will verify the entries by comparison with his account of the demand and after endorsing it will return it to the payer for production with the money to the Treasurer.

11 On receipt of the *arz-i-irsal* endorsed by the *Wasil-Baqi-Navis,* the *Tahvildar* will receive the money, enter payment in his *Siaha,* and after endorsing both parts of the *arz-i-irsal* with his receipt, pass it on to the *Siaha Navis.*

12. The *Siaha Navis,* on the authority of the *Tahvildar's* receipt, will enter the money as credited in the *Siaha,* and after signing the first part of the *arz-i-irsal* will hand both parts of the *arz-i-irsal* over to the *Wasil-Baqi-Navis,* or the clerk concerned, who will then enter the amount in his *Khatauni* as credited and will sign both parts of the *arz-i-irsal* in acknowledgment of his having done so.

13. Finally the *arz-i-irsal* will be placed before the *Tahsildar,* or officer in charge of the *Tahsil* at the time, who will cause both parts to be stamped with the seal of the *Tahsil.* He will then sign the second part and make it over to the payer with his own hands, returning the first part to the *Siaha-Navis,* who will keep a daily file of such parts.

14. In all cases in which both Land-revenue and cesses are due, the sum paid shall first be credited to cesses and the balance, if any, to Land-revenue. Where there is more than one *Lambardar* in a village cesses will be credited according to the demand of the Land-revenue and cesses of the particular *Lambardar* who makes a payment.

15. At the end of each day and before the *Siaha* is closed and sent to the Head Treasury the *Wasil-Baqi-Navis,* or other clerk concerned and the *Siaha-Navis* will compare the *Siaha* with the *Khautauni,* item by item, and the *Wasil-Baqi-Navis* will number each item in the *Khatauni* in red ink with the number borne by such item in the *Siaha.* The *Siaha-Navis* and the *Tahvildar* will then compare the totals of their *Siahas* and at once bring to the notice of the *Tahsildar* or officer in charge of the *Tahsil* any discrepancy they may discover. In case a discrepancy is found the parts of the *arz-i-irsal* retained in the Tahsil will then be compared by the *Wasil-Baqi-Navis* or the departmental clerk concerned and *Siaha-Navis* with the *Siaha.*

16. To each *arz-i-irsal* a serial number shall be given, according to the order in which the money is credited in the *Tahvildar's roznamcha* or daily ledger. The series of these numbers shall commence daily, and the *Tahvildar* shall [illegible] each *arz-i-irsal* before passing it to the *Siaha-Navis.* The same numbering sh[illegible] be shown in the daily *Siaha,* in the *Wahsil-Baqi-Navis' Khautani* and in the accounts kept up for special departments such as *Takavi,* Mutation fees, etc.

17. At the end of each month the *Wasil-Baqi-Navis* shall prepare a statement showing the demand, collection and balance of the Land-revenue of his *Tahsil* in Form V and submit it to the *Tahsildar* by the 5th of the following month without fail.

18. At the end of each year an annual *mauzuwar tauzi* shall be prepared by the *Wasil-Baqi-Navis* separately for each of the heads of demands in Form VI, and shall be submitted through the *Tahsildar* to the Sub-Divisional Officer. To this *tauzi* will be attached an abstract in Form VII explaining the increase or decrease in the demand and collections, etc., for the year.

19. *Kharaj-az-siaha* items are (*i*) moneys charged out of public accounts, and (*ii*) other moneys which cannot be credited to Government for want of details, or the payment of which is deferred in consequence of the parties not being present and which are therefore held in deposit.

20. The *Kharij-az-siaha* items will be shown in the memorandum of cash balance printed on the fourth page of the *Siaha.* This will give the balance in hand of such items on the previous day, the receipt and expenditure on the day in question, and the balance in hand at its close. The necessary totals will also be given.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara's Notification No. 714-695, dated the 26th May 1913.

21. Where there is a Sub-Treasury attached to the *Tahsil*, all sums in deposit will remain under double locks and where there is no Sub-Treasury the Collector's orders will be obtained as to where such items should be kept.

22. Efforts should always be made to reduce the items of deposit to a minimum.

23. The receipts and disbursements of items under deposit will be recorded in a Cash Book in Form VIII and along with the Cash Book a ledger will also be kept in a form corresponding to that of the Cash Book. Receipts, disbursements and balance of deposits will thus be shown. A third register will be kept for taking duplicate receipts for the items paid for from the deposit account. All amounts to be disbursed will be drawn on a cheque issued under the signature of the *Tahsildar*. This Cash Book will be kept by the *Siaha-Navis* under the orders of the *Tahsildar*. The daily balance as worked out shall be signed by the *Tahsildar* or other officer in charge of the *Tahsil* at the time.

24. On the 5th of each month the *Tahsildar* shall submit a statement in Form IX showing all the deposit items in the hands of the Treasurer (*Tahvildar*) at the end of the previous month giving reasons as to their not having been disbursed. All due *kharij-az-siaha* items remaining undisbursed for three complete account [illegible] be refunded or credited into the Treasury.

25. The *Naib Tahsildar* or, where there are two *Naibs*, the senior *Naib Tahsildar*, under the orders of the *Tahsildar* shall inspect the registers to be maintained by the *Wahsil-Baqi-Navis*, and *Siaha Navis* each month and submit his report through the *Tahsildar* to the Sub-Divisional Officer. Important matters shall be reported separately. The entries checked by him shall be initialled by the *Naib-Tahsildar*.

26. The inspection report shall be written in a bound book on half margin. This register will be maintained for the whole year and then filed.

27. The correct maintenance of the *Tahsil* accounts is a matter for which the *Tahsildar* is personally responsible and he must check the account books from time to time, to satisfy himself that the accounts are properly and correctly maintained, and that rules are strictly followed.

FORM No. I.

Register No. 1 showing alterations of Land-revenue for the Tahsil District.

Name of Village.	ADDITIONS TO THE DEMAND.		Number and date of order sanctioning addition.	DEDUCTIONS IN THE DEMAND.		Number and date of order sanctioning deduction.	TOTAL *JAMA* AFTER ALTERATION OF THE		REMARKS.
	Particulars of addition.	Amount.		Particulars of deduction.	Amount.		Tahsil.	Village.	

FORM No. II.

No. Name of village Fasli year Financial year

ARREARS OF DEMAND.

Harvests.		Total.	Land revenue.	Fixed water revenue	Variable water revenue	Crop rate revenue	Variable beds of tanks	Muafi assessed at ½ rate	District Fund Cess	District Fund Muafi	Chaukidari Muafi	Chaukidari Cess	Dispensary Contribution	Dastak Talbana
Rabi	13													
Kharif	13													
Rabi	13													
Kharif	13													
TOTAL .														

CURRENT DEMAND

RABI

Total	Land revenue	Fixed water revenue	Variable water revenue.	Crop rate revenue	Variable beds of tanks	Muafi assessed at ½ rate	District Fund Cess	District Fund Muafi	Chaukidari Muafi	Chaukidari Cess	Dispensary Contribution	Dastak Talbana

KHARIF.

Total.	Land revenue.	Fixed water revenue	Variable water revenue	Crop rate revenue	Variable beds of tanks.	Muafi assessed at ½ rate.	District Fund Cess.	District Fund Muafi	Chaukidari Muafi	Chaukidari Cess.	Dispensary Contribution.	Dastak Talbana.

Collections (Arrears of demand)

Date	Name of payer	No. of receipt.	Harvest to which belongs	Collections
Total collections of the year				
Total balance .				

Collections (Rabi)

Date	Name of payer	No of receipt	Collections.
Total collections			
Total balance			

Collections (Kharif)

Date	Name of payer.	No of receipt	Collections
Total collections .			
Total balance			

A.—Abstract showing balance of arrears of demand at the close of the year —

Detail of Collections by harvests.	Rabi	. .	13
	Kharif	. .	13
	Rabi	. .	13
	Kharif	. .	13
Detail of balance by harvests.	Rabi .	. .	13
	Kharif	. .	13
	Rabi .	. .	13
	Kharif	. .	13

Notes as regards alterations to and remissions of demand, etc —

B—Abstract.

Demand including arrears.	
Collections.	
Balance.	

FORM III.

Register of daily collections in * *Tahsil.*

No. of Dakhla.	Date.	Name of Village.	DETAIL OF COLLECTIONS.																													
			ARREARS.															CURRENT DEMAND.														
			Harvest.	Particulars of demand.														Harvest.	Particulars of demand.													
				Land-revenue fixed.	Land-revenue variable.	Water revenue fixed.	Water revenue variable.	Crop rate revenue.	Agor.	Muafi assessed at ½ rate.	District Fund Cess.	District Fund Muafi.	Chaukidari Muafi.	Chaukidari Cess.	Dispensary Contribution.	Dustak Talbana.	Total.		Land-revenue fixed.	Land-revenue variable.	Water revenue fixed.	Water revenue variable.	Crop rate revenue.	Agor.	Muafi assessed at ½ rate.	District Fund Cess.	District Fund Muafi.	Chaukidari Muafi.	Chaukidari Cess.	Dispensary Contribution.	Tustak Talbana.	Total.

Form IV.

Entries above the black line to be made by Patwari and signed by payer.
Part I. To be retained in Tahsil
Name of village Tahsil District
Date of payment
Name of payer Lambardar / Patel

Details of amount paid.

Heads	Amount	Heads.	Amount.	REMARKS.
Fixed Land-revenue . Variable Land-revenue . Fixed Water-revenue . Variable Water-revenue Water-revenue crop rate tanks. Water-revenue variable bed of tanks. Cesses . . . Mutation fees . .		Chowkidari Tax . Dastak talbana . . District fund muafi . Miscellaneous with details. Takavi Land Improvement Act. Takavi Agriculturists' Loans Act.		Principal. Interest. Principal. Interest.
		TOTAL .		

Signature or thumb impression of payer.

(1) Credit

Signature of Wasil-Baqi-Navis or the departmental clerk concerned.

(2) Amount received (in figures)
(in words)
No. in Tahvildar's Seaha *Signature of the Tahvildar.*

(3) Entered in account Rs.
Reference to Seaha No. Reference to Khatauni

Signature of Seahanavis. *Signature of Wasil-Baqi-Navis or departmental clerk.*

Form IV.

Part II. To be returned to payer as Dakhla
Date of payment
Name of village Tahsil District
By whom paid Lambardar / Patel

Details of amount paid in the Treasury.

Heads.	Amount.	Heads	Amount.	REMARKS.
Fixed Land-revenue Variable Land-revenue Fixed Water-revenue . Variable Water-revenue Water-revenue crop rate tanks. Water-revenue variable bed of tanks. Cesses . . . Mutation fees . .		Chowkidari tax . Dastak talbana . District fund muafi . Miscellaneous with details. Takavi Land Improvement Loans Act. Takavi Agriculturists' Loans Act. .		Principal. Interest. Principal. Interest.
		TOTAL .		

Received payment in figures Rs.

in words Rs.

Signature of Tahvildar. *Signature of Wasil-Baqi-Navis or departmental clerk.* *Signature of Tahsildar.*

Entries on this part shall be made by Seahanavis.

FORM V.

Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land and water in the District of Ajmer-Merwara for the month of ______ 191 .

of Revenue.	DEMAND.								COLLECTION.								BALANCE.							
	SUSPENDED.			UNSUSPENDED.					SUSPENDED.			UNSUSPENDED.					SUSPENDED.			UNSUSPENDED.				
	Current.	Arrears of previous years.	Total.	Current.	Arrears of previous years of which suspension has never been ordered.	Suspended amount of which collection has been ordered under Rule VII.	Total.	Grand Total.	Under column 2.	Under column 3.	Total.	Under column 5.	Under column 6.	Under column 7.	Total.	Grand Total.	Under column 2.	Under column 3.	Total.	Under column 5.	Under column 6.	Under column 7.	Total.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...D REVENUE FIXED.																								
... Tahsil . .																								
... ,, . .																								
...OTAL I .																								
...ND REVENUE VARIABLE.																								
...ATER REV. FIXED.																								
...Tahsil . .																								
... ,, . .																								
...AL III .																								
...ATER REV. VARIABLE.																								
...Tahsil .																								
... ,, .																								
...AL IV .																								
...I, III, IV . .																								
...TOTAL .																								

FORM VI.

Annual Tauzi of Tahsil for the year ending

Serial Number.	Name of Village.	DEMAND.											COLLECTIONS.											BALANCE.						
		ARREARS.							CURRENT.				ARREARS.							CURRENT.										
		Kharif 13.	Rabi 13.	Kharif 13.	Rabi 13.	Kharif 13.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Grand Total.	Kharif 13.	Rabi 13.	Kharif 13.	Rabi 13.	Kharif 13.	Rabi 13.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi 13.	Total.	Grand Total.	Kharif 13.	Rabi 13.	Kharif 13.	Rabi 13.	Kharif 13.	Rabi 13.	Total.

FORM VII.

Statement showing the demand, collection, and balance of land revenue in the Tahsil for the year 191 and showing increase and decrease as compared with last year.

Source of income	Balance.		Demand.		Total.		Collection.		Remission.		Balance.		Remarks explaining increase and decrease.
	191 .	191 .	191 .	191 .	191 .	191 .	191 .	191 .	191 .	191 .	191 .	191 .	
Land revenue fixed . . .													
Trust land													
Istimrar . .													
Variable land revenue and Trust land													
TOTAL .													
Water revenue fixed . . .													
Trust land													
Water revenue variable . . .													
Trust land . . .													
TOTAL .													
Miscellaneous													
GRAND TOTAL .													

FORM VIII.

Cash book of Kharij-az-Seaha *items in deposit.*

RECEIPTS.										EXPENDITURE.										
		RECEIPTS OF THE DAY.								CHARGES OF THE DAY.										
Date.	Opening balance.	Serial Number.	Particulars.	Amount.			Total.			Serial Number.	Name of recipient.	For what paid.	Amount.			Closing balance.	Signature of the Tahsildar.	Signature of Tahsildar.	REMARKS.	
				R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.				R	a.	p.					

NOTE.—Details of balance by heads should be given at the end of each month.

FORM IX.

Memorandum showing reasons why the items in deposit at the end of the month remained undisbursed

No.	Particulars	Date on which received.	Amount.	Reasons why not disbursed during the month.

PART III.—RULES UNDER SECTION 106.

Rules for the preservation of Boundary and Survey marks.

1. The *Sub-Divisional Officer* will be responsible that the map supplied to each village by the Survey Department, showing the position of all the Survey marks within the village boundaries, is duly preserved.

2. All *officers connected with the Land Revenue Administration will take the opportunity afforded by their usual tours to inspect the marks shown on the village maps.

*Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildar, Girdawar.

3. The Patels and Lambardars of each village are primarily responsible for reporting to the Patwari of their Circle, the destruction, or removal of, or injury to, any boundary or other mark erected within the village limits, by order of Government.

The other proprietors of the village shall be bound to report to the Patels and Lambardars, the destruction, or removal of, or injury to, any such marks, should it come to their knowledge.

On failure of the Patels, Lambardars or other proprietors of a village to report the destruction, or removal of, or injury to, any such mark, they will be liable to a fine not exceeding R10 *by the Sub-Divisional Officer* which will be recovered as arrears of Land Revenue.

4. In cases where any marks made by the Survey Party to facilitate, drawing boundary lines has been accidentally damaged, it shall be restored at the joint expense of the villages, within which it is situated; but if it is proved that a particular person has purposely damaged or destroyed a mark, it shall be restored at his sole cost, and he shall be liable to prosecution under section 434 of the Indian Penal Code.

5. The Village Community is responsible for the preservation of plot marks made for field survey. The cost of repairing such marks shall be defrayed by the person, proved to have injured it; but if it be accidentally injured, the cost shall be defrayed by Shamlat.

6. A Revenue Officer may, by a notice in writing, require any person liable for the revenue of any land, or entitled to hold such land free of revenue, to erect boundary marks sufficient for defining the limits of such land, or to repair any such boundary marks already existing and if such person fails to comply with his requisition within a period to be specified in such notice, may cause the work to be done, and recover the cost thereof as if it were an arrear of revenue due in respect of such land.

7. Any injury to Survey marks within the Forest areas, and the cause thereof, so far as can be ascertained, will be reported by Forest Guard in charge of the beat to the Forester of his circle who, after verifying the correctness of the statement, will immediately report the facts to the Forest Ranger or in his absence to the Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests. The Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests will submit a report on the marks in Forest areas within his jurisdiction to the *Collector* on the 1st March of every year and any requisite repairs will be executed through the Forest Department at the expense of the Shamlat or Government as may be decided after considering the circumstances of the case.

8. Each Patwari will, at the time of Girdawari, inspect all the marks within the limits of the village, and submit a report as to their condition.

Sentence 'He etc., to the end' and the sentence "This report to the end" should be omitted.

9. The Girdawar will submit report *for his circle* by the 1st March every year to the Tahsildar who, after satisfying himself of its correctness, will incorporate it in his annual report.

The rest omitted.

10. The Collector will specially notice the condition of the Survey and Boundary marks in a separate paragraph of his Annual Revenue Administration Report.

The Hon'ble the C. C., Ajmer Merwara's Resolution No. 96/562—IV, dated the 26th January 1892.

PART IV A.—RULES UNDER SECTION 110(*a*).

1. There shall be two classes of land variably assessed to revenue:—

(*i*) Areas lying in the beds of certain tanks liable to submergence and not always available for cultivation and which have been demarcated as variable mahals by the Settlement Officer, and not included in class (*ii*).

(*ii*) Whole villages which are not given a fixed assessment and which will be assessed at each harvest in accordance with these rules.

2. Lands falling within class (*ii*) in the preceding rule are not subject to the Irrigation Rules framed under the Irrigation Regulation, VII of 1887, except that the land irrigated from 1st class tanks shall continue to be assessed at the rates mentioned in Rule 4 of the Irrigation Rules.

3. In these rules:—

(*a*) "Assessable area" means an area sown with a crop which is not included in "Nabud area."

(b) "Nabud area" means an area the crop of which yields no outturn or of which the outturn is simply equivalent to the seed grain.

(c) "A fully matured crop" is a crop of which the outturn is 16 annas.

(d) The "soils" shall be classed as :—

Chahi.
Abi.
Talabi.
Barani.

according to the sources of irrigation.

Lands irrigated from different sources shall be classed according to the source most employed : where two or more sources are equally employed, the land shall be treated as belonging to the higher class.

(e) "New wells" are wells designated as such in Mr. Lupton's assessment statement and those built after 1315 Fasli (1907-1908).

(f) "New tanks and Nadis" shall be those made after 1315 Fasli (1907-1908).

(g) "Chahi land" means land irrigated from wells other than "new."

(h) "Abi land" means land lying in the beds of tanks, nadis, streams and other channels of water.

(i) "Talabi land" means land irrigated from Government or private tanks or Nadis.

(j) "Barani land" means land not falling under (g), (h) or (i).

4. Soil rates shall be fixed for each area and each village referred to in Rule I.

Areas referred to in Rule 1 (*i*).

5. The revenue assessable on lands of class 1 shall be found by applying the rate or rates fixed by the Settlement Officer, to the cultivated area.

6. The cultivated area for assessment under Rule (5) shall be taken from the Patwari's Khasra in each harvest Girdawari and tabulated in the Form A attached to these Rules.

Villages referred to in Rule 1 (*ii*).

7. The soil rates for the various villages in Rule 1 (*ii*) are given in the Schedule attached to these rules, and no alteration in or addition to them shall be made except with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

8. Fodder crops for cattle in the hot weather shall not be assessed in such villages.

9. Land under lucerne grass or metha in chahi area shall be assessed only once in the year and one bigha out of the total area of lucerne grass or metha under each well shall pay only the Barani soil rate.

10. Lands irrigated from new wells, tanks or Nadis or lying in the beds of new Nadis shall be assessed at Barani rates.

11. Abi areas in villages having Variable Agoro when irrigated shall pay Rs. 1/9 per acre in addition to the rate given in the Schedule.

12. Bhum and Muafi lands, in each harvest, if irrigated from Government tanks shall be charged water revenue only at a rate amounting to a difference between Talabi and Barani rates. Privileged holdings in the same circumstances shall continue paying Rs. 1¼ per acre per harvest.

13. The revenue assessable on villages under class (*ii*) shall be arrived at by applying the soil rates to the cultivated area after elimination of the Nabud area.

14. Dofasli area shall be assessed only once a year.

Exceptions :—

(1) If the area assessed at a lower rate in Kharif becomes liable to assessment at a higher rate in Rabi owing to irrigation or otherwise, it will be assessed to land revenue in the Rabi harvest at the difference of the two rates.

(2) If the area assessed as irrigated from a Government tank in Kharif is again irrigated in Rabi from the same source, it will be assessed in Rabi at the difference of the Barani and Talabi rates, provided the water be above the sluice level on February 15th otherwise at 1/3 of the above rate for each watering.

(3) Abi area in Variable Agoro if cropped in both harvests, will pay only the irrigation rate (Re. 1/9) in the Rabi harvest.

(4) The area taking sowing watering alone from a Government tank and not irrigated afterwards, will pay Re. 1/4 per acre uniformly.

Amount assessed under (2), (3) and (4) shall be treated as water revenue.

15. The assessments shall be made under the superintendence and orders of the Collector by a Revenue Officer not inferior in rank to the Tahsildar.

The Hon'ble the C. C., Ajmer Merwara's Resolution No. 486/1217, dated the 19th May 1911.

16. The Revenue Officer who is entrusted with these assessments shall invariably inspect the crops at harvest time.

17. At the several girdawaris the Patwari shall specify the *nabud* area particularly, writing the word *nabud* in red in the column of remarks of the Khasra to attract the attention of the Girdawar and other inspecting officers, and record the estimated crop outturns.

18. While checking the Patwari's girdawari in general, the Girdawar shall make it a point to inspect all the *nabud* areas noted by the Patwari, and he shall be held responsible for their accuracy.

19. Circle Officers, while inspecting the village, in addition to their own testing of the Patwari's work, shall at each harvest test at least 10 per cent of the entries checked by the Girdawar. They shall make a note to this effect at the end of the Khasra and enter the Khasra numbers tested and retested. Any cases of glaring discrepancy or wilful under-estimate shall be specially brought to the notice of the Collector through the Revenue Officer in charge

20. The Girdawar shall, after completion of his checking, make the Patwari prepare under his supervision a Khatauni and abstract for each village in the Form B attached to these rules, and shall submit it to the Circle Officer who shall verify its accuracy and then submit to the Tahsildar.

21. The Tahsildar or other officer specially appointed for this duty shall in his inspection at the harvest time visit each village and satisfy himself as to the accuracy or otherwise of the Girdawar and Circle Officer's testing.

22. The Tahsildar shall then apply the soil rates to the areas given in the abstract submitted by the Circle Officer :—

(*a*) In case of drought or other bad harvest or damage to crops by natural calamity, if he finds that the outturn over the whole of a considerable tract is below the normal (*i.e.*, 16 annas) and that the loss is over 8 and less than 12 annas, he may obtain orders of the Revenue Officer to reduce the rates by one-half.

2. For rule 22, clause (*b*) substitute the following :—

(*b*) In case of calamities confined to definite local limits he shall submit a special report to the Collector, who shall pass orders as may be necessary. To meet this special case the Collector may be guided by the spirit of the Suspension and Remission Rules for Calamities of B. class.

23. Having thus applied the rates or modified rates as per Rule 22, he shall submit his proposals to the Revenue Officer.

24. The Revenue Officer who has already inspected the villages at harvest time shall personally check each proposal. He shall then arrive at the final assessment, and shall then submit it to the Collector for sanction in Form B. The Collector shall hold the Revenue Officer responsible for the correctness of the same.

25. The Revenue Officer shall cause the total assessment to be distributed over the cultivator's holdings. This distribution shall ordinarily be effected by applying the actual assessing rates to the assessable areas of the several holdings.

But if the Khewatdars unanimously agree to any other mode of distribution, the total demand for the harvest shall be distributed according to that method.

26. The Collector shall examine each assessment submitted under Rule 24 and satisfy himself as to its correctness, and shall correct or amend it as may seem to him to need correction or amendment. He shall be responsible for the final assessment and shall fix the final demand writing it in his own hand and signing the abstract.

27. The Collector shall then cause the assessments to be formally announced and to be collected in the usual way.

28. An English Register in Form C attached to these rules shall be maintained in the Collector's office and separate pages shall be assigned to each village. Assessments shall be posted up in this register from harvest to harvest.

29. The assessment shall be credited to heads "Land Revenue" and "Water Revenue" and "Public Works Department" in accordance with the proportion laid down in the Schedule.

30. A brief note or any remarkable event of the harvest or year affecting the revenue history of the village shall be recorded in the column of remarks of the register prescribed under Rule 28.

31. The cesses in force from time to time, at present 3/2 per cent, shall be levied on the actual demand of each harvest.

32. The Lambardar and Patel's fees at the rate of 5 % shall be calculated on the amount actually collected by them.

33. If any damage to crops occurs after assessment, special reports shall be made to the Collector who shall dispose of the matter or take necessary orders from the superior authorities.

SCHEDULE.

District.	Serial Number.	Name of village.	Soil Rates. Chahi.	Soil Rates. Abi.	Soil Rates. Barani.	Soil Rates. Talabi.	Distribution of Assessment. Land revenue.	Distribution of Assessment. Water revenue.	Distribution of Assessment. P. W. D. revenue.	Variable Agore.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ajmer	1	Babaicha	3 4 0	1 9 0	0 4 0	...					
	2	Hansiawas	3 0 0	...	0 3 0	..					
	3	Magri	3 8 0	...	0 6 0	...					
	4	Ararka	4 1 0	2 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0					
	5	Hoshia[illegible]	...	...	0 3 9	...					
	6	Ramner Dhani	3 14 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	...					
	7	Sarana I.	4 12 0	...	0 7 0	...					
		Sarana II.	2 8 0	...	...	...					
	8	Jatli	4 8 0	...	0 6 0	...					
	9	Akbri	3 14 0	1 9 0	0 6 0	3 8 0					
	10	Bubani	4 4 0	...	0 7 0	...					
	11	Khodan	4 0 0	...	0 7 6	...					
	12	Mohami	4 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 14 0					
	13	Goriawas	3 14 0	1 9 0	0 6 0	2 12 0					
	14	Budhol	3 8 0	1 14 0	0 7 0	3 2 0				V. A.	
	15	Ladpura	3 4 0	1 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0				V. A.	
	16	Gudha	3 12 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	1 9 0					
	17	Rasulpura	4 0 0	1 10 0	0 7 0	3 2 0					
	18	Nareli	3 8 0	1 14 0	0 6 0	3 2 0				V. A.	
	19	Chhatri	3 4 0	...	0 7 0	0 7 0					
	20	Chachiawas	2 12 0	1 9 0	0 7 0	3 2 0					
	21	Harmara	...	...	...	...					
		(a) Ordinary Khalsa	4 1 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	3 2 0 Nadi.					
		(b) Tejnath Singh's Khata	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	2 12 0 Nadi.					
	22	Tilornia	4 1 0	1 4 0	0 7 6	3 7 0					
Morwara (Tehsil Beawar.)	1	Bhaironkhora	2 7 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	2 4 0					
	2	Dhola Danta I	2 8 0	0 14 0	0 4 0	2 8 0				V. A.	
	3	Durgawas	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0				V. A.	
	4	Malipura	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	1 12 0				V. A.	
	5	Ramawas	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	1 12 0					
	6	Sonian	2 8 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	1 12 0				V. A.	
	7	Jalia I	2 12 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	1 12 0 0 6 0					
	8	Baria Shama	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0					
	9	Baria Jagga	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0					
	10	Ramsar Balaiyan	...	1 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0					
	11	Tikrana Medratan	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 5 0	1 12 0 0 5 0					
	12	Fatehpur II	2 12 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0					
	13	Ratanpura Sardara	2 4 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	1 8 0					
	14	Nundri Medratan	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	1 4 0					
	15	Gobindpura	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0					
	16	Ganeshpura	2 0 0	1 1 0	0 4 0	0 6 0					
	17	Shoonathpura	1 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0				V. A.	
	18	Khejarla	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0				V. A.	
	19	Khadia Khera	...	0 12 0	...	0 12 0				V. A.	
	20	Partabpura	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	2 0 0				V. A.	
	21	Narbad Khera	2 4 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	2 4 0				V. A.	
	22	Ramsar Inda	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	2 0 0				V. A.	
	23	Lanba	2 4 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	2 0 0				V. A.	
	24	Sanwa	2 12 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	1 12 0					

Column 8 (Land revenue):
(a) Whole of the assessment on the Chahi and Barani area.
(b) ⅓ of the assessment on the Abi area.
(c) Whole of the assessment at Barani rates on Talabi area irrigated from Crop Rate Tanks and ⅓ of the same at Talabi rates on areas irrigated from Tanks other than Crop Rate Tanks.

Column 9 (Water revenue):
(a) ⅔ of the assessment on the Abi area of villages not marked variable agore.
(b) ⅔ of the assessment at Talabi rates on areas irrigated from Tanks other than Crop Rate Tanks.

Column 10 (P. W. D. revenue):
(a) ⅔ of the assessment on the Abi area of the villages marked Variable Agore.
(b) Whole of the water rate on areas assessed for irrigation from Crop Rate Tanks.
(c) All water Revenue from Mauā and Bhum at privileged rates.

B. J. GLANCY, I.C.S.,
Settlement Officer, Ajmer-Merwara.

FORM—A.

Abstract for Assessment of revenue on the variable Mahal in Mauza__________

Tahsil   District   for the   harvest of the year   13 F.

Total area of the Mahal	Cultivated area of the harvest.			Nabud area of the harvest.			Net assessable area of the harvest.			Rate per acre.		Revenue assessed.			REMARKS.
	Dry.	Irrigated.	Total.	Dry.	Irrigated.	Total.	Dry.	Irrigated.	Total.	Dry.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Irrigated.	Total.	

Submitted for sanction   Checked and submitted to Collector for sanction.   Sanctioned assessment amounting to Rs.

Date   Tahsildar.   Date   Revenue Officer.   Date   Collector.

FORM—B.

Abstract for Assessment of Revenue.

Mauza Tahsil District for harvest 13 F.

SOILS.	Cultivated (Sown) area of the harvest.	Deductions on Account of			Net assessable area.	Assessment rates.	Revenue assessed.	Revenue to be Credited to			Remarks as to modifications of rates, etc.
		Nabud area.	Dofasli area in case of Rabi.	Total.				Land Revenue.	Water Revenue.	Public Works Department.	

Submitted for sanction

Date Tahsildar.

Checked and submitted to Collector for sanction.

Date Revenue Officer

Sanctioned assessment amounting to Rs.

Date Collector.

FORM C.

Register of variable assessments in Mauza Tahsil District

Year.	Kharif.					Rabi.				Total assessment for the year.	Remarks.
	Total cultivated area.	Actual area assessed.	Actual demand.	Incidence of the area assessed to the demand.	Remarks.	Total cultivated area.	Actual area assessed.	Actual demand.	Incidence of the area assessed to the demand.		

Statement showing rates and comparative valuations of the proposed variable villages in Tahsil Ajmer.

Serial Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Total cultivated area.	Average cultivation under the various soils from 1298 to 1315F excluding the years 1299, 1307 and 1313 being famine years.				PROPOSED SOIL RATES.				VALUATIONS.						Average crop rate revenue for the years shown in columns 5 to 8.
												Mr. Whiteway's.		Mr. Lupton's.		Proposed.		
				Chahi.	Abi.	Barani.	Talabi.	Chahi.	Abi.	Barani.	Talabi.	Land Revenue.	Water Revenue.	Land Revenue.	Water Revenue.	Land Revenue.	Water Revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
								R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
1	Babaichs	3,303	1,065	116	5	842	...	3 4 0	1 9 0	0 4 0	...	510 0 0	120 0 0	494 12 3	...	590 1 8	5 3 4	
2	Hansiawas	1,120	329	19	...	279	...	3 0 0	...	0 3 0	...	140 0 0	...	86 6 6	...	105 9 0	...	
3	Magri	862	555	37	...	495	...	3 8 0	...	0 6 0	..	630 0 0	...	364 0 0	...	315 2 0	...	
4	Ararka	5,027	1,503	134	37	1,406	23	4 1 0	2 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	2,298 0 0	124 0 0	1,205 10 0	75 0 0	1,127 6 8	118 5 4	
5	Hoshiara	777	243	...	...	332	...	.	...	0 3 9	...	120 0 0	..	60 0 0	...	77 13 0	...	
6	Ramzer Dhani	4,853	1,764	257	5	1,182	...	3 14 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	...	2,351 0 0	...	1,473 0 0	...	1,441 3 4	4 2 8	
7	Sarana	2,233	1,028	169	...	752	...	{ I 4 12 0 II 2 8 0 }	} ...	0 7 0	...	1,430 0 0	...	1,074 13 0	...	1,005 0 0	...	
8	Jatli	1,446	545	75	...	425	...	4 8 0	...	0 6 0	...	640 0 0	...	531 14 0	...	496 14 0	...	
9	Akhri	1,207	546	82	87	277	25	3 14 0	1 9 0	0 6 0	3 8 0	850 0 0	125 0 0	451 2 6	220 0 0	484 7 0	160 10 0	
10	Bubani	2,385	1,067	118	...	826	...	4 4 0	...	0 7 0		906 0 0	..	825 0 0	..	862 14 0	...	
11	Khodan	1,656	356	57	...	256	...	4 0 0	...	0 7 6	...	430 0 0	.	303 12 9	...	348 0 0	...	
12	Mohami	2 676	948	90	24	709	71	4 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 14 0	1 927 0 0	113 0 0	826 1 6	375 0 0	837 3 1	265 6 11	
13	Goriawas	865	312	38	19	236	8	3 14 0	1 9 0	0 6 0	2 12 0	233 15 0	36 1 0	211 12 3	...	249 6 5	36 9 7	
14	Budhole	2,551	1,271	121	88	1,046	24	3 8 0	1 14 0	0 7 0	3 ? 0	893 0 0	232 0 0	808 0 0	156 0 0	951 2 0	170 0 0	
15	Ladpura	854	524	61	70	364	7	3 4 0	1 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	302 5 0	{ CR 58 2 0	} 343 3 3	{ CR 83 8 0	} 435 7 8	58 5 4	
16	Gudha	1,495	496	63	65	415	27	3 12 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	1 9 0	396 12 9	23 3 3	383 0 0	...	323 3 8	77 1 4	11 6 5
17	Rasulpura	691	372	105	63	200	1	4 0 0	1 10 0	0 7 0	3 2 0	472 13 0	97 3 0	515 13 0	100 9 6	541 4 0	70 12 0	
18	Nareli	3,618	1,020	248	95	711	67	3 8 0	1 14 0	0 6 0	3 2 0	1,164 0 0	221 0 0	1,200 0 0	226 0 0	1,235 14 0	286 4 0	
19	Chhatri	2,141	992	127	...	774	1	3 4 0	..	0 7 0	0 7 0	850 0 0	...	775 1 3	...	720 1 0	...	
20	Chachiawas	3,390	1,059	108	45	706	14	2 12 0	1 9 0	0 7 0	3 2 0	641 8 0	88 8 0	638 4 11	83 12 0	611 1 0	81 14 0	
21	Harmara, Ordinary Khalsa	7,803	1,948	199	46	1,694	9	4 1 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	3 2 0	1,800 0 0	...	1,524 4 9	...	1,471 13 0	69 0 0	
	" Tejnath Singh's Khata	170	109	9	15	85	...	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	Nadi. 2 12 0	65 0 0	...	66 8 0	...	44 9 0	15 0 0	
22	Tilornia	3,645	1,127	190	79	634	19	4 1 0	1 4 0	0 7 6	Nadi. 3 8 0	1,915 0 0	135 0 0	1,254 6 0	155 0 0	1,135 9 0	98 12 0	
	TOTAL	54,778 85·59 sq. miles.	19,179 29·96 sq. miles.	2,423	758	14,626	296					20,966 5 9	1,673 1 3	15,416 13 11	1,474 13 6	15,411 0 6	1,517 6 6	11 6 5

Statement showing rates and comparative valuations of the proposed variable villages in Tahsil Beawar.

Serial Number.	Name of village.	Total area.	Total cultivated area.	Average cultivation under the various soils from 1298 to 1315 excluding the years 1299, 1327 and 1313 being famine years and new chahi.				Proposed rates.				Valuations.						Average crop rate revenue for the years shown in Columns 5 to 8.	
												Mr. Whiteway's.		Mr. Lupton's.		Proposed.			
				Chahi.	Abi.	Barani.	Talabi.	Chahi.	Abi.	Barani.	Talabi.	Land Revenue.	Water Revenue.	Land Revenue.	Water Revenue.	Land Revenue.	Water Revenue.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Bhairon Khera	455	216	3	33	133	7	2 7 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	2 4 0	149 1 0	70 15 0	106 0 0	54 0 0	47 5 5	34 9 7	...	
2	Dhaula Danta I	621	345	40	51	148	61	2 8 0	0 14 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	134 10 0	540 13 6	114 13 3	373 0 0	182 6 0	151 12 0	162 15 8	
3	Durgawas	699	360	26	37	272	10	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	178 0 0	133 11 6	173 11 6	118 9 3	183 1 4	24 10 8	114 8 6	
4	Malipura	189	126	1	42	61	11	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	1 12 0	21 0 0	32 10 0	33 12 0	117 13 0	35 1 7	43 6 5	83 6 5	
5	Ramawas	636	345	1	31	281	16	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	1 12 0	228 0 0	92 0 0	142 7 6	81 4 0	126 6 3	48 3 9	...	
6	Sonian	396	171	35	29	64	3	2 8 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	1 12 0	65 0 0	390 7 6	52 14 0	125 2 9	121 0 1	21 1 11	136 12 0	
7	Jalia I	817	612	67	23	392	88	2 12 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	{1 12 0 / 0 6 0}	}489 0 0	61 0 0	401 8 0	334 6 0	325 14 5	70 9 7	327 13 10	
8	Baria Shama	374	163	5	17	180	1	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	118 12 0	26 4 0	82 11 3	26 13 9	89 0 0	17 0 0	65 11 8	
9	Baria Jagga	168	117	1	10	97	12	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	73 12 0	16 4 0	65 10 0	18 4 6	44 14 0	15 0 0	28 0 0	
10	Ramsar Balaiyan	249	165	...	11	147	9	...	1 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	54 0 0	11 0 0	55 0 0	25 0 0	44 8 0	11 0 0	28 3 2	
11	Tikrana Medratan	722	521	33	36	365	53	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 5 0	{1 12 0 / 0 5 0}	}311 9 0	188 7 0	275 7 3	155 13 3	230 0 9	89 3 3	66 3 2	
12	Fatehpur II	813	505	36	15	462	2	2 12 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	366 4 0	8 12 0	281 8 6	...	247 12 0	7 8 0	...	
13	Ratanpur Sardara	676	435	24	34	291	54	2 4 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	1 8 0	138 14 0	161 0 0	139 15 9	128 13 3	154 4 6	87 7 6	...	
14	Nundri Medratan	1,129	704	61	10	609	11	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	1 4 0	286 0 0	19 0 0	236 0 6	11 13 6	271 15 0	16 0 0	...	
15	Gobindpura	366	248	19	29	157	16	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	171 12 0	43 4 0	145 15 6	91 6 6	95 12 0	29 0 0	65 0 0	
16	Ganeshpura	481	343	7	26	269	26	2 0 0	1 1 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	137 8 0	47 8 0	154 1 9	120 0 0	100 3 4	17 6 8	124 2 1	
17	Sheonathpura	519	402	16	4	338	36	1 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	97 0 0	132 3 6	89 8 6	157 0 6	122 13 4	2 10 8	244 0 0	
18	Khejarla	183	56	1	8	33	10	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	10 0 0	204 8 6	12 0 0	50 0 0	17 8 0	8 0 0	53 4 3	
19	Khadia Khera	224	171	...	80	...	55	...	0 12 0	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	200 0 0	28 4 0	73 0 0	203 6 5	
20	Partappura	94	57	3	3	30	21	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	87 10 6	12 0 0	120 0 0	[illegible] 14 5	36 9 7	120 11 8	
21	Narbadkhera	967	561	22	55	353	69	2 4 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	2 4 0	188 2 0	592 15 6	150 6 0	333 12 0	182 5 6	151 4 6	287 0 9	
22	Ramsar Inda	91	51	9	9	16	11	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	6 8 0	108 14 6	6 3 3	76 12 9	25 10 5	20 9 7	73 7 3	
23	Lamba	250	151	10	22	101	1	2 4 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	65 0 0	76 1 6	48 0 3	15 0 0	61 12 9	16 4 3	...	
24	Sanwa	243	112	1	22	55	28	2 12 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	1 12 0	39 11 0	120 5 0	47 15 0	97 6 0	37 4 9	61 3 3	...	
	TOTAL	11,852 17·73 sq. miles.	6,937 10·83 sq. miles.	420	637	4,859	611	...	...	...	...	3,339 7 0	3,165 11 6	2,837 9 9	2,832 3 0	2,800 1 10	1,053 9 2	2,184 10 10	

D. KHATAUNI.

Mauza *Tahsil* *District* *for the year 13* *Fasli.*

Number of Khata.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Cultivator.	Khasra Number.	KHARIF. Chahi.	KHARIF. TALABI. Crop rate Tanks.	KHARIF. TALABI. Other Tanks. Variable Tank.	KHARIF. TALABI. Other Tanks. Fixed Tanks.	KHARIF. TALABI. Other Tanks. Land irrigated from Nadi.	KHARIF. ABI. Variable Agore. Agore irrigated.	KHARIF. ABI. Variable Agore. Agore unirrigated.	KHARIF. BARANI. Others.	KHARIF. BARANI. From Chahi.	KHARIF. BARANI. New Chahi.	KHARIF. BARANI. New Talabi.	KHARIF. BARANI. Barani.	KHARIF. BARANI. Total.	KHARIF. Total cultivated.	KHARIF. PRODUCE. Crop.	KHARIF. PRODUCE. Outturn.	KHARIF. Nabud areas.	KHARIF. Net assessable area.	KHARIF. Land Revenue.	REMARKS.	RABI. Chahi.	RABI. TALABI. Crop rate Tanks.	RABI. TALABI. Other Tanks. Variable Tank.	RABI. TALABI. Other Tanks. Fixed Tanks.	RABI. TALABI. Other Tanks. Land irrigated from Nadi.	RABI. ABI. Variable Agore. Agore irrigated.	RABI. ABI. Variable Agore. Agore unirrigated.	RABI. BARANI. Others.	RABI. BARANI. From Chahi.	RABI. BARANI. New Chahi.	RABI. BARANI. New Talabi.	RABI. BARANI. Barani.	RABI. BARANI. Total.	RABI. Total cultivated.	RABI. PRODUCE. Crop.	RABI. PRODUCE. Outturn.	RABI. DEDUCTIONS. Nabud.	RABI. DEDUCTIONS. Dofasli.	RABI. DEDUCTIONS. Total.	RABI. Net assessable area.	RABI. Land Revenue.	Total Land Revenue for the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47

PART IV-B. UNDER SECTION 110(*a*).

Rules for the reduction of Chabi Assessments in Khalsa areas when a well ceases to be of use.

1. When a well on the lands attached to which revenue has been assessed at Settlement, on account of irrigation from that well, ceases to be of use, the assessment on the lands irrigated from that well shall be reduced in accordance with these rules.

2. In the assessement volume, under each village are shown :—

(*a*) The total area assessed at Settlement as irrigated from each well.

(*b*) A lump sum in respect of each such well, which lump sum represents that portion of the total assessment on the area assessed as irrigated from the well as in excess of the ordinary dry assessment, that would be paid in the absence of the well.

Example:—Well No. 350. The Chabi assessed at Settlement as irrigated from that well was 4 acres. These 4 acres were assessed at Rs. 4-8 per acre, *i.e.*, at Rs. 18. If the well did not exist, and those 4 acres were not otherwise irrigated, the assessment would have been 4 acres at 8 annas per acre Rs. 2; annas eight being assumed to be the ordinary dry assessment rate for the village. The portion of the assessment due to the well is then Rs. 16; and the lump sum on the well is Rs. 16, which is the amount remissable, under these rules, when the well ceases to be of use.

3. On the application of the person liable to pay assessment, the Collector shall remit the lump sum shown in the assessment volume as assessed on a well if,

(1) the Collector is satisfied that the well has become permanently unfit for irrigation; or

(2) the land assessed as "Chabi" ceases to be irrigated from the well, and is, with the permission of the Collector, irrigated from a first or second class tank and pays water rate accordingly.

4. The Collector shall decide in each case, from what harvest the reduction of revenue shall take effect.

5. When a well in respect of which remission has been given under these rules, is again brought into use (or its lands come under irrigation from a third or fourth class tank) the Collector shall reimpose the lump sum which was remitted, provided that :—

(1) in any case where *e.g.*, when a well is repaired, the rules for the exemption of agricultural improvements from assessment would apply, due effect shall be given to those rules,

(2) if in any case the Collector comes to the opinion that there is good reason why an amount less than the whole lump sum, should be reimposed, he may reimpose such less amount only,

(3) the reimposed assessment shall become payable from the date of such order or from such later date as the Collector may fix.

6. Applications for remission with reference to Rule 3 shall be enquired into on the spot as soon as possible after being filed, by the Collector or the Subdivisional Officer, so far as possible. The Collector may authorize the Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar to make local inspection and report the facts.

7. Patwaris should also be made responsible for the prompt report of all such wells coming into use again.

8. No appeal shall lie from any order of the Collector under these rules. But all such orders shall be subject to the control of the Commissioner.

9. The Collector shall submit a half-yearly return to the Commissioner of all well assessments remitted or reimposed by him during the half-year.

Paragraph 8 of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner's note dated the 22nd April 1910, on the Ajmer-Merwara Settlement.

PART V. UNDER SECTION 110(*c*).

Appointment and removal of Village Headmen and Patels.

1. The number of *Lambardars* and *Patels*, as fixed at Mr. Whiteway's Settlement, shall not be altered except by order of the Commissioner.

2. The appointment of *Lambardars* and *Patels* shall be made by the Subdivisional Officer concerned, after summary enquiry as to the right of succession in accordance with local custom as recorded in the wasibulaz. Provided that when no record of such custom exists, the candidate supported by the largest number of those sharers, who would have to pay through him shall, if not otherwise disqualified, be elected.

3. The name of the person so elected or proposed to be appointed as the case may be, as *Lambardar* or *Patel* shall be notified in the village, to raise objections, if any, to the appointment, within the space of one month.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara's Notification No. 110—695, dated the 6th February 1889.

4. No minor or female shall, except for special reasons, be appointed, where by the custom of the village another sharer is eligible, and if appointed an adult male agent shall be nominated to represent the minor or female. *Sarbarahkars* may be appointed to act for headman who becomes too old or infirm, and is therefore unable to perform his duties as headman effeciently.

5. Subject to appeal to the Collector the Subdivisional Officer may refuse to appoint any person as *Lambardar* or *Patel* or may remove from his appointment any *Lambardar* or *Patel*, on any of the following grounds :—

(*a*) That he is not a sharer in the village, or cannot personally perform his duties as *Lambardar* or *Patel*, owing to service or otherwise.

(*b*) That his share in the village is heavily burdened with mortgages or other encumbrances.

(*c*) That he is not in possession of his share in the village.

(*d*) That he is incompetent to perform the duties of his office.

(*e*) That he is convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the Subdivisional Officer, disqualifies him for holding the appointment or that he is of notoriously bad character.

6. A *Lambardar* or *Patel* may be fined by the Subdivisional Officer for neglect of duty whether such neglect arises (1) from not carrying out of orders, or (2) from disobeying any rules laid down for his guidance, or (3) from wilful delay in paying the instalment of the Government demand. The amount of such fine shall not exceed the pay due to him for the harvest in the course of which the fine is inflicted.

(7). The following shall be among the duties of a *Lambardar* under Regulation II of 1887 :—

(*a*) To represent the village community in all their dealings with Government.

(*b*) To collect the Government revenue and cesses for which he is responsible, and to pay the same to the officer or treasury appointed to receive it.

(*c*) To defray in the first instance village expenses, and to reimburse himself in accordance with village custom.

(*d*) To supervise the accounts of the village common lands, and to render accounts to the villagers of all receipts, payments and sources of income.

(*e*) To report to the *Patwari* or the Supervisor all changes in the proprietorship of muafi and bhum lands and the death of pensioners.

(*f*) To report to the *Patwari* or the Supervisor all encroachments on roads or Government land, all injuries to or appropriations of nazul buildings in the village and the destruction or removal of, or injury to, boundary or other marks, erected in the village by order of Government.

8. The chief duty of a *Patel* under Regulation II of 1877 shall be to collect the Government revenue and cesses for which he is responsible, and to pay the same to the Officer or Treasury appointed to receive it.

PART VI (1), RULES UNDER SECTION 110 (*d*).

Rules for Patwaris.

CHAPTER I.

Appointment, Dismissal, Transfer, Punishment, Salaries, etc.

1. The powers conferred by this Chapter on the Collector shall be exercised by an Extra Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Revenue work of the District or Subdivision, provided that orders exempting a *Patwari* from the obligation of residence in his circle, or dismissing a *Patwari*, shall be passed by the Collector only.

2. The Chief Commissioner shall regulate from time to time as may be considered necessary the number and limits of the *Patwaris'* circles into which each Tahsil shall be divided, and the grading and pay of the *Patwaris* and *Naib Patwaris*. The appointment, punishment, and dismissal of the *Patwaris* and *Naib Patwaris* shall rest with the Collector.

3. A grant will be made by the Local Government, from which rewards may be given by the Collector to such *Patwaris* as may in his opinion deserve the same.

4. For each Tahsil a register of candidates in Form A shall be kept. In this register the names of candidates shall be entered, in the order in which their applications are received, but priority of entry shall give no priority of claim to appointment.

5. The candidates for the appointment of *Patwari* must possess the following qualifications :—

(*i*) Ability to write the Nagri character with facility and in a legible hand.

(*ii*) Ability to work out correctly simple sums in Arithmetic, such as occur in *Patwari's* daily work.

(*iii*) (*a*) Good physique and health.

(*b*) Good eyesight.

(*c*) Age not less than 17 and not more than 25 years.

(*iv*) Respectable character and good social position.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara's Notification No. 819–1232, dated the 10th March 1912.

6. The candidates whose names are entered in register A shall attend the *Patwari* school and present themselves for the *Patwari* examination.* If a candidate fails to pass the examination in three successive examinations, his name shall be removed from the register.

* *Vide* Appendix B.

7. (1) When the office of a *Patwari* falls vacant, it shall ordinarily be filled by gradual promotion, the last vacancy being filled by one of the passed candidates.

(2) Near relationship to an ex-*patwari* who has not been dismissed for misconduct will be taken into consideration when the appointment is being filled and will constitute a preferential claim, provided the applicant has passed the *Patwari* examination.

(3) Care should be taken that no particular class or caste *absorb* a large proportion of the *Patwariships*.

(4) No unpassed candidate shall be appointed *Patwari* or *Naib Patwari*, if a candidate who has passed is available. When an unpassed candidate is appointed, he shall pass the *Patwari* examination within 18 months, from the date of appointment, failing which he will be removed.

8. A *Patwari* or an Assistant *Patwari* shall not engage in trade, nor shall he lend money to, or borrow from, any agriculturist, or have direct or indirect interest in such transactions in his circle. And he shall not acquire or purchase land, within his circle, otherwise than by inheritance. All acquisitions of land by inheritance shall be reported to the Collector.

9. The *Patwari* is forbidden to leave his circle without obtaining the permission of the Tahsildar. He and his family shall live in his circle, unless exempted from doing so by the Collector.

10. If a *Patwari* is temporaily incapacitated by disease or infirmity, he may be given leave without pay, unless the Tahsildar can arrange for his work without extra expenditure to Government, in which case he may be granted privilege or medical leave according to the Civil Service Regulations, but if he be so absent for two years, he shall be removed. The Tahsildar shall have authority to grant casual leave not exceeding seven days to the *Patwari* or his *Naib* once every three months.

11. The Collector may fine any *Patwari* or *Naib Patwari* for misconduct a sum not exceeding three months' pay or may suspend any *Patwari* or *Naib Patwari* for a period not exceeding six months.

12. On dismissal, removal, resignation, or transfer, a *Patwari* is bound to make over papers, records, and equipment to his successor in the presence of the *Girdawar* of the circle, taking a receipt for the same, on penalty of being prosecuted under the Criminal Law.

CHAPTER II.

Duties of *Patwaris*.

13. The chief duties of *Patwaris* are :—

(*a*) the maintenance of a record of crops grown at each harvest,

(*b*) the keeping of records-of-right up to date, by the punctual record of mutations,

(*c*) the accurate preparation of statistical returns, embodying the information derived from harvest inspections, register of mutations and record-of-rights.

(*d*) keeping the accounts of the Government and village demands.

14. The *Patwari* should report at once to the *Tahsildar* through the *Girdawar* all serious calamities affecting the land or crops, all severe outbreaks of disease among men and beasts and any prospect of serious damage to tanks.

15. He must bring to the notice of the *Girdawar*, when he visits his circle :—

(*i*) encroachments on Government lands,

(*ii*) the death of pensioners, *Malguzars* and *Mufiadars*,

(*iii*) the emigration and immigration of cattle and cultivators,

(*iv*) injuries to Government embankments, and

(*v*) destruction and decay of boundary and survey marks.

16. He shall furnish on or before the 15th of December, and the 15th of May each year, to the headman a list known as *Panri*, showing the demand due under the different heads (land revenue, etc.) from the owner of each holding. The *Patwari* is bound to help the headman by explaining the accounts, and by writing, if required, the receipts to be given, to the shareholders. But he is forbidden to hold even temporary custody of money. He shall give to each headman, for presentation at the Tahsil, a memorandum (*Arz-irsal*) showing under proper heads the amount to be paid in.

17. He shall allow any one interested to inspect his records, so far as they relate to the right or interest of such person, and if required he shall give certified extracts of the same.

18. He shall submit returns required by the Irrigation Rules.

19. He shall maintain the following records in the forms attached to these rules, according to the instructions printed on them, and shall dispose of them in the manner shown in the last column. Blank forms shall be supplied to him by the Registrar:—

No.	Name of record.	Description.	Method of disposal.
1	Diary	Form P. I . . .	Filed with Registrar Girdawar by 15th October after 4 years.
2	Order book	Form P. II	Retained permanently.
3	Khasra Girdawar . . .	Form P. III . . .	Filed with Registrar by 15th October after one year.
4	Milan Khasra . .	Appendix A to Form P. III	Filed with Registrar by 15th June after one year.
5	Jinswar Kharif . . .	Appendix B to Form P. III .	Filed with Registrar by 20th November after one year.
6	Jinswar Rabi . . .	Appendix C to Form P. III .	Filed with Registrar by 1st July after one years.
7	Statement of boundary marks.	Appendix D to Form P. III .	Filed with Registrar by 1st July after one year.
8	Mutation Register . .	Form P. IV and P. IV (a) .	P. IV retained permanently.
9	Annual record of Proprietor's Khewat.	Form P. V	Filed with Registrar by 15th October every three year.
10	Register of Patta Qabuliat .	Form P. VI . . .	Retained permanently.
11	Register of improvements .	Form P. VII . . .	Do.
12	Dhal Banch . . .	Form P. VIII . .	Filed with Registrar by 15th October after 4 years.
13	Register of Cash rent or rent in kind levied from Shamlat.	Form P. IX . . .	Filed with Registrar by 15th October after 4 years.
14	Register of cattle and house-tax.	Form P. X . . .	Filed with Registrar by 15th October after 4 years.
15	Register of Census of cattle .	Form P. XI . . .	Filed with the Registrar when completed.
16	Register of waterings taken from Government tanks.	Form P. XII per cent . .	Filed with Registrar Girdawar with water revenue Khataunis every year.
17	Khataunis for variable assessment of—		
	(a) Land Revenue . .	Form P. XIII . .	Filed with Registrar by 31st October each years.
	(b) Water Revenue . .	Form P. XIV . .	Filed with the Registrar each harvest on 1st March (Kharif) and 1st October (Rabi)
	(c) Crop rate tank revenue.	Form P. XV	Do.
	(d) Beds of tanks .	Form P. XVI . .	Do.

20. The *Patwari* shall keep in safe custody and good condition the records, maps, and instruments that may be given in his charge from time to time.

21. On the requisition of a Police Officer, investigating any serious criminal offence, the *Patwari* shall supply a tracing from the village map, if required to do so, showing the locality in which the crime was committed. He shall not sign this tracing, the duty of verifying it will rest with the Police Officer making the investigation.

22. With regard to advances made under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts, the *Patwari's* duty is to see that the persons who take such loans use them in the attainment of the object for which they were taken. If a Takavidar misappropriates the loan advanced the *Patwari* should report the case at once to the *Tahsildar* through his *Girdawar*. Respecting the loans advanced for improvement of land, the *Patwari* should report at such intervals as may be fixed by his superior officers the extent to which the work has progressed. He shall perform all the duties assigned to the *Patwari* by the Takavi Rules.

CHAPTER III.

Diary.

23. The Diary or *Roznamcha* is the book in which occurrences relating to the *Patwari's* duty are to be entered day by day; ordinarily there shall be one diary for each circle But if a *Patwari* has one or more assistants, each will keep a separate diary, under such instructions as the Revenue Officer in charge of the Tahsil may issue in each case.

24. The diary shall be bound in volumes, each volume containing ordinarily 100 pages of the prescribed form (Form No. P. I.). The diary shall commence on the 1st of October, and close on the 30th September. Each diary shall be kept by the *Patwari* for 4 years from the date on which it is closed, and then brought to the Tahsildar to be destroyed.

25. All orders or instructions of a temporary nature communicated by the *Girdawar* shall be entered in the diary by the *Patwari*, and he shall obtain the *Girdawar's* signature to such entries, and also to entries relating to facts reported to him under rule 15.

26. When a *Patwari* visits a Court or Tahsil, he shall obtain the signature of the presiding officer of the court to the entry in his diary relating to his attendance.

27. The pages of the *Patwari's* diary shall be stamped with the seal of the Tahsil and numbered serially. The Registrar *Girdawar* will note the number of pages in the diary under his signature on the first and last pages of the diary.

CHAPTER IV.

The Order Book.

28. The Order Book (Form P. II) is a permanent register for the entry of all orders and instructions relating to rules of practice of a permanent character, which may be communicated to the *Patwari*. If the entry is made by the *Girdawar*, it shall be in the character best understood by the *Patwari*. The Order Book shall not consist of more than 50 pages and shall be permanently retained by the *Patwari*.

CHAPTER V.

Maps and Khasra Girdawari.

29. Field maps shall be corrected by the *Patwaris* from harvest to harvest according to the rules sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, in his letter No. 795—1210, dated the 9th June 1910.

30. Khasra Girdawari (Form P. III) is the record in which the existing circumstances of each field are entered on the spot each harvest. The objects of making up this Khasra are:—

(*i*) To obtain an accurate account of the harvest, respecting the outturn of the crop and the variety of the land;

(*ii*) to ascertain the changes occurring in right, rent, and possession of the land;

(*iii*) to ascertain the amendments necessary in the field map;

(*iv*) to ascertain the condition of village boundaries and survey marks.

31. The *Patwari* shall make every year three field to field inspections of every village in his circle. These inspections shall ordinarily commence on 1st September (for *Kharif*), 1st February (for *Rabi*) and 1st May (for *Zaid Rabi*). The *Kharif* and *Rabi* inspections should be completed within six weeks, and the *Zaid Rabi* inspection in a fortnight. The entries in the Khasra shall represent the result of local enquiry and actual inspection on the part of the *Patwari*.

Khasra Statements.

32. The *Patwari* shall prepare four statements in connection with each year's *Khasra*—

(1) Area statement [Milan Khasra Form P. III (*a*)].

(2 and 3) Crop statement [*Jinswar Kharif* and *Rabi* Form P. III (*b*) and (*c*)].

(4) List of boundary and survey marks [Form P. III (*d*)].

33. From the totals of the area and crop statements made out at the end of the *Girdawari* Register, the statements III (*a*), III (*b*) and III (*c*) shall be prepared by the *Patwari*, and submitted to the *Girdawar* for transmission to the *Registrar Girdawar*.

34. The crops to be entered separately shall be those shown in the forms of crop statements prescribed. Crops not shown separately in these statements shall be entered in the column for miscellaneous crops. Totals for the previous year shall be entered below those for the current year, in red ink, in the *Milan Khasra*, and any marked increase or decrease in any column shall be explained in a brief note. Changes in the total number of masonry wells shall invariably be explained in a note.

35. A register shall be kept by the *Patwari* in Form P. III (*d*) ; this register shall be made up from the entries made in column 33 of the *Girdawari* register Form P. III. One register will last for 5 years ; in the 6th year a new register shall be prepared, and the previous list shall be filed in the Tahsil with the *Khasra Girdawari*. An abstract of the list of Boundary and Survey marks shall, however, be prepared each year, and filed with the *Khasra* in the Tahsil.

36. When any marks are found to require repairs or renewal, an extract shall be taken from the list by the *Patwari*, and made over to the *Girdawar* for necessary action, when he visits the circle for the checking of the *Girdawar* each harvest.

CHAPTER VI.

Register of Mutation, *Patta Qabuliat* and *Khewat*.

37. The *Patwari* shall keep a register of mutations (prescribed by schedule A (3), *vide* the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 801-562-111, dated the 16th July 1895) in Form P. IV attached to these rules.

38. He shall report in Form P. IV (*a*) to the Tahsildar through his *Girdawar* every quarter, all changes occurring in proprietary rights, or in the rights of cultivators having permanent right of tenancy in the land.

The *Khewat*.

39. The *Khewat* (Form P. V) is a register of all the proprietors of a specific area *thekhadars* mortgagees of proprietary rights and tenants having permanent rights of tenancy specifying the nature and extent of the interest of each. It shall be prepared each year for every village whether revenue paying or not.

40. The arrangement of *Khatas* shall be the same as has been followed in the Settlement *Khewat*. The current *Khewat* shall remain with the *Patwari* for three years. After that period it shall be made over to the *Registrar Girdawar* to be finally checked and filed not later than 1st October.

41. The *Girdawars* and Circle Officers shall examine the *Khewat* of each village each harvest at the time of checking the *Girdawari*, and satisfy themselves by personal enquiries in the village that all transfers have been included in the *Khewat*.

42. The *Khewat* after being tested shall be signed by the checking officers, and a certificate of their examination shall be given on the last page.

43. A *Patwari* making unauthorised changes in the *Khewat* shall be liable to dismissal.

CHAPTER VII.

The *Dhal Banch* and *Shamlat* accounts.

44. The *Patwari* shall maintain a *Dhal Banch* register showing the village accounts under all heads in the Form P. VIII attached to these rules. It shall be retained by him for three years from the year for which it was prepared, and shall then be filed with the *Registrar Girdawar*.

45. The *Patwari* shall explain the *Shamlat* accounts to the villagers annually.

46. He shall complete his accounts by the 1st October each year, and shall then fix a date for the explanation of the accounts. The date, time and place on, and at which the accounts are to be explained, shall be proclaimed by beat of drum in the village. If the majority of the *Khewatdars* assemble at the appointed time, the *Patwari* shall explain the accounts to them and get them to sign the same in token of their having passed them. If the majority of the *Khewatdars* fail to appear or if the *Khewatdars* decline to pass the accounts the *Patwari* shall submit a copy of the accounts to the *Tahsildar*, through his *Girdawar* with his report.

47. The Tahsildar shall publish the accounts by posting them in a conspicuous place in the village, inviting objections to them, within a fortnight from the date of publication. If no objections are preferred within the appointed period, or if such objections as are preferred are disposed of, he shall declare the accounts to have been explained to the villagers.

48. In disposing of the objections the *Tahsildar* shall follow the same procedure for the attendance of the witnesses, and the production of documents, etc., as is provided by the Civil Procedure Code.

CHAPTER VIII.

Jagir Patwaris.

49. In the *Jagir* villages, the *Patwari* shall prepare all those registers and records which the *Patwaris* in the *Khalsa* villages prepare, excepting that they shall not compile accounts of receipts and expenditure of the village.

50. The *Jagirdar* shall be responsible for supplying the *Patwari* with the necessary materials for preparing the records, by a date to be fixed by the Collector. The *Patwari* shall make out a copy of the papers and records supplied by the *Jagirdar* and get them signed by the *Jagirdar*.

51. The *Patwari* shall not record collections in the *Jagir* villages in his diary.

52. If the *Jagirdar* fail to deliver the requisite *Jamabandi* to the *Patwari* on the date fixed by the Collector, the *Patwari* shall report to the Collector, through the *Girdawar*, Tashildar and Sub-Divisional Officer.

53. The Collector on receipt of report mentioned in rule 52 shall issue a notice to the *Jagirdar* in fault, requiring him to deliver the required record to the *Tahsildar* within 7 days from the date of receipt of the notice, and the *Jagirdar* shall be bound to comply with such order.

54. The service of notice shall be done according to the provisions laid down in the Civil Procedure Code for the service of summons.

55. In villages in which expenses are recovered by contributions from the villagers distribution shall be made in the presence of the *Patwari*, who shall keep an account of the same, in the way in which *Shamlat* accounts are kept in *Khalsa* villages. The distribution shall be signed by the *Patwari* and a copy of it signed by the *Panchayat* of the village, shall be taken by him for record in his office.

56. Rules 49 to 55 shall apply to the minor *Istimrari* estates also.

CHAPTER IX.

Muafi and *Bhum* Holdings in *Khalsa* villages.

57. There are 5 classes of rent-free tenures:—

(1) Grants to charitable institutions and sacred buildings.

(2) Personal hereditary grants.

(3) Life grants.

(4) Grants during the pleasure of Government on condition of good behaviour.

(5) Grants held on condition of service (*Chakarana*).

58. The tenures of classes 1, 3—5 cannot be alienated, and if alienated the transfer is void.

59. It is the duty of the *Patwari* to report immediately to his *Girdawar* if the whole or a part of any rent-free holdings belonging to the classes referred to in rule 58 is transferred. He shall also report to the *Girdawar* if the income derived from such holdings is not appropriated to the use for which the grant was made.

60. *Muafi* holdings of the second class become liable to resumption, on being transferred unless the grant has been recorded as paying quit-rent, the *Patwari* should therefore report all transfers of the *Muafi* holdings of the second class also to his *Girdawar* as soon as such transfers are effected.

61. It is the duty of the *Patwari* to obtain information of the occurrence of every transfer, and failure to do so will form no excuse for not reporting it.

62. The *Patwari* should submit, on 1st January and 1st July each year to the *Girdawar* to whom he is subordinate, a report certifying that the holder or holders of *Muafi* holdings of the 3rd class are alive. The death of a Life-*Muafidar* should be reported to the *Girdawar* as soon as it occurs.

63. Regarding *Muafi* holdings of the other classes, the *Patwari* should on the 1st January and the 1st July of each year, furnish the *Girdawar* with a certificate showing that they were not alienated, that no holding was left without a holder entitled to hold it according to the Government orders, and that the income from the *Muafi* holdings, which were granted for a particular object, had not been misappropriated.

64. *Bhum* holdings cannot be transferred to any one except to the co-sharer holding under the same *Sanad*. Any other transfers shall be immediately reported by the *Patwari*. In the case of *Bhum* land the *Patwari* shall furnish his *Girdawar* with a certificate similar to that which is required for *Muafi* holdings under rule 63.

APPENDIX A.

Register A of accepted candidates for the post of Patwari in __________ Tahsil, District __________.

Serial Number.	Date of entry.	Name, father's name, cast and residence of candidate.	Date of Birth.	Where educated, what examination passed and date of passing, also copy of any details given in the certificate.	Profession of candidate's father, particulars of land owned by his family, and of offices held by them under Government.	Physical efficiency of candidate, especially as regards eye sight.	Whether candidate is related to any Patwari or Girdawar holding office at date of entry.	Detail of any offices held by candidate at, or before date of entry.	Signature of Officer directing entry to be made.	SUBSEQUENT ENTRIES. Date of passing Patwari Examination, with copy of details entered in Pass Certificate.	SUBSEQUENT ENTRIES. Note of officiating or other appointments held by candidates from time to time after date of entry of his name.	SUBSEQUENT ENTRIES. Final result, i.e., substantive appointment or cancellation of entry, with dates thereof.	SUBSEQUENT ENTRIES. Signature of Officer by whose order the previous column is finally filled up.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

APPENDIX B.

A.—The Patwaris shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Subjects.	Full Marks.	Pass Marks.
(1) Hindi reading and writing	100	40
(2) Arithmetic up to Rule of Three	100	40
(3) Plane-table survey and computation of areas	100	40
(4) Patwari Rules	100	40
Aggregate pass marks		240
		400

B.—Examinations shall be held twice a year, in the months of April and October, before a Board of Examiners, consisting of a Sub-Divisional Officer as President, and a Tahsildar, a qualified Member of the Educational Department, and a Girdawar as Members

The Members and the President of the Examination Board shall be nominated by the Collector.

Form P. I.

Rozıamcha Deh .... circle .... for year .... Girdawar's circle .... Tahsil.

Villages in the Circle.	Names of Lumberdars in Patwari's Circle.	Government Demand.						Details of the area of the village.							Population last census.	Outturn.						Cattle.		Total No. of wells.	Total No. of Nadis.	No. of wells and Nadis constructed during the year.	No. of wells and Nadis gone out of repairs during the year.	Implements.		No. of pages in the diary.	Remarks.
		Proprietary tenure.	Land Revenue fixed.	Water revenue.	District Fund cess.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cultivated area assessed at settlement.					Other kinds of land.	Total area of the village.		Normal out-turn.		Last year.		Present year.		Agricultural.	Others.					Total No. of ploughs.	Total No. of carts.		
								Chahi.	Tarabi.	Abi.	Barani.	Total.				Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

Instructions for writing the diary.

1. The following occurrences must be noted in the diary, on the day on which they come to the notice of the Patwari:—

(i) Falls of rain, their duration whether slight, medium or heavy.

(ii) All the information required by the irrigation rules.

(iii) Births occurring in the village.

(iv) Deaths of cultivators, khewatdars pensioners, or Muafidars or others residing in the village.

(v) The ejectment, absconding, or settling of cultivators, relinquishment of land, and change or renewal of any tenure.

(vi) Enhancement or abatement of rent.

(vii) Transfer and partition of land.

(viii) Appointment, dismissal, absence from the village of village servants.

(ix) Matters relating to Government lands.

(x) Prices of Agricultural produce in January and June.

(xi) Collection and payment into the Treasury of Government demand.

(xii) Village expenses.

(xiii) Receipt of orders from and submission of reports, etc., to the superior officer.

(xiv) Girdawari when commenced, and when completed, and how much work was daily done.

(xv) Calamity or calamities affecting the Agricultural operations.

(xvi) Visits of Government Officers.

(xvii) The work done by the Patwari daily.

2. All the reports in the diary should be serially numbered, each entry shall be closed by an asterisk, and no blank line shall be left between two consecutive entries.

3. No entry made in the diary should be erased, an erroneous entry should be scored out and correct entry written over it, in red ink, and initialled by the writer.

4. At the close of each month the general condition of crops in his (the Patwari's) circle, whether they were good, injured by deficient or excessive rainfall frost, etc., should be entered in the diary.

5. References of collection entries in the diary, shall be given in the column of Dhal Banch, and a cross reference of Dhal Banch shall be given in the diary, The balance in the hands of Lumberdars and patels should be shown on the 1st of each month in the diary.

6. At the time of field inspection, the Patwari shall daily enter in the diary from and to what Khasra number he inspected. He shall also record the amount of work done on other records daily in his diary.

Index to the Patwari's Diary.

No.	Heads of references.	No. of entry given in the diary. / Name of villages in Patwari's Circle.	

Form of entries to be made in the diary.

Serial No. of entry.	Hindi date, month and Samvat.	English date, month and year.	Place at which Patwari was on day in question.	Contents of the entry to be made.
1	2	3	4	5

Register of copies of orders and instructions given to the Patwari. **Form P. 2**

Serial No.	Designation of the Officer by whom the order was passed.	Date of order passed.	Date on which the Patwari received the order.	Copy of the order.
1	2	3	4	5

Khasra Girdawari Mouza. *Chak*

Settlement entries.							KHARIF.									RABI.			
									Tank.									Tank.	
No. of khewat khata.	Number of field.	Area.	Kind of land as classed at settlement.	Name of cultivator with parentage, caste and residence (with sub-tenant's name, if any).	Nature and period of tenancy.	Rate and amount of rent paid by the tenant.	Crop sown and its produce in annas.	Chahi.	Lift.	Flow.	Abi.	Barani.	Total.	Number of well, tank, nadi, or nala from which irrigated.	Outturn in maunds.	Crop sown and its produce in annas.	Chahi.	Lift.	Flow.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Instructions.

1. *Columns 1—4.*—Shall be filled up from the settlement record. (*a*) If a field has been sub-divided since settlement, each of its sub-divisions should be treated as a separate field, and a line of entries be given to itself. (*b*) If a new field has been formed by union of several fields, all of the number should be bracketed together, in the place belonging to the lowest number. All the numbers except the lowest should be entered according to their serial order also, but no entry shall be made opposite to each of them —only a reference to entry made opposite the bracket shall be given. (*c*) Total area of field shall be given in bighas in column 3, and the Patwari shall be responsible for its accuracy. If the area given in the settlement book is incorrect the Patwari shall enter the correct area, giving a note about it in the column of remarks, and when the *Girdawar* visits the circle, the entry shall be shown to him, and he shall then take orders of the superior officer in the matter. (*d*) When the field has been sub-divided since settlement, area of each sub-division shall be ascertained, and entered against each sub-division; when two or more fields have been united, area of each component part shall be ascertained, and entered against the new field. (*e*) Entries in column 4 shall be according to the kind of soil recorded at the settement unless the Collector orders a permanent change in the kind.

2. *Column 5.*—The name of the principal cultivator should be written in this column with full description as to his parentage, caste and residence, etc. If the principal cultivator has sublet the land, of which he has been shown as cultivator in this column, the name of such sub-cultivator (shikmi kashtkar) should be written below the name of the former.

3. *Column 6.*—This is the column in which the kind of tenancy should be written, *i.e.*, it should be stated whether the cultivator in the self-cultivating proprietor (Khudkasht), an ex-proprietary tenant, occupancy tenant or tenant at-will, etc. If the land is cultivated by the mortgagee himself write Khudkasht Mortgagee. The duration of tenancy should be counted from the commencement of the current settlement. The duration of tenancy passed before the commencement of the current settlement has already been recorded in the *Jamabandi* compiled during the settlement operations.

4. *Column 7.*—The rate and amount of rent paid for the field should be noted in this column if rent is paid in kind, it should also be noted if it is a fixed amount of produce or a share of it. If rent is paid for several fields in a lump sum (bil-mukta), the whole amount should be entered against the first field in the holding, and reference to this entry should be made against subsequent fields.

Form P. 3.

for Fasli year 13 .

Rabi.							Uncultivated area.							
					Dofasli.		Uncultivated.							
Abi.	Barani.	Total.	No. of well, tank, nadi or nala from which irrigated	Outturn in maunds.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Jadid with period.	Qadim.	Culturable waste.	Total.	Barren with its description.	Total uncultivated.	Condition of boundary survey and plot marks.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

5. *Columns 8—17.*—(*a*) The crop grown shall be shown in this column with its outturn in annas of a rupee. (*b*) If a field bears two or more different crops grown separately in different parts of it, the name and area of each crop should be separately entered in columns 9—13 and 18—22 and measurements of each part be given in the column of remarks. (*c*) If two or more crops are grown mixed in the same field, they may be described as given below :—

Wheat and gram . . . . Gulchani.
Wheat and barley . . . . Gujji.
Gram and barley . . . . Bejhar.

In other cases the name of that crop should be entered which predominates. Sugarcane should be classed as a Kharif crop.

5. (*b*) The anna outturn should be written with reference to the average outturn of each kind of land fixed by the Settlement Officer for the village concerned. For instance the Settlement Officer has fixed Makka 10 maunds an acre on Chahi land in a particular village; if in this village the outturn of Mukka field 2 bighas in area irrigated from a well is 6 maunds only the *Patwari* should write 12 annas in column 8 and so on.

6. *Columns 9—14 and 18—23.*—The entries in these columns shall be made according to the actual sources of irrigation, and the actual class of soil, at the harvest under inspection—without any reference to what may have been the class of soil at any time.

7. (*a*) *Columns 10 and 11 and 19 and 20.*—Flow is an irrigation by means of sluice from a tank, and lift is irrigation from a tank by raising water with the help of some apparatus such as Denkhla, etc. (*b*) Land lying in the bed of a tank, nadi, nala, or a low lying land usually covered with water must be entered as Abi in columns 12 and 21.

8. *Columns 15 and 24.*—These columns should show the number on settlement map of well, tank or nadi, etc., which actually irrigates the field concerned. In the column of remarks, however, all tanks, nadis, wells, etc., which exist in each plot and are available for irrigation should be noted whether they irrigate or not at the time. A masonry well shall be shown by a circle in red ink, and katcha well by a circle in black ink; wells used for drinking purposes only will not be taken into consideration. If a well has been brought into use for irrigation during the year, it shall be noted as a new well in the column of remarks. If a masonry well has become useless during the year it shall be noted as a broken well. Likewise Government tanks shall be shown by a triangle in red ink, and nadis by a triangle in black ink.

9. *Columns 26 and 27.*—The area cropped in both the harvests is called dofasli. To find out the double cropped (dofasli) area, the settlement area of a field should be substracted from the total of the area (1) cultivated in Kharif and Rabi, and (2) left uncultivated during the year, the remainder shall be the dofasli area. If the area thus ascertained is Chahi or Talabi, it shall be written in column 26, otherwise in column 27. The Patwari should always note with the area figures in column 26 Chahi or Talabi, in column 27 Abi or Barani, and the same details should be given below the total of this column on each page as well as below the final total of the Girdawari.

10. *Columns 28—30.*—When land is thrown out of cultivation, entry against it in column 28 should for three successive years be "New fallow" (*i.e.*, Jadid) "one year," "New fallow two years" and "New fallow three years." After that it should be entered in column 29 (Old fallow or Qadim). Culturrable waste (column 30) means land capable of being cultivated, but not cultivated, or reserved for a grass crop.

11. No area shall be omitted from the Khasra, every plot whether cultivated or not shall be entered. All land that has been sown shall be recorded whether cropped or not. If the crop fails, and the land is not sown in the same season, the crop entered is that which was sown and failed. If the field is resown, the latest crop sown shall be entered, whether it succeeds or fails.

12. *Column 34*—Each and every boundary and survey mark must be examined at the Girdawari of both harvests in the year, and the condition of the mark existing at the time should be given.

13. Entries in the Khasra must be according to the actual facts. If any entry is disputed, the Patwari should mark the number with a red cross, and leave the entry blank, reporting the case to the Girdawar who will enquire into the matter and cause the entry to be made under his signatnre. If he is unable to do so, he shall report the matter to the Tahasildar for orders.

14. Entries on each page should be totalled up from day to day. As soon as the harvest inspection is completed, the page totals should be copied at the end of the Girdawari Register and the total for the village should be made out. Details of crops grown should also be given on each page, details on each page should be copied at the end of the Girdawari, and the total for the whole village should be made out. From these two totals Milan Khasra [P—3(*a*)], Jinswar Kharif and Rabi [P—3(*b*) and (*c*)] should be prepared.

15. The Girdawari for the Muafi and Bhum fields should be written after the Girdawari for the Khalsa fields has been completed. Separate totals should be made out for Muafi and Bhum portion of Girdawari. The total of (1) Khalsa, and (2) Muafi and Bhum portions of the Girdawari shall be the Girdawari statistics for the whole village.

16. The forms of Girdawari shall be stitched together. Each volume shall contain 50 pages. Each page shall be numbered and stamped with the seal of Tahsil, and before these volumes are given to the Patwaris the Girdawar shall note the number of pages on each of the volumes under his signature.

Form P. 3A.

Comparative area statement Milan Khasra.

Tahsil. Circle. Mauza. Year.

Total area.	REVENUE FREE.		NOT CULTURABLE.				Grass or forest.	CULTURABLE.				CULTIVATED.								Total cultivated.	Total culturable and cultivated.	No. of wells.	No. of tanks or nadis.	Collapsed well.	REMARKS.
												Irrigated.					Dry.								
												Talabi.													
	Muafi.	Bhum.	Village sites, etc.	Covered with water.	Otherwise barren.	Total.		Waste.	Old fallow.	New fallow.	Total.	By sluice.	By lift.	Chahi.	Other sources.	Total.	Abi.	B r ni.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

NOTE.—Dofasli area shall be excluded from the area shown in columns 13 to 20 and 21.

Form P. 3B.

Crop Statement—Kharif.

			Maize.				Cotton.				Jowar.				Til.				Bajra.				Kulath.				Gajar.			
			Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matur				Matured.			
Serial number.	Name of circle.	Name of village.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	27	28	29	30	31	32

Mirch.				Lucerne.				Moong.				Gwar.				Turkari.				Moth.				Urd.				Singhara.			
Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured.			
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64

Crop Statement—Kharif—*contd.*

Tobacco.				Chowla.				Mandwa.				Rice.				Sugarcane.				San.				Gulabmotia.				Baghat.			
Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured.			
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	93

Kangni.				Indigo.																								TOTAL.			
Matured.				Matured.																								Matured.			
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.																					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104																								

Form P. 3C.

Crop Statement—Rabi.

Serial No.	Circle.	Mauza.	Crops.																											
			Wheat				Barley.				Gram.				Gujji.				Gulchain.				Pop				Methi.			
			Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured				Matured.			
			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Crops.																															
Vegetable.				Carrots.				Lucerne.				Laherwa.				Golab Motia.				Tira.				Beghat.				Sarson.			
Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured.			
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63

Crop Statement—Rabi—*contd.*

Crops.																											
Bejhar.				Melon.				China.				Sanwa.				Extra crop Jowar.				Extra crop Mukhei.				Etc.			
Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured.				Matured				Matured.				Matured.			
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91

Crops.																					
Etc.				Etc.				Etc.					Total area Rabi.				Dofasli.		Total cultivated area of the year.		
Matured.				Matured.				Matured.					Matured.								
													Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Outturn.	Failed area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Khalis, Bagba, Bud, Minhai, Dofasli, Mutabiq, Milan, Khasra.
92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103										

Register of boundary and survey marks. *Form P. 3 D.*

Serial No.	No. noted on the mark.	No. of field in which the mark is situated.	Boundary marks.		Survey marks.		DATE OF INSPECTION BY THE PATWARI.										Note in case of marks requiring repairs, date of submission of report.	Remarks by the Inspecting Officer.
							Year 1317-F.		Year 1318-F.		Year 1319-F.		Year 1320-F.		Year 1321-F.			
			Boundary (village).	Government Forest.	Survey mark situated on the boundary.	Plot mark.	Date of inspection.	Condition of mark.	Date of inspection.	Condition of mark.	Date of inspection.	Condition of mark.	Date of inspection.	Condition of mark.	Date of inspection.	Condition of mark.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Columns 4 to 7.—In these columns the exact situation of the mark should be described.

Form P. 4.

Form of Mutation Register to be maintained by the Patwari.

Serial Number.	Khata Number.	Name of transferor.	Name of transferee.	Number of field.	Area with class of soil.	Land revenue.	Date of transfer.	Cause of transfer.	Date and order of the Revenue Officer.	Mutation fee levied.	Date of credit into the Treasury.	Orders passed by the Appellate Court.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Instructions.

1. This register (Form P. 4) shall be maintained Khatawar, several pages being allotted to each Khata.

2. At the end of the register extra pages shall be given for an abstract account of fees to be prepared from columns 11 and 12 by the 1st December and 15th May each year.

3. The mutation of names sanctioned by the proper authority only shall be entered in this register.

4. It will be the duty of the officer sanctioning the mutation of names to see that all the sanctioned cases are copied in this register before he leaves the spot.

5. A copy of the abstract of the account of fees shall be sent by the Patwari on the 10th December and 25th of May to the Tahsildars through the Girdawar each year.

Form P. 4-A.

Form for reporting Mutation Cases to the Circle Officer for disposal.

Serial Number.	Name of village.	Number of Khata.	Name of transferor with parentage, caste and residence.	Name of transferee with parentage, caste and residence.	Date of transfer.	Detail of land transferred with class of soil.	Land Revenue transferred	Nature of transfer and the amount of sale & mortgage money with date of execution of the deed.	Detailed report of the Patwari and the Girdawar.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Instructions.

1. Under Section (B) 34 (1) of the schedule made applicable to Ajmer-Merwara under the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 801—562-III, dated 16th July 1895, persons acquiring right in an estate as owner or assignee of land revenue, or tenant with a right of occupancy, by inheritance, purchase, mortgage, gift or otherwise, are bound to report their acquisition of such right, within three months from the date on which such right has been acquired.

2. The Patwari shall enter in Form P. 4-A every report received by him under the above-mentioned rule, also any changes that are brought to his notice, but not reported as aforesaid and send them to the Girdawar to whom he is subordinate for submission to the Circle Officer in due course.

3. In respect of those cases which are not reported to him by the persons concerned within the prescribed time, he should attach a separate report giving necessary details to his report of the mutation cases in question.

4. The Patwari shall submit these reports every quarter on the following dates each year :—

15th April, 15th November,
15th July, 15th January.

5. Each report shall be written on a separate form, but the reports relating to one village shall be stitched together, before submission.

6. *Column 6.*—(A) When the mutation of names is necessitated owing to succession, the date of the death of the proprietor shall be recorded in this column, (B) in other cases the date on which the person acquiring right received actual physical possession of the land shall be recorded in this column.

7. *Column.*—In cases of transfer by usufructuary mortgage the following facts should be recorded in column 9 :—

(*a*) Date of the execution of the document.

(*b*) Whether the deed was a registered one or not ?

(*c*) The amount of mortgage money.

(*d*) The name of the person who cultivates the mortgaged land.

(*e*) The name of the person who takes its produce.

(*f*) The name of the person who pays the Government Land Revenue.

Form P. 4-A.

Form for reporting Mutation Cases to the Circle Officer for disposal—*contd.*

Date of hearing.	Evidence taken and result of enquiry made by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kehri, Naib Tahsildar or Tahsildar.	Date and place where the notice under rule 6 was posted.	Name, parentage, caste and residence of objectors with details of objection.	Evidence taken and result of enquiry into objections, and orders passed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kehri, Naib Tahsildar or Tahsildar.	Amount of fees levied.	Name of appellant with grounds of appeal.	Decision of Appellate Court with amount of fee levied.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Instructions—*contd.*

8. In respect of cases of transfer by sale, the column 9 should show the following particulars:—

(1) Date on which the transfer was actually effected.

(2) Date on which the document of sale was executed, and whether it was registered or not?

In other cases, *viz.*, transfers by gift, by private partition, by order of Court or otherwise brief particulars of the case should be given in this column with date of transfer.

9. *Column 10*—should show in brief details the history of the case. The Girdawar should verify these details, and also entries in columns 3 and 4, and then send the reports to the Tahsildar for further action, with a note under his signature in this column.

Khewat Mauza. Circle Tahsil.

PART I. OPENING KHEWAT OF 13 FASLI.						PART II. CHANGES ORDERED IN THE 13 FASLI.										
										Details of area.			Land Revenue.			
Name of Thok or Patti.	Number of Khata.	Name of proprietor.	Name of tenant with permanent right of tenancy.	Area.	Land revenue.	Number of Khata.	Cause of change.	Name of the proprietor who succeeds.	Name of succeeding tenant having some durable rights of tenancy.	Khasra number of land.	Area.	Kind of land.	Land revenue.	Water revenue.	Cesses.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Instructions.

1. The Khewat shall be written up afresh every third year beginning with 1317 Fasli.

2. For the year 1317 Fasli the opening Khewat shall be the Settlement Khewat reproduced in Part I, changes ordered in 1317 Fasli shall be recorded in Part II, and those ordered in 1319 Fasli in Part III. At the beginning of 1320 Fasli, Part I of new Khewat shall be rewritten up as the opening Khewat for 1319 Fasli, and so on.

3. Should, however, in any Khewat no change has been made during the period to which it relates, a fresh Khewat shall not be prepared at the end of that period, nor shall it be filed, but it shall be retained and kept for use for the ensuing period, a certificate only being given to the Registrar Girdawar, for filing to the effect that no change had been made in the Khewat for the period in question.

4. If during one year no change has been made in respect of an existing entry, a line shall be drawn through Parts II and III as the case may be, opposite such entry and initialled by the Patwari at the end of that year.

5. No change shall be recorded in the Khewat except under the instructions of the Mutation Circle Officer.

6. *Column 4* is provided for entering the name of tenants who have some permanent or durable right of tenancy, or in respect of whose names, mutation is generally ordered—Names of tenants having only temporary rights of cultivation shall not be written up in this column.

7. *Columns 5, 6 and 7* shall be filled up in detail when change takes place in any Khata otherwise the total of the number of fields in the Khata shall be given in column 5, and that of area of all fields in column 6.

8. *Column 12.*—In this column reference to orders under which change has taken place should be given.

Form P. 5.

District for the years 13 Fasli to 13 Fasli

PART III.
CHANGES ORDERED IN 13 FASLI.

Reference to authority ordering change.	Signature of Registrar Girdawar and Circle Officer.	Number of Khata.	Cause of change.	Name of the proprietor who succeeds.	Name of the succeeding tenant having some durable right of tenancy.	Details of area.			Land Revenue.			Total.
						Khasra number of land.	Area.	Kind of Land.	Land Revenue.	Water Revenue.	Cesses.	
12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

9. In giving effect to the division by the proprietors among themselves, of the original Khewat Khata, the Patwari shall not make separate independent new Khewat Khatas of the several divided portions but give effect to partition in the following way :—

Before Partition.		*Revised entry in Khewat.*	
Khata No. 8, A. B. C. D. E. all joint without specification area	17 10 15	Khata 8 A. C. & E. without specification	11 3 10
		8-2 B	4 5 0
		8-3 D	2 2 5
		Total	17 10 15

10. When a change has to be made in the Khewat owing to a mortgage, the portion mortgaged shall be separately specified and shall be recorded after the remaining portion of the original Khata which is still unmortgaged—a sub-number shall be given to the portion mortgaged—the mortgaged portion shall not be taken to the proprietary Khata of the mortgagee himself if there be any in the Khewat concerned if the whole Khata is mortgaged, it shall retain its original number and place as given at settlement, the name of the mortgagee being added after the name of the proprietor (now designated as mortgagor).

11. When a change in the Khewat is necessitated by sale, the portion sold shall be specified, and removed from its original Khata to the Khata of the purchaser if he has already a separate Khata in the settlement in the same thok. But if the purchaser has no such Khata a separate subsidiary number shall be given to the portion sold, and it shall be recorded below the original Khata.

12. The Khewat shall be prepared annually in the month of August. The Patwaris shall assemble in the Tahsil for this purpose and shall write their annual Khewat under the personal supervision of the Tahsildar.

Form P. 6.

Register of Patta Qabuliat.

Serial Number.	Date of execution of Patta or Qabuliat.	Name of executor.	Name of person in whose favour Patta or Qabuliat is executed.	Contents.	Date and Number of entry as given in the diary.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Copies of all the Agricultural agreements executed in the villages comprised in a Patwari circle shall be taken in this register.

2. A yearly serial number shall be given in column No. 1 of this register, and the same may be entered on the documents of which copy will be taken.

3. When both an agreement and its counterpart are executed, it will not be necessary to take copies of both. The copy of the agreement shall be taken down in the register and a note given in the column of remarks as to the execution of the counterpart.

Register of Improvements.

Form P. 7.

Serial number.	Number of Khata.	Name of person, etc. (with tenure) who constructed the Well or Nadi.	Well.				Cost of Well.			Khasra No. of fields irrigated from the well.	Nadi.		Cost of Nadi.		Area benefited by Nadi.		Other improvements.					Remarks with certificate of check by Girdawar and Circle officer.
			No. of field in which the well was constructed.	Pucca or Katcha.	Total depth.	Whether the water is sweet or brackish.	By means of Taccavi.	By private means.	Date from which the well began to work.		No. of field in which the nadi was constructed.	Date of completion.	By means of Taccavi.	By private means.	In the rear.	In the bed.	Description.	Khasra Nos. benefited.	Date of completion.	By Taccavi.	By private means.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

Instructions.

1. All improvements made in the village shall be entered in this register.
2. Improvements shall be classified as follows :—
   (a) Improving land by reclamation of waste land.
   (b) Improving land by irrigation.
3. Columns 18 to 22 are provided for improvements of class A, and columns 4 to 17 for those of class B.
4. The Patwari will ascertain at the time of the Girdawari what improvements have been made during the 6 months immediately preceding his Girdawari, and shall make a note of them in the remarks column of his Girdawari register, and from these notes he shall write up this register from day to day till his field inspection work is completed.
5. A person who has made improvements shall also report the fact of his making such improvements to the Patwari.

Dhal Banch Monza Circle Tahsil Form P. 8.

KHARIF.

					DEMAND.																					DEDUCTIONS.					COLLECTIONS.			
					Government Demand.										Shamlat Demand.																			
					Arrears.											Land rent.																		
Serial Number.	Number of Khata.	Name of Lumberdar or Patel.	Name of proprietor.	Name of cultivator.	Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Land Revenue.	Water revenue Pitolor.	Water revenue Agor.	Water revenue from crop rate tank.	District Fund cess.	Chowkidari cess.	Mutation fees.	Total Government demand.	Arrears.	Cash.	Kind.	Cattle tax.	House tax.	Tank watchers pay.	Village Balais pay.	Subscription.	Miscellaneous.	Total Shamlat demand.	Total demand of Government and Shamlat (Columns 15 and 25).	Remissions.	Other kind of deductions.	Suspensions.	Total.	Balance recoverable during the harvest.	Date of recovery.	No. of receipt book.	Amount recovered.	Corresponding number of the Patwari's diary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

Instructions.

(1). Dhal Banch register shall be written up each harvest, and Khewat Khatas shall be arranged according to Lumberdars, etc., therein.

(1) (a). Column 5 shall be filled up only when the tenant or cultivator has to pay land revenue for his landlord—or when the sharers of a joint khata pay land revenue for the land in their actual possession separately in the latter case, the various proprietors will be shown in column 5 as well as in column 4. When the sharers of a Joint Khata hold Shamlat land separate, and pay land revenue for their Khewat Khata jointly, the entries of the land revenue for the Khewat Khata shall be made in the columns for land revenue against that Khata, and amount payable for Shamlat land shall be shown separately below the Khewat Khata, against the names of the several sharers, and these names shall be shown in column 5.

(2). Government demand shall be entered in the Kharif harvest in columns 6 to 15 and in the Rabi harvest in columns 36—43.

(3). If a Khewatdar cultivates the Shamlat land and pays rent at the revenue rates or has to pay each harvest, a portion of the amount of land revenue fixed on the Shamlat Khata, at the time of settlement distribution. the amount payable from him shall be entered in columns 16—18 (Kharif) and in columns 44 and 45 in Rabi, against their own Khewat Khatas. If non-Khewatdar cultivates the Shamlat land and pays rent, his account will be written against the Shamlat Khata in the above-named columns.

(4). *Columns 23 and 50.*—All sorts of items received from the Khewatdars by banch (distribution) annually, or at each harvest, should be shown in these columns.

(5). *Columns 24 and 51.*—The Shamlat income received from the following sources shall be shown in columns 24 and 51.

(i). Price of Babul Pods from Shamlat land.
(ii). Theka money of fruit trees standing on Shamlat lands.
(iii). Sale price of dead trees, etc., etc., etc.

(6). *Columns 27 and 54.*—Must contain the demand remitted by Government—likewise columns 29 and 56 should show the demand suspended by the Government.

(7). *Columns 28 and 55.*—The surplus collections must be noted in the column of remarks in the harvest or year in which such collections are made, in the harvest following that year or harvest, the amount in question should be set off against the demand of the harvest (Kharif or Rabi) as the case may be, and shown in columns 28 and 55.

(8). The amount which remains outstanding at the end of the year shall be shown in columns 37, 68 and 69.

(9). *Columns 70.*—This column is provided for the details of the amount shown in column 66 according to the harvest or harvests to which it refers.

District for the year 13 Fasli Form P. 8.

RABI.

DEMAND.																		DEDUCTIONS.					COLLECTIONS.							BALANCE.					
Government demand.								Shamlat Demand.																						Government money.					
								Land rent.																											
Land revenue	Water revenue Pichor.	Water revenue Agor.	Water revenue crop rate.	District Fund cess.	Chowkidari cess.	Mutation fees.	Total Government demand.	Cash.	Kind.	Cattle tax.	House tax.	Tank watcher's pay.	Village Balai's pay.	Subscription.	Miscellaneous.	Total Shamlat demand.	Total Government and Shamlat Demands.	Remissions.	Other kind of deductions.	Suspensions.	Total.	Balance recoverable in the harvest.	Date of recovery.	No. of receipt book.	Account recovered.	Corresponding number in the diary.	Total demand of Kharif and Rabi	Total deductions of the two harvests.	Total collections of the two harvests	Balance outstanding at the end of the year.	Under suspension	Unsuspended	Shamlat Money outstanding.	Details of outstanding balance by harvests.	REMARKS.
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71

(10). The Dhal Banch register shall be opened as soon as possible after the beginning of the year and the entries of the Kharif demand entered up till December 15th, each year. Before collections begin the revenue demand of the Kharif Kist Columns 1 to 31 should be written up and columns 32 to 35 should be written up, from day to day as the collections progress. Similarly the necessary items of the Rabi demand should be ascertained and entries made in columns 36—58 by May 15th—Columns 59 to 62 shall be filled up from day to day as the collections progress. This register shall be finally closed for the year on 30th September.

(11). In the closing of the Dhal Banch, the several columns shall be totalled up by Lamberdars, etc., and the grand total made for the whole village.

(12). After the village totals are given two abstract accounts shall be drawn up *viz* :—

(1) Account between the Government and the village.
(2) Income and Expenditure of village.

The first account will show on the left hand side of the Government demand (including arreas whether under suspension or not) in detail ; below the total demand for the year, the amount under suspension shall be clearly shown—On the right hand side, the amount paid into the Treasury with dates on which it was paid shall be noted and reference to the number of the receipt furnished by the Tahsildar shall be given. The payments made into the Treasury by the Lamberdars shall be separately noted—The balance that remains outstanding shall be struck at the end, and its details by harvests and by Lamberdars shall also be given. If some amount has been paid in excess of the actual demand into the Treasury, such excess payment shall also be noted.

The second account will show the balance in the hands of the Lamberdar or Lamberdars, (2) the amount collected by the Lamberdar or Lambedars in the year, and (3) the debts contracted privately or otherwise, on the left side of the account—and the expenditure incurred in detail on the right hand side of it— ; the amount which remains in the hands of the Lamberdars at the close of the year, shall be noted at the end as "Potabaqi."

In the Jagir villages the account No. 2 shall not be prepared.

(13). The account shall be signed by the Lamberdars and the Patwari of the Village.

(14). The list containing details of the demand to be collected each harvest by the Lamberdar or Lamberdars, shall be the copy of the columns 6—31 and 44—58 of the Dhal Banch. Such list shall not be given by the Patwari to the Lamberdars, until these columns are written up and the final total for the whole village is made out.

(15). The Patwari shall furnish the list mentioned in instruction (14) to the Lamberdar or Lamberdars as the case may be without fail, by the 15th December for for Kharif and 15th May for Rabi.

Form P. 9.

Register of Cash rent or rent in kind levied from Shamlat lands.

Serial No.	Name of tenant.	Cash rent.					Rent in kind.						Total demand.		Corresponding number in Dhal Banch where the demand was entered.	Remarks.
		Number of field.	Kind of land.	Area.	Rate of rent.	Demand.	Number of field.	Area.	Name of crop sown.	Estimated or actual outturn.	Rate of share paid by the tenant.	Quantity in maunds.	Cash rent.	Quantity of grain.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Instructions.

(1) This register must be written up in the villages in which rent in kind or cash is recovered for the cultivation of Shamlat land each harvest.

(2) Where rent is recovered in cash (Zabti Bighori) only, the columns 3—7 should be written up, where rent is recovered in kind whether by appraisement (Kunta) or by actual division (Lata) of crop, the columns 8 to 13 should be written up—when the rent is levied by actual division of crop the actual weight of the outturn to be divided should be given—where the Shamlat land is assessed partly to cash rent, and partly to kind rent column 3—13 should be filled up—columns 14 and 15 require no explanation. Entries in columns 14 and 15 shall be posted to columns 17 and 18, 44 and 45 of the Dhal Banch.

(3) In Jagir and minor Istimrar villages, this register will show the demand due to Jagirdar or Istimrardar as the case may be and in the column of remarks collection and balance of the demand shall be shown. The Patwari, shall have to prepare Tehrij from this register, so that land belonging to one cultivator may be brought to one place.

(4) The register shall be signed by the following in Khalsa villages :—

(*a*) Persons appointed to appraise or divide the crop.

(*b*) Lamberdars and Patels of the village.

(*c*) Patwari of the village.

In Jagir or minor Istimrar villages, it will be signed by the Jagirdar or minor Istimrardar and Patels of the village. The record shall not be considered authoritative unless it is signed as provided by this rule.

Form P. 10.

Register of Cattle and house tax.

Serial Number.	Name of person.	Cattle Tax.									House Tax.		Total demand Cattle and House tax.	Collections.	Outstandings.	Corresponding No. of Dhal Banch.	Remarks.
		Number of cattle.						Total.	Rate of tax.	Demand.	Demand.						
		She buffaloes.	Young she buffaloes not yet fit for milk.	Cows.	Young cows not yet fit for milk.	Sheep and goats.	Young sheep and goats.				Previous year.	Current year.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Instructions.

(1) For the villages in which cattle-tax (Gaoshumari) and House-tax (Kholri), is recovered the Patwari shall compile this register. Where only the former is levied, columns 3—9 only shall be written up. Where only the latter is levied, columns 12 and 13 shall be filled up. Where both are taken columns 3—13 shall be written. Columns 14—16 and 17 shall be filled up in all cases. Items shown in columns 11 and 13 shall be posted to columns 19 and 20 (Kharif) and 46 and 47 (Rabi) of the Dhal Banch, as the case may be. The Dhal Banch columns connected with this register cannot be filled up unless this register is prepared.

(2) In Jagir and minor Istimrari villages also, this register shall be prepared if these taxes are levied there.

(3) Columns 3—9 shall be filled up from the Cattle Census register (Form P. 11).

(4) This register shall be signed by the Lambardar, Patels and Patwari of the village concerned, and the Jagir and minor villages by the Jagirdar or Istimrardar and Patels of the village. The record shall not be considered authoritative unless this is done.

Form P. 11.

Register of Cattle Census.

Serial Number.	Name of owner.	Number of cattle owned.														Total Number of cattle.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Remarks.
		Plough oxen.	Narkia (young oxen not yet fit for plough.)	Cows.	Dhor (young cows not yet milked.)	Calves.	Buffaloes.				Sheep and Goats.	Horses and mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Camels.				
							He buffaloes.	She buffaloes.	Jhote (young she buffaloes not giving milk yet.	Young buffaloes.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Instructions.

(1) This register must show the number of Agricultural and non-Agricultural cattle, ploughs and carts in a village.

(2) The census of cattle, should be taken each year on 15th September, and return showing total number of cattle in the village concerned should be submitted to the Girdawar not later than 20th September.

Form P. 12.

Register of waterings taken from Government Tanks.

Serial number.	Number of Khata.	Number of field.	Area with kind.	Name of crop sown.	Dates of Irrigation. 1st Watering.	2nd Watering.	3rd Watering.	4th Watering.	Date of orders granting permission to irrigate.	Estimated quantity of water which the tank received.	Date on which the tank overflowed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Instructions.

(1) Entries in this register shall be made for the area irrigated from 1st and 2nd class tanks only.

(2) The Register shall be filled up Khatawar from the settlement book, before the irrigation commences.

Entries in the other columns shall be made from time to time, as irrigation progresses; after the close of irrigation the entries shall be totalled up, and the total of the area irrigated shown in this register shall correspond with the area shown in the Khatauni of the Variable Water Revenue Assessment.

Form P. 13.

Mauza Tahsil District for the year 1913.

					KHARIF.																		
					TALABI.				ABI.			BARANI.						PRODUCE.					
						Other tanks.			Variable Agore.														
Number of Khasra.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of cultivator.	Khasra No.	Chahi.	Crop rate Tanks.	Variable Talai. Dn.	Fixed Tank.	Land irrigated from Nadi.	Agore irrigated.	Agore unirrigated.	Others.	From Chahi.	New Chahi.	New Talabi.	Barani.	Total.	Total cultivated.	Crop.	Outturn.	Nahud area.	Net assessable area.	Land revenue fixed.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

Instructions.

Note.—This form is just the same as is attached to the variable assessment rules, framed by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner under Section 110 (*a*) of the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation II of 1877, as Form D. Instructions for preparing this Khatauni can be found in the said rules. Additional instructions required for compiling this record are given below:—

(1) *Columns 13 and 33.*—Should show the area which was recorded as Chahi at the time of the settlement but is not irrigated by an old well, and gives only a Barani crop during the harvest concerned.

(2) *Columns 14 and 34, 15 and 35.*—These columns should include all areas irrigated from a new well, irrespective of the kind under which they were recorded at the time of Settlement. A land was recorded as Talabi at the time of Settlement but during the harvest for which it is prepared, it is irrigated from a new well, it shall be recorded in column 14 in Kharif. Similarly all areas irrigated from a new tank shall be written in columns 15 and 35 whether they were recorded as Talabi at the time of Settlement or not.

(3) *Columns 16 and 36.*—Should show all areas that give crop in their dry aspect, excepting those shown in column 13.

(4) *Column 42.*—Is very important and must be carefully written up. The following kinds of lands shall come in this column:—

(*i*) Area which gives crop in both the harvests under similar conditions, *i.e.*,

(*a*) Irrigated from an old well in both the harvests.

(*b*) Irrigated from an old tank in both the harvests.

(*c*) Cultivated as Abi in both the harvests.

(*d*) Cropped as Barani in both the harvests.

Fasli. **Form P. 13.**

RABI.																						
	TALABI.				ABI.			BARANI.						PRODUCE.		DEDUCTIONS.						REMARKS.
Chahi.	Crop rate tanks.	Variable tank.	Fixed tanks.	Land irrigated from Nadi.	Agore irrigated.	Agore unirrigated.	Others.	From Chahi.	New Chahi.	New Talabi.	Barani.	Total.	Total cultivated.	Crop.	Outturn.	Nabud.	Dofasli.	Total.	Net assessable area.	Land Revenue.	Total Land revenue for the year.	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47

Instructions.

(ii)—(a) Assessed as Barani in Kharif but irrigated from an old well in Rabi.

(b) Assessed as Barani in Kharif, but irrigated from a Government Tank in Rabi.

(c) Assessed as irrigated from a new well or new Nadi in Kharif, but irrigated from an old well or old Nadi in Rabi, etc., etc.

These details must always be given against each number in the column of remarks, and under the final total of the column at the end of the Khatauni.

(5). Muafi and Bhom areas shall not be included in this Khatauni unless they are irrigated from a tank of the first or second class. Where such cases occur, the entries shall be made after all the Khalsa Khatas have been written up.

(6). Totals of this Khatauni must correspond with the totals of the Girdawari:—

Total of the area	in the Girdawari	register in column	9	should correspond with the totals	of the area in the	Khatauni in columns	5 and 14.
do.	do.	do.	18	do.	do.	do.	25 and 34.
do.	do.	do.	10 and 11	do.	do.	do.	6, 7, 8, 9 and 15.
do.	do.	do.	19 and 20	do.	do.	do.	26, 27, 28, 29 and 35.
do.	do.	do.	12 and 20	do.	do.	do.	10—12 and 30—32, respectively.
do.	do.	do.	13 and 22	do.	do.	do.	13—16 [illegible] 33—36, do.

(7) The Khatauni when ready shall be read out to the villagers and signed by them and the Patwari.

(8) When it is returned to the Patwari after due assessment, the amount assessed shall be distributed upon the holdings and written against each Khata in columns 23 and 45. Total of these two columns shall be written in column 46, in Rabi. The amount shown in columns 23 and 45 shall be posted to the appropriate columns in the Dhal Banch.

Form P. 14

Khatauni for the assessment of water-revenue on lands irrigated from second class tanks, Mouza________ Tahsil________ District for Kharif/Rabi harvest for the Fasli year 13 .

Number of Khata	Name of proprietor.	Name of cultivator.	Field Number.	Chahi Bandobasti irrigated.				Other area irrigated.						No. of waterings.			Kind of crop and produce.	Nabud.	Area assessable.		Assessment.	Dofasli.	Pilao.		Muafi entitled at irrigation or privileged rates.		Total assessment.	Remarks.
				With permission.		Without permission.		Khalsa.		Muafi not entitled to irrigation privileged rates.		Total.																
				Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	By lift.	By flow.	By lift.	By flow.	By lift.	By flow.	One watering.	Two waterings.	Three or full irrigation.			Flow.	Lift.			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Instructions.

1. This Khatauni shall be prepared Khatawar, from the Girdawar each harvest, all field belonging to one Khata shall be grouped together against that Khata. The total of Girdawari Columns (10 and 11) Kharif and (19 and 26) Rabi will tally with the totals of this Khatauni in both the harvests.

2. Only those fields will be included in this Khatauni, which are actually irrigated from the water of the tanks of the second class.

3. Khalsa Khatas will come first, then Muafi Khatas liable to assessment at privileged rates and last of all the ordinary Muafi Khatas.

4. *Columns 15—17* should be very carefully written, in the Rabi harvest. These columns have no connection with columns 24 and 25.

5. *Columns 9—14.* Flow means irrigation with water taken out by means of sluice of the tank and lift means irrigation with tank water, by raising it by means of any apparatus such as Dhenkli, etc.

6. *Column 24.* Giving sowing-watering to a field is quite a different process from irrigating, a sowing-watering is the taking of water to field, before any crop is sown in it, with a view to soften it for ploughing. Irrigation means taking water to a field covered with crop. In column 24, therefore, only that area should be written to which water is given in order to soften it for ploughing whether any crop is grown over it afterwards or not. If a land which has received sowing-watering is irrigated even once from a second class tank after seed is sown in it, the area will be written in the appropriate column in the Khatauni and not in column 24.

7. It often happens that to defraud Government of the due demand, cultivators give water to the matured Kharif crop, with the intention of softening the ground for Rabi. If such case occurs, such watering should be shown in the Khatauni for Kharif, in column 24, as a sowing-watering, and if the area has also been irrigated it shall be entered in column concerned also.

8. When the Khatauni is complete in all respects it will be read out to all the water-rate payers of the village concerned, and shall be signed by them and the Patwari.

9. The Khatauni shall then be sent to the Tahsildar through Girdawar for assessment.

10. When it is returned duly assessed, the Patwari shall distribute the amount of assessment on the Khatas and enter the amount due against each Khata in columns 6, 8, 22, 25 and 27 and the total of all the said columns in column 28. The amount shown in column 28 shall be posted to the Dhal Banch in column 9 in Kharif and in column 37 in Rabi.

11. In the Khatauni for Rabi the Patwari shall note in the column of remarks the date on which water falls below the sluice level, giving a reference to the No. of report, against which such date was recorded in his diary.

Form P. 15.

Khatauni of crop rate tank water revenue Mouza________ Circle________ Tahsil Date for $\frac{\text{Kharif}}{\text{Rabi}}$ Fasli year
13

Serial number of application for irrigation.	Khata number.	Name of proprietor.	Name of Kashtkar.	No. of field.	Chahi. With permission.		Chahi. Without permission.		Area irrigated by flow.										Area irrigated by lift.											Sowing Watering.				
					Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Ordinary Kharif crop.	Cotton.	Ordinary Rabi crop.	Sugarcane.	Lucerne.	Garden produce	Opium.	Rice.	Produce with name of crop.	Assessment.	Ordinary Kharif crop.	Cotton.	Ordinary Rabi crop.	Sugarcane.	Lucerne.	Opium.	Garden produce.	Rice.	Produce with name of crop.	Assessment.	Double cropped.	Number of waterings.	Area.	Assessment.	Assessment on total area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

Instructions.

1. All lands actually irrigated from a first class (crop-rate) tank shall be brought out this Khatauni, Khatawar from the Girdawari each harvest.

2. Lands can be irrigated from the first class tanks only with the permission of the Collector, or of an officer authorized by the former to grant such permission. The Patwari should note at the end of this Khatauni each harvest how much area was irrigated without such permission.

3. Area to which waterings are taken under rule 4 (*a*) of the Irrigation rules should be carefully noted by the Patwari in this Khatauni, so that no mistake may occur at the time of assessment.

4. Instructions given on Form P. 14 shall be followed in respect of areas to which watering is given from the 1st class tank to a matured standing crop with a view to soften the ground for Rabi cultivation.

5. Before the Khatauni is sent for assessment, it shall be read out to water-rate payers, and shall be signed by them, and the Patwari.

6. The columns 7, 9, 19, 29 and 34 shall be filled up when the Khatauni is returned to the Patwari, duly assessed and after this, items in column 34 shall be posted to the Dhal Banch against each Khata to which they refer in column 11 in Kharif and in column 39 in the Rabi harvest.

Form P. 16.

Khatauni of lands cultivated in the variable beds of tank *Mauza* *Tank* *Circle* *Tahsil.*

No.	Name of owner.	Name of cultivator.	AREA CULTIVATED.			Total.	Name of crop and outturn.	Rate.	Amount assessed.	REMARKS.
			Number of field.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Instructions.

1. This form of Khatauni shall be prepared each harvest from Girdawari, for all those lands lying in the bed of Government tanks, etc., which have been declared by the Settlement Officer as Variable Mahal.

2. When ready for assessment the Khatauni should be read out to the persons concerned, and signed by them, and the Patwari.

3. *Column 10* shall be filled up after the assessment is made—items contained in column 10 shall be posted to the appropriate column of the Dhal Banch.

4. The Patwari shall record in the column of remarks in red ink the word "Nabud" against the area on which crop fails and give the details of areas "Bud" and "Nabud" under the total of each of the columns 5, 6 and 7.

PART VI (2) UNDER SECTION 110 (*d*).

Rules for the appointment, dismissal and punishment of the Supervising Staff.

1. The supervising establishment will consist of a number of *Girdawars*, and a Registrar *Girdawar* for each Tahsil. Where the work is heavy, an assistant may be appointed to the Registrar *Girdawar* on Rs. 20.

2. The Chief Commissioner shall regulate from time to time, as may be considered necessary, the number and limits of the *Girdawars'* circle into which each *Tahsil* shall be divided, and the grading and pay of *Girdawars*.

3. Registrar *Girdawars* and *Girdawars* shall be graded on a single list and a Registrar *Girdawar* shall ordinarily be chosen from the older *Girdawars*.

4. The appointment and dismissal of the officials of the grade of *Girdawar* shall be made by the Commissioner, and of officials below that grade by the Collector. *Mirdhas* in attendance upon *Girdawars* and Registrars shall be appointed, punished and dismissed by the Sub-Divisional Officers.

5. Only those *Patwaris* will be given preference for the post of *Girdawar* who (1) can read and write Urdu fluently, (2) have already passed the *Girdawar's* examination and (3) are not over 30 years of age.

6. A candidate for direct appointment to the post of *Girdawar*—

I. Must possess good physique, health and eyesight.

II. His age must be not less than 20, and not more than 25.

III. He must be of respectable character and good social position.

IV. He must have passed the matriculation examination of some University.

NOTE.—In case of a *Patwari* selected for a *Girdawarship* conditions Nos. II and IV shall be relaxed.

7. When the office of a *Girdawar* falls vacant, it shall ordinarily be filled by promotion from the next lower grade, with consequent promotions down to the lowest grade, the vacancy in which shall be filled up by the appointment of one of the passed candidates.

8. A candidate who has not served as a *Patwari* before his appointment shall serve for a period of not less than 6 months, as an apprentice in the office of the Registrar *Girdawar* in a *Tahsil*, under the Collector's orders, before he is appointed a *Girdawar*.

9. No person appointed to be a Girdawar shall be confirmed in his appointment, until after expiry of one year of probation.

10. Either before their appointment or in the first examination ensuing immediately after the appointment, all candidates for a *Girdawar's* post shall pass an examination in the following subjects :—

Name of subject.	Marks.	Pass marks.
1	2	3
1. Hindi reading and writing	80	32
2. Urdu reading and writing	80	32
3. Arithmetic	100	40
4. Survey by plane table	50	20
5. Computation	50	20
6. General Revenue Laws	100	40
(1) Land and Revenue Regulation II of 1877. (2) Irrigation Regulation VIII of [illegible] (3) Agriculturists Loans Act, XII of 1884, and (4) Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883.		
7. General Revenue Rules	100	40
(1) *Patwaris*, *Girdawars* and Registrar *Girdawars'* rules. (2) Rules for survey and boundary marks. (3) Irrigation Rules. (4) Rules for the maintenance of maps. (5) Rules for the assessment of land revenue on the villages under the variable system. (6) Takavi Rules. (7) Other revenue rules.		

NOTE 1.—The computation of area will be a separate subject.
NOTE 2.—The aggregate of pass marks must be 50 per cent. of the total marks.
NOTE 3.—If a person already appointed *Girdawar* fails to pass the examination, he will ordinarily be removed, but this rule may be relaxed by the Collector.

The Hon'ble the C. C., Ajmer-Merwara's notification No. 319—1232 dated the 10th March 1913.

11. The examination shall be held once a year in the month of April by a Board of Examiners consisting of the following members to be nominated by the Collector.

President—a Sub-Divisional Officer.

Members.—(1) Tahsildar, (2) a qualified member of the Educational Department and (3) the *Patwari* Instructor.

12. The Collector may on good cause shown fine a *Girdawar* a sum not exceeding one month's pay, or may suspend or reduce him to a lower grade for a period of three months.

13. The Collector may, by written order, delegate all or any of his powers, provided in rule 12, to a Sub-Divisional Officer.

14. The transfer of a *Girdawar* from one circle to another in the same Tahsil, or from one Tahsil to another, in charge of the same Sub-Divisional Officer, may be ordered by the Sub-Divisional Officer. The transfer of a *Girdawar* from one Tahsil to another in charge of different Sub-Divisional Officers shall be made only on the order of the Collector.

15. A Sub-Divisional Officer may grant casual leave to a Registrar *Girdawar* or *Girdawars* for a period not exceeding 10 days.

PART VI (3) UNDER SECTION 110 (*d*).

RULES FOR SUPERVISORS (*GIRDAWAR*).

Duties.

1. The duties and responsibilities of Supervisors are comprised under the following heads:—

(1) Superintendence.

(2) Maintenance of village maps.

(3) Annual testing of *Patwaris'* records and statistics.

(4) Compilation and submission of returns and statistics for their circles.

(5) Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER I.

2. The Supervisor is required to ascertain from time to time that the *Patwari* of every circle in his charge obeys all rules prescribed for his guidance, and it is his duty to report bad work, neglect of duty, infringement of rules, or misconduct on the part of any *Patwari*, for the orders of the Sub-Divisional Revenue Officer, through the Tahsildar to whom he is subordinate.

3. He is responsible for seeing that all the *Patwaris* of his charge permanently reside at the head-quarters of their respective circles, that those who have been exempted from residence spend sufficient time in their circles, and for reporting at once failure to do so.

4. On the 1st of January and 1st of June each year he shall submit a list of his *Patwaris* in the following form to the Sub-Divisional Officer through his Tahsildar:—

Number of circle.	Name of *Patwari* or *Naib*.	Head-quarters of the circle.	Place where *Patwari* resides.	In case a *Patwari* resides in any other place than headquarters No. and date of Collector's orders exempting from such residence.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

5. He will also report to the Sub-Divisional Officer through the Tahsildar if any *Patwari* is in his opinion incompetent by reason of ill-health, old age or other cause for the proper performance of his duties.

The Hon'ble the C. C., Ajmer-Merwara's notification No. 319—1232, dated the 10th March 1913.

6. The Supervisor should visit each *Patwari's* circle at least once every month and every village in his charge once every three months. As the time of such visit he should carefully read the entries in the *Patwari's* diary made since his last visit, make enquiries on the following matters, and report to the Tahsildar any of such matters which are important and require his orders :—

(*a*) All serious calamities affecting land or crops, and all severe outbreaks of disease among man and beast,

(*b*) Encroachment upon Government lands.

(*c*) The death of pensioners and assignees.

(*d*) Emigration and immigration of agriculturists and their cattle.

(*e*) Damage to Government tank embankments and decay and destruction of the survey and boundary marks.

7. To ensure that the touring of the Supervisors is properly distributed, each Supervisor should forward a statement in the following form to the Sub-Divisional Officer through the Tahsildar on the 10th of the month succeeding the conclusion of each quarter. Printed forms of the statement shall be supplied and one statement shall be carried on for a year :—

Month.	Names of *Patwaris'* Circles.											Days spent in Tahsil.	Holidays or sick leave.	Days spent with Officers	Miscellaneous.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

NOTE.—Columns 13—16, both inclusive, shall be filled up at the end of the year.

8. Every visit or inspection must be entered in the Nagri character by the Supervisor in the diary of the *Patwari* and the remarks as to the work inspected must be given therein in detail. The same must be done in his own diary.

9. Every Supervisor shall keep a diary, in which he will state day by day the manner in which he has been employed. The entry for each day shall be made not later than the following morning. Each Supervisor shall be provided with two blank books for writing his diary. The diary shall be written in them each month alternately and the written up volume of the diary shall be submitted in original to the Sub-Divisional Officer through the *Tahsildar* on the first of the month following that to which it refers. The diary will close with an abstract of the month's work, in such form as may be prescribed by the Collector from time to time.

The following is the form of the diary :—

Day and date of the week.	Name of Village inspected.	Date of previous visit to the circle.	Work done in detail.
1	2	3	4

All the entries referring to dates on which the supervisor has toured beyond the limits of his circle should be marked with red cross.

10. The Supervisor shall provide himself with a map showing the villages in his circle, with the *Patwaris'* circles marked thereon.

11. The Supervisor will once a year inspect the records, which a *Patwari* is required to maintain. The report of inspection shall be prepared in the form that may be prescribed by the Commissioner and shall be submitted to the *Tahsildar* for submission to the Sub-Divisional Officer. The Supervisor shall so arrange his record inspection work that the

records of the previous year of all the *Patwaris* are inspected between 1st October and the end of December each year.

12. The Supervisor will maintain (1) a register of *Patwaris* and (2) a register of *Lambardars* in his circle in forms G-1 A, G-1 B and G-2 attached to these rules. Instructions for filling up these registers are given on the forms themselves.

13. The Supervisor must take up his permanent residence in the village appointed as the head quarter of his circle. He must not leave his circle except under a written order or with the written permission of a Revenue Officer not below the rank of a Tahsildar.

14. Immediately on receipt of a report from the *Patwaris* referred to in *Patwari* Rules (14) and (15) the Supervisor must submit a report to the Tahsildar and a copy of it directed to the Sub-Divisional Officer.

15. The Supervisor shall be responsible for the punctual submission of all the returns due or in his charge.

16. He shall not be employed on any duties other than those mentioned in these rules, except with the written permission of the Sub-Divisional Officer.

17. He shall not be ordered to make local enquiries without the written permission of the Sub-Divisional Officer, except an enquiry respecting the correctness of entries in village records or with a view to the collection of any information relating to land or agriculture.

18. He shall not be appointed a Commissioner for the purpose of investigation by a Civil Court without the consent of the Revenue Sub-Divisional Officer.

19. Supervisors are strictly prohibited from employing unauthorised assistants or Moharirs on any of their duties.

20. The Supervisor shall obtain in his diary the signature of every officer on whom he has been in attendance.

Form G. I. A.

Girdawar's Register of Patwaris.

Name of Patwari.	Parentage, Caste and Residence.	Age.	Pay.	Date of first appointment.	Date of appointment to present grade.	Whether resident in circle or distance therefrom.	Whether passed or exempted.	Name of Village in the Circle.	Total No. of fields in each Village.	Total area in each Village.	Cultivated area.	Total No. of Khewat Khatas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Instruction for writing Patwari register form G. I. A. (Rule 12 Girdawars rules.)

This register will run on for the time of Settlement, necessary No. of pages being allotted to each circle of the Patwari.

Entries in Column 1-8, Part 1 must be filled up as soon as Patwari is permanently appointed. If there is a Naib Patwari the same particulars should be recorded in the abovementioned columns respecting him below those respecting the Partwari. Sufficient space should be left out between the entries respecting the two for recording changes that may occur owing to the transfer or otherwise of the Patwari.

Entries in Column 9-12 shall be made at the time of the allocation of the Patwari's circles and will be re-written only when a re-allocation of such circles is undertaken again.

In Column 6 the No. of grade and the No. on which the Patwari stands on the gradation list should be given.

Girdawar's Register of Patwaries.

Form G. I. B.

			Result of testing Patwari's papers, etc.																Report against the Patwaris.			Orders on Report in previous column.				
			Khasra in field.			Khasra in Office.		Khewat.		Khatouni Pichhe.		Khatouni Agre.		Khatouni Crop rate		Map correction.												
Fasli year.	Month and date of beginning and finishing Kharif tour.	Month and date of beginning and finishing Rabi tour.	Total No. cultivated.	Total No. tested.	Percentage found wrong.	Number tested.	Percentage found wrong.	Number tested	Percentage found wrong.	Number tested	Percentage found wrong.	Number tested.	Percentage found wrong.	Number tested.	Percentage found wrong.	Total Number of corrections made.	Numbers checked.	Mistakes found.	Date and month of Annual Inspection of Patwari's Records with result in brief.	Month and date of filing annual papers.	Date.	Rule disobeyed	Complaint in brief.	Date.	Order.	By whom.	Date of Inspection.	Brief remarks by Tehsildar or other superior officer inspecting circle.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Instructions.

Entries must be made in columns 2 to 19 as soon as the Supervisor completes his checking of the records, to which the columns in question refer. On the top of this part below the heading of the register the name of the village should be written, and entries should be made below it. If there are several villages in a Patwari's circle, the names of the villages should be written in alphabetical order. Space, sufficient to admit of the number of lines equal to the number of years comprised in the term of settlement, should be left out, after the name of each village, so that the entries about one village for the whole term of settlement may be grouped together in one place.

As soon as the Supervisor submits his report in respect of a Patwari he should enter it in columns 22—24. He shall submit no report regarding a Patwari until it is entered in this register.

Orders on the report submitted by the Supervisor shall be entered in columns 25-27 as soon as they are received.

When a superior officer visits a Girdawar's circle, this register shall be produced before him. He shall examine it carefully and write necessary remarks in columns 28 and 29.

The numerical entries shall be made in English figures in this register.

The heading of this register should be bilingual.

Form G. II.

Register of Lumberdars and Patels.

SUPERVISOR'S CIRCLE.

Serial Number.	Name of Village.	Name of Lumberdar.	Name of Patel.	Literate or Illiterate.	Date of appointment with reference to order.	Amount of revenue paid by him.	Complaint and orders regarding fine imposed or other punishment inflicted for neglect of duty.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Instructions.

This register will be kept by villages. Sufficient number of pages, to admit of entries up to the end of the current Settlement, being allotted for each village.

When a Lumberdar or Patel dies or vacates his office for any other cause, his name will be scored out and the name of the person appointed to fill in the vacancy shall be entered in this register.

The other columns require no instructions.

CHAPTER II.

Maintenance of Village Maps.

21. The duties and responsibilities of the Supervisors in respect of the maintenance of Village Maps are described in the Map Correction Rules sanctioned by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, in his letter No. 795—1210, dated the 9th June 1910, rule 15. Rules given hereafter comprise additional instructions for the Supervisors on this subject.

22. The Supervisor is responsible for seeing that all the chains in use in his circle are of proper length, and shall compare them with a steel measuring tape. Any error detected must at once be rectified in his presence.

23. He shall once in every three months see that the survey instruments in charge of the *Patwaris* in his circle are in good condition and furnish the Tahsildar with a certificate to this effect. In case any instrument is missing or out of repair, he shall submit a detailed report to the Tahsildar.

24. He shall prepare a record of all the check lines run by him under Rule 15 (C) of the rules referred to in rule 21 above and submit it to his circle officer, who will check as much of it as he thinks necessary and report on the accuracy or otherwise of the work done by the Supervisor through the Tahsildar to the Sub-Divisional Officer.

25. By the 1st June each year every Supervisor shall submit to the Tahsildar through his circle officer a brief report on the corrections made in the village Maps of his circle.

26. The Supervisor shall be supplied with a brass scale in use in the District and a pair of compasses at the cost of the Government.

CHAPTER III.

Annual testing of the *Patwari's* papers.

Testing Khasra Girdawari.

27. The Supervisor will commence his regular annual village to village visitations for the purpose of testing Khasra entries on the dates prescribed for the commencement of field inspection by the *Patwari* (Rule 31 *Patwari* Rules)each harvest. From this date till the completion of the *Girdawari* for each harvest he must be constantly in the field, moving from circle to circle, to ensure that each *Patwari* is progressing with his map correction and Khasra preparation properly. Cases of idleness or ill-health likely to delay the work seriously should be reported to the Tahsildar.

28. The Khasra entries of each village in a circle must be carefully tested by the Supervisor by actual test and inspection, and by enquiries made on the ground. This testing may be partly effected while the Khasra writing is in progress, and need not be altogether postponed until it is complete. Each field number tested must be initialled by him and all entries found incorrect and corrected by him should be marked with a red cross.

29. Not less than 7 per cent. of the Khasra entries should be tested by the Supervisor each harvest. 7 per cent. of the uncultivated fields should also be inspected by him. Some of the fields tested in one harvest should be re-tested in the other harvest also, and the entries regarding the doubly cropped (*dofasli*) fields should be verified.

30. When a number is tested, all the entries in the line of that number must be tested. The Supervisor must compare a certain number of entries with the previous year's Khasra and Khewat, to ascertain that the changes have been correctly recorded.

31. Every number in a village should be tested at least once in six years. To ensure this the Supervisor should keep a register of fields in the village in the following form for each harvest :—

Name of Mauza.

No. of Khasra.	Years in which tested.	No. of Khasra.	Years in which tested.
1	2	1	2

This register should be written up immediately after the Khasra testing is completed. If he is transferred before all the numbers in each village in his circle are tested he shall make over the testing register or registers to his successor, who shall carry on the testing work from the point where his predecessor leaves it.

Boundary and Survey marks Register Form P-3 D.

32. Along with Khasra testing the Supervisor shall examine the boundary and survey marks also, and he shall complete the examination of all the marks in each village comprised in his circle at least once in two years. He shall initial entries against each mark examined by him in the *Patwaris'* Register P-3 D, and note the date or dates on which such marks are examined. If he finds any mark or marks out of repair, he should report at once to the Tahsildar.

Testing crop statements P-3 A, P-3 B and P-3 C (Patwari Rules).

33. The Supervisor shall be personally responsible for the accuracy of Milan Khasra (P.-3 a), Jinswar statements for Rabi and Kharif (P-3 b) and (P-3 c), prepared by the *Patwaris* of his circle, and will be answerable for any delay in their submission. He must before submission compare them with the totals of the Khasras which have already been checked by him.

Mutation Register P. 4.

34. The chief duty of the Supervisor is to see that all the changes occurring amongst the proprietors or amongst the tenants having permanent rights of cultivation in the land in their occupation are regularly and punctually reported by the *Patwaris*. He should therefore make careful enquiries respecting such changes in the villages in his charge from time to time. The best way of holding such enquiries is to assemble Lambardars, Patels, and leading persons of the village concerned periodically, read out the last year's Khewat to them, and note the changes pointed out as having occurred. These notes should be compared with the *Patwari's* register of Mutations. This procedure will show at once what changes are not reported by the *Patwari*. If the Supervisor finds that the omission to report such changes was due to the *Patwari's* culpable negligence, he should report him to the Tahsildar for punishment.

35. The Supervisor is responsible for seeing that the entries in columns 1 to 10 of the Mutation Report Form P-4 A, are properly filled in, and should sign the entry in column 10.

36. It is not necessary for him to summon the parties and record their statements; that is the business of the circle officer. Supervisors are required to verify the accuracy of entries in columns 1 to 10 and to ensure that the entries in these columns are correctly made in accordance with the instructions issued for that purpose.

Annual record of Proprietors' Khewat.

37. The Khewat will be prepared in the Tahsil, and it will be the duty of the Supervisor to see that the *Patwaris* incorporate all changes that have been ordered in the Annual Khewat, according to rules.

38. The Supervisor should check at least 25 per cent. of the entries himself. At the end of the Khewat he should give a certificate in the following form :—

"Certified that I checked the Khewat for the year 13 Fasli and found it correct."

39. He should give the details of the rented area also at the end of each year's Khewat.

Register of Improvements. Form P. 7.

40. The Supervisor will attest carefully, by personal local enquiries, and if necessary by local inspection and examination of the settlement records, all the entries in regard to improvements, which are made in the register of improvements, by the *Patwari*, and note remarks about such alterations in the column of remarks from time to time, and affix his signature to such remarks.

41. An extract in the following form shall be made from the *Patwari's* register of Improvements and submitted to the Sub-Divisional Officer at once through the Tahsildar.

Name of village and Khasra No. of land.	Description of Improvement.	Cost.		Land benefited and date from which benefit commenced.	Name and right in the land benefited, of the person who made the improvement.
		Taccavi.	Otherwise.		
1	2	3	4	5	6

Account Registers Forms P-8, P-9, and P-10.

42. The Supervisor must check the Dhal Banch each harvest before the list for collections is given to headmen. He should see that the entries in the Dhal Banch are correct and that postings of items from list of assessment Khataunis and such other registers from which items are generally posted to the Dhal Banch register (P.-8), have been correctly made. He should also check the totals of Dhal Banch, and sign it as well as the list to be given to the Lambardars for collection.

43. He shall be held personally responsible for any delay which occurs in handing the list for collections over to the Lambardars and Patels concerned.

44. The Registers and Khataunis, Forms P-12, P-13, P-14, P-15 and P-16, should be carefully compared with the Girdawari registers before the Khataunis for variable assessment of land and water revenue are submitted by the Supervisor to the Tahsildar.

CHAPTER IV.

Compilation and submission of returns and statistics.

45. The Supervisor will compile the return from the returns received from the *Patwaris* in his charge, and submit it to the Tahsildar. A copy of the return which he submits should be kept in his office.

46. He will make a separate file for each return he has to submit, and all returns submitted up to the end of the term of settlement will be placed on such file or files.

47. All such files shall be entered in a register called *mislband*, and when a Supervisor leaves his circle, he will make over all the files and the *mislband* register to his successor and take his receipt.

CHAPTER V.

General.

48. (i) The Supervisor shall be responsible for the disposal of grass, babul pods, dry trees, etc., on the embankment of Government tanks and lands.

(ii) Before putting any article up to auction the Supervisor shall notify the date of sale in villages wherein the sale is to take place and also in the surrounding villages. On the date fixed he shall personally auction the articles and prepare a list of bids in his own handwriting. When the auction is completed he shall submit his report for confirmation of the sale in the following form to the Tahsildar through the Circle Officer, along with the list of bids :—

Serial No. and date of sale.	Name of village.	Name and weight of article sold.	Name of purchaser.	Sale proceeds.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

I certify that the auction was held by me and that Government interests have been fully cared for.

Signature of Supervisor of the circle.

I have satisfied myself as to the regularity of the sale, the prices realized are fair and recommend that the sale be confirmed.

Signature of the Circle Officer.

(iii) When sanction and confirmation of the sale are intimated the Supervisor shall recover the sale price and grant a copy to the purchaser in such form as may be prescribed by the Collector.

(iv) The money recovered shall be sent by him at once to the Tahsil by an *Ars Irsal* and a Tahsil Dakhla obtained for it.

(v) The Supervisor shall keep a register of all properties from which the articles included in rule 48 (i) are periodically sold, and note from time to time the articles sold from each of them.

(vi) He shall keep a cash book in the following form, in which all the sums which are recovered by him under the rules shall be entered, and this book with the counterfoil of receipts kept by him shall be sent, to the Tahsildar, to be checked, on the first of each month. The Tahsildar after checking the entries in the Supervisor's cash book and certifying its accuracy, shall return it to the Supervisor concerned.

RECEIPT.							EXPENDITURE.					
Date.	Number of receipt.	From whom received.	On account of what.	Amount received.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.	Date.	To whom paid.	No. of voucher and Date.	Amount paid.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

49. The Supervisor shall make enquiries regarding *Muafi* and *Bhum* holdings and see that they are not illegally alienated. Cases of illegal alienations shall be immediately reported to the Tahsildar for orders. He shall verify personally the life certificates furnished by the *Patwaris* (*Patwari* Rule 62) for Muafidars holding land Revenue-free for life. The Supervisor shall submit to the Tahsildar all the certificates furnished by the *Patwaris* under *Patwari* Rules 62, 63 and 64 not later than 15th January and 15th July each year.

PART VI (4) UNDER SECTION 110 (*d*).

Rules for Registrar Girdawars.

CHAPTER I.

Duties and responsibilities of the Registrar *Girdawars*.

1. The duties and responsibilities of the Registrar *Girdawars* are :—

A.—The maintenance of the following registers relating to land records and agriculture according to the instructions given in the appendix A attached to these rules :—

Form R. I. Register of Halkabandi of *Patwaris'* and *Girdawars'* circles.

Form R. II. Register of *Patwaris*.

Form R. III. Register of Lambardars and Patels.

Form R. IV. Muafi Registers in five parts :—

(*a*) Grants to charitable institutions and sacred buildings.

(*b*) Hereditary personal grants.

(*c*) Life grants.

(*d*) Grants during the pleasure of Government on condition of good behaviour.

(*e*) Grants held on condition of service (*Chakarana*).

Form R. V. Mauza Register.

Form R VI. Register of beds of tanks.

(*a*) Kharif.

(*b*) Rabi.

Form R. VII. Register of agricultural land being the property of Government.

Form R. VIII. Register of mutations.

Form R. IX. Stock book of survey instruments.

B.—The custody and issue of blank forms, registers and stationery, for the use of *Patwaris* and *Girdawars*.

C.—The disbursement of the pay of *Patwaris* and keeping account of the same.

D.—The disbursement of fees paid to Lambardars, and Patels for collecting land and water revenue.

E.—The maintenance of the account of sale-proceeds of grass, dry trees, etc., from tanks, roads and other Government property.

F.—The custody of the *Girdawars'* and *Patwaris'* records filed in the Tahsil.

G.—The compilation of general statistics for the Tahsil from his own records and registers, and from the returns furnished by the *Girdawars*.

H.—Keeping records of the following :—

(*1*) Destruction and decay of survey and boundary marks.

(*2*) Emigration and immigration of cattle, and cultivators.

(*3*) Mutation cases.

2. In addition to the registers mentioned in Rule 1-A, the Registrar shall maintain all the registers required to be maintained by the rules framed under the Irrigation Regulation, VII of 1887.

CHAPTER II.

The custody and issue of blank registers, forms and stationery to the *Patwaris*.

3. The Registrar *Girdawar* is responsible for the custody and supply of blank registers, forms and stationery for the use of the *Patwaris* as well as for the use of his own office.

4. He is required to see that a sufficient stock is kept in hand, and that the forms are not wasted or allowed to be injured carelessly.

5. A stock book shall be maintained by the Registrar *Girdawar* in Form R. X, and all forms, registers, and articles of stationery shall be entered in it immediately on receipt.

6. On 31st March and 30th September each year a balance shall be struck in the stock book, and signed by the Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar, under the orders of the Tahsildar.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara's Notification No. 319-1282, dated the 10th March 1913.

7. The following statement shows the scale of registers, forms and stationery fixed for the *Patwaris* of each Tahsil. The scale will not be altered without the sanction of the Commissioner.

PARTICULARS.	SCALE OF FORMS FIXED FOR			REMARKS.
	Ajmer Tahsil.	Beawar Tahsil.	Todgarh Tahsil.	
1	2	3	4	5
Diary	100	56	38	
Khasra Girdawari	22,000	8,700	11,000	
Khatauni of variable villages	3,000	1,200	..	
Khatauni of variable bed of tank . . .	500	800	700	
Khatauni of variable water revenue . .	3,500	2,000	500	
Khatauni of crop rate tanks	500	400	500	
Jinswar Kharif	500	500	300	
Jinswar Rabi	500	500	300	
Milan Khasra	500	500	300	
Mutation reports	8,000	6,000	6,000	
Application for sanction of auction . . .	2,000	1,000	1,000	
Notice for auction	1,000	1,000	800	
Receipt for sale-proceeds	2,000	1,000	800	
Application for irrigation	800	800	500	
Orders sanctioning irrigation	800	800	500	
Dhal Bauch	15,000	6,000	7,500	
Notice Form No. II for mutation cases . .	3,000	2,000	2,000	
Notice Form No. III for mutation cases . .	3,000	2,000	2,000	
Form A abstract for assessment for variable beds of tanks	200	250	200	
Abstract for assessment for variable land revenue Kharif	50	50	...	
Abstract for assessment for variable land revenue Rabi	50	50	...	
Cash account	25	25	25	
Khewat Forms	40,000	16,000	12,000	
Demand, collection and balance statement for sale-proceeds of grass, fuel, etc.	[illegible]	25	25	
Demand, collection and balance statement for fines	25	25	25	
Demand, collection and balance statement for mutation fees	25	25	25	
Memo. on the inspection of *Patwaris'* papers .	200	150	100	

Stationery.

Brown paper	110 reams	110 reams	90 reams.
Black Ink	300 bundles	200 bundles	150 bundles.
Red Ink	100 ,,	75 ,,	50 ,,
Thread	3 seers	2 seers	1½ seers.
Needles	150	100	75
Bastas	11½ *Than*	11 *Than*	9½ *Than*.
Qalam	400	225	150

8. The Registrar *Girdawar* shall submit in the form given below an indent for registers, forms and stationery required for his Tahsil, on the 1st of February each year, to the Tahsildar for transmission to the Sub-Divisional Officer for sanction.

Form R. X (*a*) Form of indent of forms and stationery required for Tahsil for the year .

Name of form.	Balance in hand at the end of the previous year.	Supplied during the year.	Total.	Consumed during the year.	Balance in hand at the end of the year.	Forms now indented for.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

9. The forms shall be printed, registers bound and stationery purchased locally with the sanction of the Collector.

10. The forms, etc., will be distributed to the *Patwaris* when they come to receive their pay in the months of June and December, and their receipts taken.

11. The Registrar *Girdawars* shall maintain a list showing the number of forms and the quantity of stationery required by each *Patwari* annually, and supply the *Girdawars* also with a copy of such list

CHAPTER III.

The disbursement of the pay of *Patwaris* and keeping account of the same.

12. The Registrar *Girdawar* shall keep a cash book in Form R. XI, for the maintenance of the account of receipts and expenditure of the pay of *Patwaris*. Entries shall be made in this book on the day on which transactions take place, but the balance shall be struck at the end of each month, and it shall be signed by the treasurer and the *Tahsildar* or *Naib Tahsildar*.

13. On the date fixed by the Collector, not later than 25th of each month, the Registrar *Girdawar* shall prepare a pay bill in the following form in vernacular, and send it to the Collector or some other officer appointed by him to deal with it, through the Tahsildar. The bills will be translated into English in the office of the Collector, in the prescribed form, and sent to the Tahsildar not later than 15 days after the receipt of the vernacular bills, duly signed by the Collector for encashment.

FORM R. XI(*a*).

Salary bill for month of 19 .

Serial Number.	Name of *Patwari*.	Monthly pay.	Deductions.		Net pay due.	Remarks.
			Nature.	Amount.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	

Details of refunds.

Circle Patwari Amount.

Signature of Registrar *Girdawar*.

Signature of *Tahsildar*.

14. On receipt of the pay of *Patwari* in the *Tahsil*, the Registrar shall show the amount in the credit side of his cash book, and prepare an acquittance roll in Form R. XII, a copy of the same shall be made in a register which will be retained in the Registrar's office, the original being sent to the Collector, with the next month's pay bill. Receipts of payees will be taken in both, *viz.*, in the original and in the copy of acquittance rolls in column 11, but receipt stamps shall be affixed to the original only for all payments of over ₨20.

15. A date shall be fixed by the Collector for the attendance of *Patwaris* at the Tahsil to receive their pay each month. The pay of September and October, and that of February and March, shall be drawn and disbursed in November and April respectively, so that *Girdawari* work may not suffer.

16. A *Patwari* who does not attend on the proper day shall not be allowed to draw his pay on any other day during the month, except under the special written orders of the Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar. Such orders should not be passed unless the *Patwari* satisfies such officer from his diary that his failure to attend on the pay day was due to a reasonable cause.

17. The pay remaining undisbursed at the end of the month shall be refunded by short drawal in the next month's pay bill.

18. The Registrar *Girdawar* will have nothing to do with the custody or the actual payment of money. The sum due shall be distributed by the treasurer in presence of the Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar, who will sign the payment entries in the acquittance roll, and issue a cheque to the treasurer for the amount disbursed.

CHAPTER IV.

The disbursement of fees to *Lambardars* for the collection of Government demand.

19. The *Lambardars* (including Patels) are paid fees for collecting and paying the Government demand into the *Tahsil* treasury, at the following rates:—

	Per cent. ₨ a. p
(*a*) On the amount of land and water revenue (excluding cesses) actually paid into the Tahsil	5 0 0
(*b*) On the amount of water revenue from crop rate tanks (excluding cesses actually paid into the Tahsil (Rule 17 of the Irrigation Rules)	3 2 0

20. The Registrar *Girdawar* shall draw up a list in vernacular in Form R. XIII, of all fees payable to the Lambardars and submit it to the Collector or such other officer as he may appoint in this behalf, through the Tahsildar, not later than the 15th April each year.

21. The *Tahsil Wasilbaqinavis* shall check this list before it is forwarded to the Collector and certify that the figures of collection given in it are correct. It will then be checked by the *Tahsildar* personally and he will countersign the certificate given by the *Wasilbaqinavis*.

22. On receipt in the office of the Collector, the list shall be checked by the clerk concerned, translated into English in the prescribed form and signed by the Collector. On encashment, money will be sent for distribution to the Tahsildar not later than 15th May.

23. An acquittance roll shall be prepared by the Registrar *Girdawar* in Form R. XIII, in the interval, and as soon as money is received disbursement shall commence, and be completed by the end of June.

24. The fees shall be distributed to the Lambardars annually when they come to the Tahsil to pay the demand for the Rabi harvest.

25. If a Lambardar paying the amount into the Tahsil dies before the fees are disbursed the amount due to him shall be paid to his legal representative by the Tahsildar after proper enquiry.

26. A cash book shall be kept by the Registrar *Girdawar* in the same form as that used for the pay of *Patwaris* for keeping the account of the receipt and disbursement of the fees payable to Lambardars.

27. The disbursement shall be made in the presence of the Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar, who will sign each payment made in the column of remarks of the acquittance roll.

28. The acquittance roll shall be prepared in duplicate, the original will be sent to the Collector after the disbursement is completed, and the copy will be retained in a register in the Tahsil for future use. The undisbursed amount shall be refunded in the next bill; all payments of over ₨20 will require receipt stamps on the original acquittance roll.

29. Rule 18 shall apply also to the fees paid to the Lambardars.

30. All fines imposed on the Lambardars during the year shall be deducted from the amount shown as payable in the list referred to in rule 20 *supra*.

CHAPTER V.

Maintenance of account of sale-proceeds of grass, dry trees, etc., sold from Government tank, roads and other Government property.

31. The Registrar *Girdawar* shall keep a register in Form R. XIV for the maintenance of the accounts of sale-proceeds of grass, etc., sold from the Government lands or tanks, according to the instructions given in Appendix A attached to these rules.

32. In addition to the register, Form R. XIV, he will keep a ledger in Form R. XIV (*a*) in which the names of all Government tanks, roads and lands from which articles are periodically sold shall be entered. Separate pages shall be allotted to each kind of property. Entries shall be made in this ledger from time to time as soon as information regarding the sale of articles is received by the Registrar *Girdawar*.

33. Dates will be fixed for the sale of each of those articles, which are annually sold. The Registrar *Girdawar* will report to the Tahsildar if intimation of the sale of such articles for which dates are fixed is not received within a week after the expiry of such date or dates.

34. The Tahsildar will then enquire into the matter, and report to the Sub-Divisional Officer if necessary.

35. The Registrar *Girdawar* shall prepare a return in the following form, showing the demand, collection and balance on account of sale-proceeds of articles from Government property and submit it to the Sub-Divisional Officer through the Tahsildar not later than the 5th of each month.

Form R. XIV (B).

Statement showing demand, collection and balance on account of sale-proceeds of grass, etc., from Government property for the month of for Tahsil District

Balance outstanding at the end of last month.	Demand for the month.	Total.	Collections during the month.	Balance at the end of the month.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Signature of *Tahsildar*.

36. The Registrar *Girdawar* shall prepare a separate file of each sale, and deposit the same in the record room in its proper place, as soon as the sale-proceeds are credited, and noted as credited on the file by the treasurer.

CHAPTER VI.

The custody of *Girdawars'* and *Patwaris'* records filed in the Tahsil.

37. The Registrar *Girdawar* is the Tahsil revenue Record-keeper, and as such is responsible for the correct and orderly arrangement of village records.

38. All records should be arranged in his office by *Patwari* circles, the papers relating to each village of a *Patwari's* circle being filed together in one bundle.

39. The *bastas* of each *Girdawar's* circle should have a different coloured cloth.

40. On receipt of a record from the *Patwari* or *Girdawar* the Registrar *Girdawar* should see that it is complete in all respects, and formally in order, and should return any paper that is not ready to be placed in the *basta*, reporting the fact to the Tahsildar.

41. The record when accepted by the Registrar shall be immediately placed in its proper place in a *basta* and entered in the register of papers and the *basta* list. The following are the forms of the register and the list.

Form R. XV.

Register of papers filed in Tahsil District

Name of *Girdawar's* circle.	Name of *Patwari's* circle.	Name of person filing the paper.	Diary.		Khasra Girdawari with appendices.		Khewat.		Dhal bachh.		Bighori and rent in kind register.		Register of Cattle Census.		Register of watering from Government tanks.		Khatauni for the assessment of variable land revenue.		Khatauni for the assessment of variable water revenue.		Khatauni for the assessment of revenue from crop rate tanks.		Khatauni for the assessment of revenue on variable heads of tanks.		Diary of *Girdawars*.	
			Date of filing.	Numbers of leaves.	Date of filing.	Number of papers.	Date of filing.	Number of papers.	Date of filing.	Number of papers.	Date of filing.	Number of papers.	Date of filing.	Number of papers	Date of filing.	Number of papers.	Date of filing.	Number of papers.	Date of filing.	Number of papers.	Date of filing.	Number of papers.	Date of filing.	Number of papers.	Date of filing.	Number of papers.

NOTE.—(1) This register will be kept by *Patwaris* and *Girdawars'* Circles, and separate papers sufficient to admit of entries being made for the term of settlement, shall be allotted to each *Patwari's* Circle.

(2) A note shall be given against each record which is not placed in the *basta* and is destroyed immediately on receipt.

(3) An index shall be given on the first page of this Register.

Form R. XV A.

Basta list Tahsil District

No. Name of Mauza

Fasli year.	Khasra with appendices.		Khewat.		Khatauni for land revenue variable.		Khatauni for variable water revenue.		Khatauni for variable bed of tanks.	
	Date of filing.	No. of paper.	Date of filing.	No. of paper.	Date of filing.	No. of paper.	Date of filing.	No. of paper.	Date of filing.	No. of paper.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Note.—(1) Separate pages shall be allotted to each mauza.

(2) A portion of this register shall be set apart for all the papers and statements, etc., which are deposited in the record room according to *Girdawar's* Circles, and for those which relate to the whole Tahsil.

(3) The villages will be arranged in this register in alphabetical order.

(4) An Index will be affixed to this list showing page or pages on which a particular village stands.

42. When any record is sent out of the record room, the requisition slip received for it shall be placed in place of the record sent out. When the record so sent out is received back, the requisition slip shall be returned to the officer concerned.

43. The following form of requisition slip shall invariably be used by all officers applying for a record from the *Tahsil* record room:—

Application for the record required from the Record Room Tahsil District

Form R. XV B

To

The Tahsildar

Date of requisition.	Name of officer or court applying for the record.	Particulars of the case in which required.	Description of record required.	Signature of the officer applying for the record.	To be filled by Registrar *Girdawar*.					Remarks.
					Date of receipt of the requisition slip.	Date of despatch.	No. of papers in the record.	Date of return.	Signature of the Registrar *Girdawar*.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

44. The Registrar *Girdawar* shall keep two registers separately in the following form. in which shall be entered all records which are sent out of the record room, and which are made over for copying to the section-writer. In cases in which records are to be sent out by post or special messenger a challan in the same form as the heading of this register shall be sent with the record, and when it is received back duly signed by the recipient it will be pasted to this register:—

Form R. XV-C.

Register of records and papers $\frac{\text{sent out of the record room}}{\text{given to copyist}}$, Tahsil______ District______

Serial number.	Date of issue.	Name of Mauza with the name of Patwari circle and number of basta list.	(a) Name of officer or court to which sent. (b) Name of copyist.	Signature of recipient.	Date on which returned.	Signature of Registrar *Girdawar*.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

NOTE.—In the register kept for making over records to the copyist the wording (a) in column 4 shall be omitted.

45. At the end of each quarter the Registrar *Girdawar* shall submit his register of records sent out of the record room to the *Tahsildar*, who will remind the officer to whom the record has been sent out (in cases in which the records have been retained for over a month) for the return of the record. In case the record is not returned to the Tahsil within 15 days after the issue of the reminder without reasonable cause the Tahsildar shall report the matter to the Sub-Divisional Officer.

46. As soon as all the records fit for destruction have been set aside, the Registrar *Girdawar* will submit a report to the Sub-Divisional Officer through the Tahsildar. The Sub-Divisional Officer shall inspect the records and order them to be destroyed. They will then be torn up, and sold as waste paper, the sale-proceeds being credited to Government.

47. The copies of the previous Settlement records with the *Patwaris* shall be deposited in the Tahsil Record Room, and retained there permanently.

48. The person selected for the appointment of *Mirdha* attached to the Registrar *Girdawars'* office, should always be literate, so that he may be able to assist the Registrar *Girdawar* as a *Basta Bardar*.

CHAPTER VII.

Compilation of general statistics for the *Tahsil*.

49. The following statement shows the returns to be compiled by the Registrar *Girdawar* besides those that have been dealt within the preceding rules, they shall be kept in such forms as may be prescribed by the Commissioner and additions and alterations to the list shall be made only under his orders:—

Name of return.	From whom received.	Latest date of receipt or preparation.	Date of submission to Sadar.
1	2	3	4
Cotton forecast	Supervisor . .	15th July . . 15th September . 15th November . 15th January . .	24th July. 24th September. 24th November. 24th January.
Annual cash account	Do. . .	......	1st May.
Verification and reports of deaths of Muafidars.	Do. . .	15th July . . 15th January .	20th July. 20th January.

Name of return.	From whom received.	Latest date of receipt or preparation.	Date of submission to Sadar.
1	2	3	4
Revenue business statement	Prepared by Registrar.	......	5th October. 5th April.
Clearance of vegetation from tank embankments.	Supervisor . .	1st December . .	5th December.
Alienation of Bhum lands	Prepared by Registrar.	......	1st June.
Alienation of State lands and new assignments of land revenue.	Do. . .	......	15th April.
Advance copies of Irrigation statements III & IV-E.	Supervisor . .	20th June . .	25th June.
Irrigation Report	Prepared by Registrar excepting Jinswar and crop experiment returns and figures for fixed tanks which Supervisors will supply.	15th July . .	1st August.
Annual review on Irrigation works . .	Prepared by Registrar and Supervisor.	10th December .	25th December.
Statements for land revenue report . .	Supervisor . .	1st May . .	15th May.
Agricultural statistics	Do. . .	15th August . .	1st September.
Map correction report	Do. . .	15th May . .	1st June.
Monthly cash account	Prepared by Registrar.	......	2nd of each month.
Yearly returns of the inspection of *Patwaris'* papers and instruments.	Supervisors . .	15th January . .	1st February.

50. The *Girdawar* will not be required to furnish information, which can be had from the Registrar's office.

51. As soon as the circle totals are received from the *Girdawars* the Registrar *Girdawar* shall :—

(1) compile from the *Girdawar* Circle totals a consolidated statement for his tahsil for transmission to Sadar;

(2) enter up the necessary figures from the *Girdawars'* statements in the registers which he has to maintain (Rule 1). English figures will be used in the registers referred to above.

52. After compilation the draft copies of the statements sent to Sadar shall be arranged in the order of *Girdawars'* circles, and placed in the record room in their proper places.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

53. The Registrar *Girdawar* shall keep account of the pay of *Girdawars* and tank mates and send pay bills in vernacular to the establishment clerk in the Commissioner's office and the Collector respectively on 25th of each month.

54. The pay shall be disbursed by the Registrar *Girdawar*, and receipt taken in the acquittance roll. The original acquittance roll shall be sent with the next month's pay bill, and a copy of the same shall be kept in the Tahsil for future use.

55. He shall maintain a register in Form R. XVI of all fines imposed on *Girdawars*. All fines imposed in a month shall be deducted from the next month's pay bill. Separate pages shall be allotted to each *Girdawar* for entries regarding fines imposed upon each.

56. He shall maintain a register in Form R. XVII of leave granted, (1) to *Girdawars*, and (2) to *Patwaris*. Pages shall be allotted in this register for entries of leave granted to each *Girdawar* and each *Patwari* separately.

57. The Registrar *Girdawar* shall keep a *mislband* register in the following form of files of cases mentioned below, and deposit the files monthly in the record room in the *bastas* of the villages to which they referred :—

(*i*) Destruction and decay of survey and boundary marks,

(*ii*) Emigration and immigration of cattle.

Form R. XVIII.

Mislband register of cases of destruction and decay of boundary and survey marks, etc.

Number.	Name of mauza.	Description of case.	Number of pages in the file.	Date of depositing in the record room.
1	2	3	4	5

58. Separate pages shall be allotted for the entries of each mauza.

59. Files of the mutation cases disposed of shall be prepared *mauzawar* each quarter. The Register Form R. IX will serve the purpose of a *mislband* register for the files of the mutation cases. A note of the date, etc., on which a file is deposited in the record room shall be given in the column of remarks in this register against all the reports contained in a file.

60 The register shall maintain a gradation list of the *Patwari* establishment for his Tahsil in the following form and record changes in it immediately after their occurrence.

Form R. XIX.

Gradation list of *Patwaris* in the Tahsil, District

Name of *Patwari*.	Parentage, caste and residence.	Age.	Pay.	Date of first appointment.	Date of appointment to present grade.	Whether resident in circle or at a distance therefrom.	Whether passed or exempted.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

61. This list will not be written each year but will be kept up until the alterations are so many that they render the list unfit for further use. Separate pages shall be given to each grade of *Patwaris*.

62. All papers, reports and returns relating to land records and agriculture shall invariably pass through the Registrar *Girdawar*.

63. The Registrar *Girdawar* will never be employed on any work not relating to the land record and agriculture without the written orders of the Sub-Divisional Officer.

64. The Tahsildar shall be personally responsible that rules 62 and 63 are strictly observed.

APPENDIX A.

Instructions for filling up the registers maintained by Registrar Girdawars.

Form R. I.

Registrar *Halqabandi* of *Patwaris* and *Girdawars'* circles.

1. This register will be a permanent record and will be revised only when there is any alteration in the *Patwaris'* or *Girdawars'* circles.

2. The entries in this register will be made from the statement of the reallocation of *Patwaris'* circles sanctioned by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner in his letter No. 141—1232, dated 19th February 1912, to the Commissioner.

Form R. II.

Registrar *Girdawars'* register of *Patwaris*.

1. Columns No. 1 to 8 will be filled up from the gradation list, maintained in the Tashil. Columns 9 to 13 will be filled up from register Form R. 1. (*Halqabandi Patwaris.*) Columns 14 to 16 will be filled up from the return which *Girdawars* will submit, as soon as the *Girdawari* inspection is finished by the *Patwaris*.

2. Columns 17 to 20 will be filled up from the reports submitted from time to time to the Sub-Divisional Officer against *Patwaris*. A note will be made on each report to the effect that it has been entered in the *Patwaris*. register. No report will be allowed to leave the Tahsil before it is entered in that register.

3. Columns 21 to 23 will be filled up as soon as final orders on the reports entered in columns 17 to 20 are received in the Registrar *Girdawars'* office.

4. In column No. 9 sufficient space will be left to correspond with columns 14 to 16 so as to admit of the entries referring to a village being made in those columns for the whole term of settlement.

Form R. III.

Register of *Lambardars* and *Patels*.

1. Several pages shall be allotted to each village in this register, and sufficient space to admit of the entries being made during the whole term of settlement shall be allowed for each *Lambardar* and *Patel*.

2. When a *Lambardar* or a *Patel* is dismissed or removed from, or resigns, his appointment, or dies, his name shall be scored out, and the name of the person appointed in his place shall be entered in column 3 or 4 and necessary entries made in columns 5 to 7. The entry in column 6 shall be made as soon as orders for appointment or removal, etc., are received in the office of the Registrar *Girdawar*.

3. Column No. 7 will include all sorts of Government demand, excluding cesses. Standard demand will be shown in this column where the assessment is made each harvest, and the amount payable by each *Lambardar and Patel* shall be ascertained from the *Patwari*.

4. Where one or more *Lambardars* or *Patels* pay the Government demand jointly, the demand shall be shown against the name entered first in the Register, and against the name or names following it a note shall be given in the column of remarks explaining the system of payment observed in each case.

5. Column No. 8 shall be filled up when a report has been made against a *Lambardar* or *Patel* to the Sub-Divisional Officer, as soon as orders are received thereon in the Tahsil.

Form R. IV.

Muafi Register.

1. The *Muafi* Register shall be prepared by the Registrar *Girdawar* in 5 parts as detailed in rule 1 (*a*) of the Registrar *Girdawars'* rules from the register supplied by the Settlement Officer.

2. This register will be *mauzawar* as well as by holdings—several pages being given to a *Mauza* and a page being allotted to each holding out of them. The entries from the Settlement Register shall be made on the left hand page of the register, the right hand page being reserved for the entry of changes that may occur from time to time.

3. The name of villages and *muafidars* will be arranged alphabetically. A fresh list need not be prepared every year, but it may be re-written when alterations have been so numerous as to make its use difficult.

4. As soon as certificates are received from the *Girdawars* as provided in *Girdawars'* rule 49, the Registrar *Girdawar* shall enter their dates in the columns provided for the purpose on the left hand page of the register.

5. When a revenue-free grant is assessed to revenue, the Registrar *Girdawar* shall enter the number and date of the order sanctioning resumption in the column of remarks in red ink on the left hand page of the register. The order sanctioning resumption shall also be noted against the entry concerned in the Settlement Officer's register.

6. The changes in the names of *Muafidars* shall be entered from time to time on the right hand page of the register from the mutation register (Form R. VIII) maintained by the Registrar *Girdawar*.

7. All the entries made from time to time by the Registrar in this register shall be signed by the Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar.

Form R. V.

Mauza Register.

1. The Settlement Department will fill up statements No. I-VI, printed on the first page before the *Mauza* register is sent to the Tahsil.

2. Statement No. VII, columns 2—20, both inclusive, shall be filled up from the returns submitted by *Patwaris* through their respective *Girdawars*.

3. Information for writing up the columns 21 to 24 and 26 to 30 shall be furnished by the *Girdawars* annually with the statement required for the Land Revenue Administration Report.

4. Columns 25 to 31 shall be filled up by Registrar *Girdawar* from the returns furnished by the *Girdawars* under rule 41 of the *Girdawars'* rules.

5. Columns 32 to 45 both inclusive shall be written from the assessment *Khataunis*.

6. The entries in the statement No. VIII shall be made from the returns P-III (*b*) and (*c*) furnished by the *Patwaris* through their respective *Girdawars*.

7. Statement IX shall be filled up according to the financial year and not according to the *Fasli* year. Information for this statement shall be supplied by the Tahsil *Wasilbaqinavis*, as soon as he has compiled his annual accounts.

8. Statement No. X will be filled up from the census statistics.

9. Statement XI shall be filled up from the *Mauzawar* returns of the census of cattle submitted by the *Girdawar* with the statements relating to the annual Revenue Administration report.

10. Statement XII will be filled up only when a revenue-free grant or *Bhum* holding is resumed.

Form R VI.

Register of assessment of the variable beds of tanks.

11. Register R. VI shall be maintained in two parts (1) for Kharif, and (2) for Rabi and will be filled up from the assessment *Khataunis* for beds of tanks.

Form R. VII.

Register of agricultural land being the property of Government under the direct management of the Collector.

1. This register will include only the agricultural lands being the property of Government under the direct management of the Collector.

2. It will not include (1) the properties entered in the Nazul register maintained under the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 1371 C. 19, dated 9th December 1906.

3. The estate or plots should be grouped together by villages and one page should ordinarily be allotted to each village for which entries may be necessary.

4. An index must be provided at the commencement of the register. The villages should be arranged according to *Girdawars'* circles alphabetically.

5. In column 3 of the register the numbers of *Khatas* and of fields should be given. In column 4 the kind of land should also be recorded with the area.

6. The account of demand, collection and balance in respect of income from the lands entered in this register shall be kept by the *Wasilbaqinavis* in his *Khatauni*.

7. In column 5 a note shall be made only if the property is periodically leased out, otherwise the actual amount of income accruing periodically shall be entered therein.

8. If the lease of such a property is periodically sold, the Tahsildar or Officer supervising the work of the *Wasilbaqinavis* shall get the entry respecting the sale-proceeds made in the *Wasilbaqinavis' Khatauni* in his presence as soon as the sale is confirmed.

FORM R. VIII.

Register of mutation of names.

1. As soon as the reports in Form P. IV. (*a*) (provided by rule 38 of the *Patwaris* rules) are received in the Tahsil, they will be made over to the Registrar *Girdawar*. He will make entries in columns 1 to 7 from these reports in this register and submit them to the Tahsildar.

2 The Tahsildar will distribute them between himself and the Naib Tahsildar for disposal.

3. The reports of the disposed of mutation cases shall be returned to the Registrar *Girdawar*, who will fill up columns 8 to 10 and 13 from them.

4. Columns 14 and 15 will be filled up as soon as fees are credited into the Tahsil treasury.

5. The rest of the columns, *viz.* 11 and 12, will be filled up if any objection is preferred under rule (7), Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 802-562-III, dated the 16th July 1895, or when an appeal is preferred against the orders passed by the Revenue Officer deciding the case.

6. On the 5th of each month the Registrar will submit to the Tahsildar, for transmission to the Sub-Divisional Officer, a statement in the same form as that prescribed for the account of demand, collection and balance of the sale-proceeds of grass, etc. in Rule 35 of the Registrar *Girdawars'* rules.

FORM R. IX.

Stock book of survey instruments.

1. This book will include all the survey instruments in the Tahsil or in the possession of the *Girdawars* and *Patwaris*.

2. Several pages shall be assigned to each kind of instrument. Every article received and issued shall be noted in this book at once, and the balance struck on each day on which receipt or issue takes place. When an instrument is returned damaged, or is reported to be lost, the fact shall be noted in the column for remarks. The signature of the recipient shall be taken in the same column, whenever any instruments are issued.

3. A complete list of the instruments in stock shall be submitted to the Sub-Divisional Officer by 15th January each year, accompanied by a brief report about the condition of instruments and the need for repairs.

FORM R. X.

Stock book of registers, forms and stationery supplied to the *Patwaris*.

FORM R. XI.

Cash book of *Patwaris*, *Girdawars* and *Lambardars'* pay.

FROM R. XII.

Acquittance roll of the pay of *Patwaris* and *Girdawars*.

These registers are simple, and require no instructions.

FORM R. XIII.

Pay bill and acquittance roll of the fees paid to *Lambardars* and *Patels*.

1. The Registrar *Girdawar* will prepare this return from the *Khatauni* of the *Wasilbaqinavis*.

2. Two returns will be prepared separately :

(1) for fees payable for the payment into the Tahsil of demand on account of land and water revenue, etc.

(2) for fees payable for crediting the amount of crop-rate tank revenue.

3. Total of column 5 in this statement shall tally with the amount shown as collected in the annual *Tauzi* prepared by the Tahsil *Wasilbaqinavis*, and the annual cash account prepared by the Registrar *Girdawar*.

4. If the amount collected refers to several harvests, separate pay bills for each harvest shall be prepared.

5. In the pay bill the columns Nos. 9, 10 and 11 should be omitted, and in the acquittance roll column No. 5 will not be necessary.

6. All fines imposed on a *Lambardar* or *Patel* during the year shall be deducted from the pay bill, and shown in column 7.

FORM R. XVI.

Fines imposed on *Girdawars.*

This register is simple and requires no instructions.

FORM R. XIV.

Register of sale-proceeds of grass, etc.

1. There are two kinds of property from which such articles as grass, etc., are sold periodically as given below :—

(1) Property belonging to Government.

(2) Property belonging to the District Board.

The income from (1) is credited to the Public Works Department and that from (2) to the District Fund.

2. Account of each of them shall be kept separately by the Registrar *Girdawar.*

In other respects the form of the register is simple and no instructions are required.

FORM R. XVII.

Leave register of *Patwaris.*

No instructions seem necessary.

NOTE.—Form R. XV has been dealt with in the body of the rules.

Form R. 1.

APPENDIX B.

FORMS OF THE REGISTRAR GIRDAWARS' REGISTERS.

Register Halqabandi of Patwaris and Girdawar's circle.

Name of Girdawar's circle.	Name of Patwari's circle.	Name of villages in Patwari's circle.	Total area of the villages in Patwari's circle.	Cultivated area at settlement.	No. of Khewat Khatas.	No. of Jamabandi Khatas.	Total No. of fields in the village.	No. of fields cultivated at settlement.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Patwari's Register Tahsil District **Form R. 2.**

Name of Patwari.	Parentage, caste and residence.	Age.	Pay.	Date of 1st appointment.	Date of appointment to present grade.	Whether resident in circle or distance therefrom.	Whether passed or exempted.	Name of village or villages in the circle.	Total No. of fields in each village.	Total area of each village.	Cultivated area.	Total number of Hewat Khatas.	Fasli year.	Month, date of beginning and finishing Kharif tour.	Month, date of beginning and finishing Rabi tour.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Report against the Patwari.				Orders on reports in previous columns.			Remarks.
Date.	Rule disobeyed.	Complaint in brief.	Rank of official reporting.	Date.	Order.	By whom.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

Form R. 3.

Register of Lambardars and Patels.

Tahsil District

Serial No.	Name of village.	Name of Lambardar.	Name of Patel.	Literate or illiterate.	Date of appointment and removal with reference to order.	Amount of revenue paid by him.	Complaint and orders regarding fine imposed or other punishment in flicted for neglect of duty.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Name of Mauza ______________________________

Form R.-4.

Muafi Register.

No.	Name or names of Muafidar.	Area of Muafi.						Condition and class of grant.	Authority for exemption.	Remarks.
		Chahi.	Talabi.	Abi.	Baran.	Other.	Total.			

Year.	1913.	1914.	1915.							
Dates of certificate by harvest.										

Year.										
Date of certificate by harvest.										

NOTES.—Changes occurring in the proprietary rights from time to time.

VILLAGE REGISTER.

FORM R—5.

Village Register, District Ajmer-Merwara.

Name of village Circle Tahsil

Period.	Total area.	Revenue free.	NOT CULTURABLE.				Groves and Forests.	CULTURABLE.				CULTIVATED.								Total cultivated.	Total culturable and cultivated.	Incidence of Jama now assessed on the cultivated area.	Incidence of the Jama now assessed on the culturable and cultivated area.	REMARKS.
									FALLOW.			IRRIGATED.					DRY.							
												Talabi.												
			Village sites.	Covered with water.	Otherwise barren.	Total.		Waste.	Old.	New.	Total.	By sluice.	By lift.	Chahi.	Other sources.	Total.	Abi.	Barani.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

II. *Proprietors.*

	No. of Thoks.	Tenure.	No. OF CO-SHARERS.				Principal castes.	REMARKS.
			Resident.	Area.	Absentee.	Area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Settlement Entries . .								

Area on usufructuary mortgage in [1315 Fasli].

III.—Revenue.

1. Standard Jama now assessed Rs. .

IV.—The Holdings area by details of soils (Khalsa).

Soil.	Actual area in 1315 Fasli.								According to permanent soil classification.				Remarks.
	Khud Kasht.	Expropriе-tory.	Halsara.	Paying the revenue rate only.	Occupancy, and other protected areas.	Other tenants. Kind	Other tenants. Cash.	Total.	Khud Kasht.	Expropriе-tory.	Remaining area.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Chahi													
Talabi													
Abi													
Barani													
Total .													
Area cultivated .													

V.—Statement of Tanks irrigating lands in the village.

No.	Name of Tank.	Village in which situated	Class of Tank.	Area assessed as Talabi at 1315 F. 1907-08	Area assessed as Abi at 1315 Fasli.	Standard or average water revenue now assessed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

VI.—Statement of Wells.

	No. of wells in 1315 Fasli. Working.	No. of wells in 1315 Fasli. Not working.	No. of new wells. Built since 1896.	Method of working in most use.	Average cost per well.	Usual character of water.	Average depth to water.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Khalsa							
Revenue free							

VII.—Statistics of area

Year Fasli.	Total area (in acres).	Revenue free.	Total Khalsa.	Barren area.	Land out of Cultivation. Groves or village forests.	Land out of Cultivation. Culturable water.	Land out of Cultivation. Fallow. Old.	Land out of Cultivation. Fallow. New.	Land out of Cultivation. Land prepared for Sugar-cane.	Land out of Cultivation. Total.	Cultivated Land. Irrigated. From Tak. By sluice.	Cultivated Land. Irrigated. From Tak. By lift.	Cultivated Land. Irrigated. From wells.	Cultivated Land. Irrigated. From Nadis and other sources.	Cultivated Land. Irrigated. Total.	Cultivated Land. Un-irrigated. Abi.	Cultivated Land. Un-irrigated. Barani.	Cultivated Land. Un-irrigated. Total.	Total Cultivated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Settlement.																			
1317 Fasli . . .																			
1318 " . . .																			
1319 " . . .																			
1320 " . . .																			
1321 " . . .																			
1322 " . . .																			
1323 " . . .																			
1324 " . . .																			
1325 " . . .																			
1326 " . . .																			
Average . . .																			
1327 Fasli . . .																			
1328 " . . .																			
1329 " . . .																			
1330 " . . .																			
1331 " . . .																			
1332 " . . .																			
1333 " . . .																			
1334 " . . .																			
1335 " . . .																			
1336 " . . .																			
Average . . .																			
1337 Fasli . . .																			
1338 " . . .																			
1339 " . . .																			
1340 " . . .																			
1341 " . . .																			
1342 " . . .																			
1343 " . . .																			
1344 " . . .																			
1345 " . . .																			
1346 " . . .																			
Average . . .																			

and cultivation.

NO. OF WELLS OR IRRIGATION.						No. of Tanks.		No. of Nadis.			VARIABLE TALABI AND ABI CULTIVATION.														REMARKS.
Masonry.		Non-masonry.		No of new wells built during the year.	No. of wells fallen in during the year.	Which irrigated during the year.	Which did not irrigate during the year.	Which irrigated during the year.	Which did not irrigate during the year.	No. of new Nadis built during the year and which irrigated.	Area assessed during the year.							Amount assessed during the year.							
											Talabi.			Abi.			Total of columns 34 and 37.	Talabi.			Abi.			Total of columns 41 and 44.	
Working.	Not working.	Working.	Not working.								Khalsa.	Muafi and Bhum.	Total.	Khalsa.	Muafi and Bhum.	Total.		Khalsa.	Muafi and Bhum.	Total.	Khalsa.	Muafi and Bhum.	Total.		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46

VIII.—Statistics

Year (Fasli).	Autumn Crops.																				
	Total area sown.	Makki.	Cotton.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Red pepper.	Til.	Rice.	Lucern.	Moth, Mung and Urd, etc.	Kangni and Kulath.	Garden crop.	Miscellaneous.					Bud.	Nabud.	Total area sown.	Wheat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
SETTLEMENT.																					
1317 Fasli																					
1318 „																					
1319 „																					
1320 „																					
1321 „																					
1322 „																					
1323 „																					
1324 „																					
1325 „																					
1326 „																					
Average																					
1327 Fasli																					
1328 „																					
1329 „																					
1330 „																					
1331 „																					
1332 „																					
1333 „																					
1334 „																					
1335 „																					
1336 „																					
Average																					
1337 Fasli																					
1338 „																					
1339 „																					
1340 „																					
1341 „																					
1342 „																					
1343 „																					
1344 „																					
1345 „																					
1346 „																					
Average																					

of Crops.

Spring Crops.															Zaid Crops.							
Barley.	Gujai.	Gulchani.	Bejhar.	Gram.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Sarson.						Bud.	Nabud.	Melons.	Other zaid crops.	Total.	Total cropped area (sown).	Dofasli.	Total area cultivated.	Bud.	Nabud.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45

IX—Revenue Demand

Year (Financial.)	Balances of previous years on 1st October.		Fixed Revenue.				Total variable Revenue for the year.	Total Revenue for the year fixed and variable.	Amounts on account of arrears of previous years to be collected during the year.		Total Demand for collection in the year.	Collected during the year.					Amount if any suspended.	
				Changes during the year.								Fixed Revenue.		Variable Revenue.				
	On account of fixed Demands.	On account of variable Revenue.	As stood on 1st April at beginning of year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total real Demand for the year.			On account of fixed demand.	On account of variable Revenue.		Current.	Arrears.	Current.	Arrears.	Total collected during the year.	Fixed.	Variable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SETTLEMENT.																		
1920																		
1921																		
1922																		
1923																		
1924																		
1925																		
1926																		
1927																		
1928																		
1929																		
Average . .																		
1930																		
1931																		
1932																		
1933																		
1934																		
1935																		
1936																		
1937																		
1938																		
1939																		
Average . .																		
1940																		
1941																		
1942																		
1943																		
1944																		
1945																		
1946																		
1947																		
1948																		
1949																		
Average . .																		

Collection and processes.

AMOUNT REMITTED.		Year for which remitted.	BALANCES FINALLY OUTSTANDING AT END OF THE YEAR.				CESSES COLLECTED DURING THE YEAR.			PROCESSES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
			Fixed Revenue.		Variable Revenue.										
Fixed.	Variable.		Current.	Arrears.	Current.	Arrears.	Khalsa.	Muafi.	Total.	Writs of Demand.	Warrants of arrest.	Distraint of moveable.	Attachment of estate.	Other processes.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									

X.—Population.

Period.	No. of houses.	Total population.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Agriculturists. Land holders.	Agriculturists. Labourers and others.	Other labourers.	Traders and artisans.	Prevailing castes.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1901 . .											
1911 .											
1921 .											
1931 . .											

XI.—Agricultural stocks and No. of Ploughs.

Period Fasli.	No. of ploughs.	No. of plough cattle.	Average area per plough.	Cattle other than plough cattle. Bulls and Bullocks.	Cattle other than plough cattle. Cows.	Cattle other than plough cattle. Buffaloes.	Miscellaneous animals. Horses and ponies.	Miscellaneous animals. Sheep.	Miscellaneous animals. Goats.	Miscellaneous animals. Camels.	Miscellaneous animals. Mules and Donkeys.	Other animals.	Carts.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Settlement														
1317 .														
1318 .														
1319 .														
1320 .														
1321 .														
1322 .														
1323														
1324 .														
1325 .														
1326 .														
1327 .														
1328 .														
1329 .														
1330 .														
1331 .														
1332 .														
1333 .														
1334 .														
1335 .														
1336 .														
1337 .														
1338 .														
1339 .														
1340 .														
1341 .														
1342 .														
1343 .														
1344 .														
1345 .														
1346 .														
1347 .														
1348 .														

XII.—Revenue free lands resumed

Year.	Bhum, Muafi, and Jagir.	Area resumed.	Amount assessed.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5

NOTE.—This statement will be filled only in those years in which any Revenue free land is resumed.

Abstract of Settlement Officer's assessment Remarks.

Explanations of principal variations in the figures given in pages 2 to 8, and other remarks relating to exceptional circumstances affecting the village or its conditions :—

Form R. 6.

Register of assessment levied from variable beds of tanks.

Year.	Name of tank	Name of village.	Area cultivated.			Rate.		Amount assessed.			Remarks.
			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Form R. 7.

Register of agricultural land being the property of Government under direct management of the Collector.

Serial No.	Name of village	Description of Government property.	Area.	Income, if any.	How managed.	In the case of new lands coming under Government management, date on which and circumstances in which it so came.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Form R. 8.

Register of Mutation of names.

Date of death of the recorded proprietor or mushtar or other cause of action.	Date of report.	Date of entry.	Name of village.	Number of case.	Name and description of parties.	Specification of land regarding which mutation is sought or required.	Date fixed for enquiry.	Final order with brief abstract of statements of parties and witnesses (if any) explaining grounds of decision if the question of right is summarily decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Date of decision.	Nature of objections and final order thereon.	Note of Appellate decision with date.	Amount of fees due.	Amount realized and when.	Date or dates of payments into Treasury.	REMARKS.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Form R. 9.

Stock Book of Survey instruments.

Date.	Opening stock.	RECEIPTS.		ISSUES.			Signature of the person who received the instruments.	REMARKS.
		From whom.	No. of articles.	Date of issue.	Name of person to whom issued.	Details of instruments issued.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Form R. 10.

PART I.

Register of Stationery.

RECEIPTS.

Name of Tahsil.	Khasra Girdawari Forms.	Forms of water revenue Khatauni variable.	Forms of Khatauni variable beds.	Forms of Khatauni of crop rate tanks.	Forms of application for irrigation.	Orders sanctioning irrigation.	Diary.	Dhalbanch.	Register of Patta Qabuliyat.	Register of mutation.	Khatauni of variable villages.	Paper.	Ink (black).	Ink (red).	Thread.	Needles.	Bastas.	Rubber.	Pencil and pen.	Mutation forms.	Khewat forms.	Jinswar Kharif and Rabi.	Milan Khasra.	Application for sanction of auction.	Notice of auction.	Receipts for sale proceeds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

PART II.

DISTRIBUTION.

Name of *Patwari* or *Girdawar* to whom issued.	Khasra Girdawari Forms.	Forms of water revenue Khatauni variable.	Forms of Khatauni variable beds.	Forms of Khatauni of crop rate tanks.	Forms of application for irrigation.	Order sanctioning irrigation.	Diary.	Dhalbanch.	Register of Patta Qabuliyat.	Register of mutation.	Khatauni of variable village.	Paper.	Ink (black).	Ink (red).	Thread.	Needles.	Bastas.	Rubber.	Pencil and pen.	Mutation forms.	Khewat forms.	Jinswar Kharif and Rabi.	Milan Khasra.	Application for auction.	Notice for auction.	Receipts for sale-proceeds.	Date of distribution.	Signature of recipient.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56

Form R. 11.

Cash-book of Patwari, Girdawars and Lambardars pay.

Date and month.	Amount in hand.	Amount received.	Total.	Paid as per acquittance roll.	Closing balance.	SIGNATURE OF		REMARKS.
						Khazanchi.	Tahsildar.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Form R. 11

Cash-book of Patwari, Girdawars and Lambardars pay.

Date and month.	Amount in hand.	Amount received.	Total.	Paid as per acquittance roll.	Closing balance.	SIGNATURE OF		REMARKS.
						Khazanchi.	Tahsildar.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Form R. 12.

Acquittance Roll of Patwars and Girdawars pay.

No.	Name of Patwari or Girdawar.	Name of circle.	Grade.	Rate of pay.	DEDUCTIONS.			Amount due.	Date of payment.	Signature of payee.	REMARKS.
					Savings.	Fine.	Suspended.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Form R.13.

Pay bill and acquittance roll of fees paid to Lambardars and Patels for collection of land revenue, etc., Tahsil District for 19

Serial Number.	Name of circle.	Name of village.	Name of Lambardar or patel.	Amount collected.	Fees due.			Date of payment.	Signature of payee.	Signature of the officer before whom paid.	Remarks.
					Amount of fees.	Fines.	Net amount due.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Form R. 14.

Register of sale-proceeds of grass and wood on Government tank embankments.

No.	Name of village.	Date of receipt of Girdawar's report.	Contents of the report in brief.	Date of despatch to the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner if the sale exceeds Rs. 10.	No. of papers linked with the report.	Intermediate Proceedings.		Date of sanction.	Date of order passed by the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Date of return to Girdawar.	Date of receipt from Girdawar with amount recovered.	Remarks.
						Date.	Proceedings.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Form R. 14A.

No.

Name of property from which articles are sold.

Government property or property belonging to District Board.

Serial Number.	No. in register R. XIV.	Year.	DESCRIPTION AND DATE OF PROPERTY SOLD.						Remarks.
			Grass.		Babul pod.		Drywood.		
			Date of sale.	Amount of sale-proceeds.	Date of sale.	Amount of sale-proceeds.	Date of sale.	Amount of sale-proceeds.	

Form R. 16.

Register of fines imposed on Girdawars.

Serial No.	Name of Patwari or Girdawar.	Name of the circle.	Amount of fine imposed.	For what fault the fine was imposed.	Date of order.	From what month's pay the fine was recovered.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Form R. 17.

Leave Register of Patwaris and Girdawars.

Serial No.	Name of Patwari.	Circle.	Leave required.	PERIOD.		Number of days.	Date of application.	Date of sanction.	By whom granted.	Privilege or on substitute.	Date of availing of the leave.	Date of return from leave.	REMARKS.
				From	To								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

APPENDIX C.

Table showing the dates on which land records and papers relating thereto are filed in the Tahsil and the method of their disposal.

A.—The table showing dates on which supervisors' records should be received by the Registrar Girdawar and the method of their disposal.

Name of record.	Date of receipt.	Period of retention in Tahsil.	Method of disposal.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	SUPERVISORS' RECORDS.			
Diary	15th October .	Three years	Destroyed.	
Patwaris' register . .	When completed . .	Do.	Do.	
Girdawari test register (Girdawars' rule 31).	After six years . .	One year . .	Do.	
	PATWARIS' RECORDS.			
Khesra Girdawari with appendices Form P. III and appendices A-P.	15th October after one year.	Up to the end of settlement.		
Khewat or its certificate when there is no change.	15th October after three years.	Do.		
Dhal Banch . . .	15th October after four years.		Destroyed.	
Register of cash rent or rent in kind levied from Shamlat.	Do.		Do.	
Register of cattle and house tax.	Do. . .		Do.	
Register of census of cattle.	15th October next year after completion.		Do.	
Register of water taken from Government tanks.	Filed with the water revenue Khatauni.		Do.	
Khataunis for variable assessment—				
(a) Land Revenue .	31st October each year .	Up to the end of settlement.		
(b) Water do. . .	1st March (for Kharif). 15th October (for Rabi).	Do.		
(c) Crop rate tank revenue.	Do. . .	Do.		
(d) Bed of tanks . .	Do. . .	Do.		
Diary . . .	15th October after 4 years.		Destroyed.	

B.—The Registrar Girdawars' records shall be disposed of in accordance with the instructions given in the following table.

Name of record.	Period for which to be retained.	Method of disposal.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Mutation register . . .	Retained permanently.		
Copy of acquittance roll of the pay of Patwaris, etc.	Three years . .	Destroyed.	
Copy of Patwaris' pay bills . .	Three years . . .	Do.	
Accounts of the pay of Patwaris, Girdawars, tank mates and lambardars.	10 years . . .	Do.	
Stock book of Patwari and Girdawar forms.	One year after they are filled up and new registers opened to which all the forms in hand shall be brought over.	Do.	
Stock book of survey instruments .	Do.	Do.	

PART VI (5).

UNDER SECTION 110 (*d*).

Duties of Naib-Tahsildars.

1. *During the absence of the Tahsildar from his headquarters, the Naib-Tahsildar will be in charge of the Tahsil Office, Treasury and Registration work.* Old No. 55

2. *The Naib-Tahsildar will be placed in charge of the Wasilbaqinavis and Registrar Girdawar's offices and land records of the Tahsil. He will be responsible that the registers and records in these offices are maintained in accordance with the rules.*

3. *Naib-Tahsildars, whose work is approved of, may be invested with power to dispose of cases falling under sections 48 to 51 of the Land and Revenue Regulations.*

4. *Besides the above duties the Naib-Tahsildar will perform such executive duties as the Tahsildar with the general or special sanction of the Collector or Sub-Divisional Officer may entrust to him.*

5. *He will submit a diary in such form as may be prescribed by the Collector, a monthly tour diary to the officers in charge of the sub-division, from 15th September to 15th March each year, showing villages visited, local inspections made and other revenue work disposed of on the spot.*

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara's Notification No. 110 - 695, dated the 6th February 1889.

PART VI (6).

UNDER SECTION 110(*d*).

Duties of Tahsildar.

1. The following shall be among the duties of a Tahsildar under Regulation II of 1877 :— Old No. 54

(*a*) To collect the land revenue cesses and other items for the collection of which he receives a regular order, and to check the *Tahsil* Accounts, and see that they are carefully kept.

(*b*) To keep in safe custody all Government moneys and property which may be placed in his charge.

(*c*) To report to the *officer in charge of the sub-division*, (1) all cases in which revenue-free grants or other grants or immoveable property lapse to Government by the death of the holder or otherwise, (2) all calamities affecting the crop, and (3) any sickness, epidemic or mortality among men and cattle.

(*d*) To supervise the proceedings of his subordinates and to see that all rules are observed.

(*e*) To see that supervisors and Patwaries perform their duties properly and that their registers and records are correctly kept up to date.

(*f*) To collect supplies for troops and Government officers marching through the Tahsil.

(g) To guage the rain register and report on the prescribed date to the *Sub-Divisional Officer* all falls of rain.

(h) To act generally as an executive officer of Government in all matters connected with land revenue.

2. The Tahsildar shall tour in his Tahsil for at least 90 days in a year, of which 60 days touring shall be done during the time of the ripening of the crops.

3. The Tahsildar shall submit a diary in such form as may be prescribed by the Collector, a monthly tour diary to the officer in charge of the Sub-Division from 15th September to 15th March each year, showing villages visited, local inspection made, and other revenue work disposed of on the spot.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara's Notification No. 110—695, dated the 6th February 1889.

PART VI (7).

Under Section 110 (d).

I To regulate the procedure of Revenue Officers and Arbitrators acting under the Land and Revenue Regulation II of 1877.

1. The procedure of Revenue Officers in compelling the attendance before them of the parties to proceedings and witnesses, the mode of recording evidence and the production, rejection, and admission of documents, and the issue of commissions for local investigations, etc., shall be regulated as far as practicable by the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure.

2. Arbitrators shall ordinarily be chosen by the parties, but in cases of partition and boundary disputes, a Revenue Officer not below the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer may in his discretion refer matters in dispute to arbitrators appointed by himself.

3. The arbitrators shall submit their award only with reference to the point or points referred to them in the order of reference, a copy of which shall be furnished to each member of the arbitration.

4. The Revenue Officer shall appoint a day for the submission of the award and may in his discretion extend the time so fixed.

5 In case of difference of opinion the decision of the majority of the arbitrators shall be accepted.

6. The Revenue Officer may remit the award for reconsideration if it is incomplete or defective

7. The Revenue Officer may for reasons to be recorded in writing, on sufficient cause shown, decline to accept an award, or may accept it with such modifications as he may think fit to make, but ordinarily he shall pass an order consistent with the award.

8. The Revenue Officer may make such order as he thinks fit respecting the costs of the arbitration.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara's Notification No. 110—695, dated the 6th February 1889.

PART VI (8).

Under Section 110 (e).

II. Investigation by the higher Revenue Officers of charges of misconduct preferred against Revenue Officers of lower grade.

1. The investigation by the higher Revenue Officers of charges of misconduct preferred against Revenue Officers of a lower grade shall be made in conformity with the Government of India Resolution No $\frac{37}{1389\text{-}1404}$, dated the 29th July 1879 : Provided that the Sub-Divisional Officer instead of dealing with the case departmentally, may, with the sanction of the Commissioner, refer it to a Criminal Court for enquiry and trial.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara's Notification No. 110—695, dated the 6th February 1889.

PART VI (9).

Under Section 110 (f).

III. Fees to be charged for the service of process issued under the Land and Revenue Regulation II of 1877 and to regulate the costs in all proceedings before a Revenue Officer.

1. The fees to be charged for the service of process issued under Regulation II of 1877 shall, unless hereinafter expressly provided, be regulated by rules framed under the Court Fees Act, and shall be levied in Court Fee stamps.

2. The Revenue Officer shall have full power to give and apportion costs in any manner he thinks fit: every order relating to costs may be executed under the rules relating to the execution of decrees for money.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara's Notification No. 110—695, dated the 6th February 1889.

PART VI (10).

UNDER SECTION 110 (*g*).

IV. ***Form of notice or notification required by the Land and Revenue Regulation II of 1877 to be served or published, and the mode in which such notice or notification shall be served or published.***

1. A writ of warning and warrant of arrest issued in connection with a default in payment of revenue shall be in the following forms. They shall be issued in duplicate and shall be signed by the Wasilbaqinavis and the Tahsildar. The fee payable on the writ of warning shall be twelve annas, and on the warrant of arrest one rupee eight annas—

Counterfoil.

Writ of Warning.

Whereas , son of , resident of Mouza Pargana , has made default in the sum of R , due for the following kists, this writ of warning is issued requiring him to pay the same within the space of , together with the costs of this writ, namely, R —.

Serial No.	Village and Pargana.	Date of issue.	Name, caste, and parentage of defaulter.	Kist on which arrear is due.	Amount paid.	Arrear due.	Name of messenger.	Date of service.	Date of messenger's return.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(Sd.) *Wasilbaqinavis.* (Sd.) *Tahsildar.*

Dated

Writ of Warning.

Whereas , son of , resident of Mouza , Pargana , has made default in the sum of R , due for the following kists, this writ of warning is issued requiring him to pay the same within the space of , together with the costs of this writ, namely, R —.

Serial No.	Village and Pargana.	Date of issue.	Name, caste, and parentage of defaulter.	Kist on which arrear is due.	Amount paid.	Arrear due.	Name of messenger.	Date of service.	Date of messenger's return.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(Sd.) *Wasilbaqinavis.* (Sd.) *Tahsildar.*

Dated

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara's Notification No. 110-695, dated the 6th February 1889.

Counterfoil.

Warrant of Arrest.

Order addressed to

Whereas , son of , resident of , Mouza , Pargana , has made default in the sum of R , due for the following kists, you are hereby directed to bring the defaulter to the Tehsil on or before the day of 18 .

Kists *Amount*

(Sd.)

Tehsildar

duly empowered under section 77, Land and Revenue Regulation, II of 1877.

Warrant of Arrest.

Order addressed to

Whereas , son of , resident of Mouza , Pargana , has made default in the sum of R , due for the following kists, you are hereby directed to bring the defaulter to the Tehsil on or before the day of 18 .

Kists *Amount*

(Sd.)

Tehsildar

duly empowered under Section 77, Land and Revenue Regulation, II of 1877.

2. Service of the writ of warning shall be made by tendering or delivering to the defaulter one of the copies carried by the messenger. The signature or mark of the defaulter and of two respectable witnesses shall be taken on the back of the other copy in proof of the service, and this copy shall then be returned to the officer issuing the process. In the case of the warrant the necessary endorsement shall be made by the issuing officer

If the defaulter is absent from his village the service shall be effected in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

3. A register of writs of warning and warrants of arrest shall be kept by Tehsildars in the following Form, and submitted monthly to the Collector through the S. D. O. for perusal :—

A.—Register of writs of warning and warrant of arrest

*Tahsil*________________ *Year*________________

Serial No. of writs of warning.	Serial No. of warrants of arrest.	Name of defaulter.	DETAILS OF ARREARS FOR WHICH PROCESS ISSUED.		DATE OF ISSUE.		DATE OF SERVICE.		Remark regarding the issue of warrant of arrest, if the defaulter is detained in the Tahsil the period of his detention and the date of discharge.	AMOUNT OF FEES.		DATE OF RECOVERY.		Number of Dakhla.	REMARKS.
			Writs of warning.	Warrant of arrest.	Writs of warning.	Warrant of arrest.	Writs of warning.	Warrant of arrest.		Writ of warning.	Warrant of arrest.	Writ of warning.	Warrant of arrest.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Abstract of writs of warning and warrants of arrest issued in the Tehsil of during the month of 18 .

No. of writs of warning issued.	No. of warrants of arrest issued.	Amount of arrears for which writs and warrants issued.	Fees for writs at 12 annas each and warrants at R1-8 each. Due from previous month.	Due for current month.	Total.	Realized.	Balance due.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		R	R		R	R	R	

(Sd.)

Dated *Tehsildar.*

4. A statement in the following form shall be submitted by Collectors with their annual reports:—

Statement of writs of warning and warrants of arrest issued in the District of during the year 18 .

Writs—Warrants.	Amount of arrears for which writs and warrants issued.	No. of writs and warrants issued.	No. of villages in which writs and warrant served.	No. of persons served with writs and arrested on warrants.	Average period for which persons kept under arrest.	Longest period for which any person was kept under arrest.	Fees for writs at 12 annas each and warrants at R1-8 each. Due from previous years.	Due for current year.	Total.	Realized.	Balance due.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

(Sd.)

Dated *Collector.*

Form of Proclamation under Section 82 of Land and Revenue Regulation.

Whereas the following land (here describe) has been attached under Section 82 of Regulation II of 1877 for an arrear of land revenue, notice is hereby given that no payment made after this date on account of rent or of any other asset to any person other than the Commissioner or his Agent shall be credited to the person making such payment, or relieve him from his liability to payment to the Commissioner or his Agent.

(Sd.)

Dated

Assistant Commissioner.

Form of Notification under Section 92 of Land and Revenue Regulation.

Whereas an arrear of land revenue, as detailed below, has accrued in respect of (here describe land) from the (here give date), this is to inform you that, unless the said arrear is paid within 15 days of the receipt of this notice, your land as aforesaid will be sequestered and you will be excluded therefrom for fifteen years from the date of sequestration.

Kist *Amount.*

(Sd.)

Dated

Assistant Commissioner.

The Proclamation and Notification above referred to shall be made known by posting a copy of the same in the village Hatai, and also in the Tehsil office.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara's Notification No. 110-695, dated the 6th February 1889.

PART VI (II).

Rules under section 110 (P).

Rules for the Conduct of Experimental Crop-Cuttings in Ajmer-Merwara.

Sub-divisional officers are expected to arrange for the making each year of from 10 to 15 crop experiments, by themselves, in respect of the following four crops. After crops shall be experimented with as well as sole crops.

Kharif.	Rabi.
Cotton	Barley. *
Jowar	
Maize	

2. By far the most important part of the experiment is the selection of the field to be cut, which should be representative of as large an area as possible, and should not be in appearance either above or below the average for the season on its class of land. The value of each experiment depends on the extent to which its results are typical, and care should be taken to ensure that each crop cut is of about the average for its class. If for instance a barley field of *chahi* land is selected, its crop should be fairly representative of the season's barley crop on *chahi* land. In cases where a whole field conveniently situated cannot be found bearing a representative crop, it will generally be possible to select a portion of a field as typical of the season.

3. Experiments are not ordinarily to be made by officers of a lower rank than the Extra Assistant Commissioner. When it is proposed to employ an officer of lower rank, the previous sanction of the Commissioner must be obtained. The Patwari and Girdawar of the circle must invariably be present during the conduct of a crop experiment, to supply all necessary information regarding land classification, rent, etc., and furnish any survey appliances which may be required.

4. Except in the case of cotton, the area cut should be invariably one-tenth of an acre that is to say a square chain which can be easily laid out on the ground with a chain and cross-staff. In the case of a cotton crop the area selected for the first picking must be such as can be easily identified at the time of the subsequent pickings, and should be carefully marked on the ground when the area experimented with is not marked off as one-tenth of an acre. It should of course be measured at the time of experiment and its area (in acres) be calculated.

5. It is essential that the whole of the harvesting operations be conducted in the presence of the officer experimenting, and the crop must not, therefore, be cut till completely ripe, when it can be threshed out by manual labor without much difficulty.

6. In the case of cotton the instruction of the preceding paragraph may be relaxed, and if the first picking has been conducted in the presence of the officer initiating the experiment, subsequent pickings may be carried out in the presence of another officer, whose grade should, however, not be below that of Girdawar.

7. The out-turn or yield given should be in all cases that of the main product of the crop (*e.g.*, grain, whether husked or unhusked, as distinct from straw, and cleaned cotton as distinct from cotton seeds). If any estimate can be made of the out-turn of bye-products (*e.g.*, straw and fodder), their weight should be entered in the return below the estimate of the main product, but if the weighment of the bye-products occasions much trouble they can be disregarded.

8. The out-turn must invariably be returned by weight as calculated by the use of steel-yards supplied by the Commissioner.

9. The out-turn must be reduced to its ordinary marketable form before weighment. An accurate description of the actual product which was weighed should be given in every instance.

10. The cultivator whose crop is cut should not be allowed to suffer any loss by the experiment, and the whole of the produce should be made over to him. It may on occasion be well to make him a small present by way of compensation for any trouble which the cutting may have occasioned him or by way of acknowledgment of any assistance he may have rendered.

11. The results of the experiment should be reported to the Commissioner by the 1st of June of each year in the form appended.

12. The cost of conducting these experiments should be trifling. Funds to meet it can, if necessary, be allotted by the Commissioner.

* The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara's letter No. 1132-651, dated the 23rd September 1898.

Annual return of the results of experimental harvestings made on fields specially selected in the District of Ajmere-Merwara during the year ending ______ 191 .

NAME OF CROPS.	Name of Officer experimenting.	Date of experiment.	Name of Tehsil.	Name of village.	* Full details of the class of land as given in the village papers.	Caste and class of cultivator.	Rent paid per acre.	Particulars of manuring in current and two preceding years.	Particulars of irrigation if any.	Particulars of cropping in each of the three preceding years.		Area of Plot cut.	WEIGHT OF OUTTURN.										
													If crop other than cotton.			If Crop Cotton.							Note of any special advantages or dis-advantages of field.
													Grain.		Stalks (if weighed).	1st picking.	2nd picking.	3rd picking.	4th picking.	Total.	Remarks as to general extent of area of which the crop is representative, with an estimate of the season's out-turn of this area in annas per rupee.	Period between cutting and weighing.	
										Year.	Crop.		Stage in which weighed.	Weight in lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

*These details must include (1) Crop class, (2) Soil class ; (3) Position class, (Ex-gra. irrigated by direct flow and manured by the village drainage).

PART VII.

RULES UNDER SECTION NO. M (S-46) (*c*) OF THE SCHEDULE MADE APPLICABLE TO AJMER-MERWARA NO. 801—562—111, DATED 16TH JULY 1895.

Rules for the correct maintenance of the village Maps and Khasras.

1. Each Patwari is supplied with :—

(*a*) A copy of the settlement map on tracing cloth,

(*b*) A copy of the settlement map on long cloth,

for each village in his circle.

2. The copy on tracing cloth shall be kept by the Patwari with his Settlement Volume for permanent record purposes, and on this copy the Patwari shall not record any changes.

3. The copy on long cloth is supplied for working purposes, for use at the Girdawari, and on it the Patwari shall record at each Girdawari the actual changes occurring on the ground.

Such changes shall be recorded on the map itself and not as heretofore on separate slips. This system of separate slips (Titimma-Shajrajat) is hereby abolished.

4. This copy on long cloth for recording changes shall be in use year after year until it becomes unserviceable. When it has become unserviceable the Patwari shall under the orders of the Girdawar prepare a fresh working map in the following manner :—

(*a*) He shall first compare the working map (on long cloth) with his record copy (on tracing cloth), and note where the former shows changes from the latter, and he shall then prepare a list of all the plots that have so changed.

(*b*) He shall next put the record copy (on tracing cloth) of the map on to the tracing frame and shall then stretch over it the new cloth on which the fresh map is to be traced.

(*c*) Before starting to trace the map he shall first with the guide of the list prepared under instruction (*a*) above mark the position of all the changed plots on the new cloth with pencil crosses.

(*d*) Having thus indicated the position of those changed plots he shall trace in first the boundaries of the village and then all the plots that have remained unchanged leaving blank spaces where pencilled cross marks made as above (*c*) are shewn.

(*e*) He shall then remove the Record copy (on tracing cloth) from the frame and in its place put the old working copy of the map on to the frame; over which he shall then stretch the new but still incomplete trace, fitting them carefully together so that the blank spaces left on the new cloth trace coincide with the portions of the old map where the red lines thereon indicate changes. He shall then in these blank spaces trace in from these red lines of the old map the new boundaries as they now exist, omitting the lines or boundaries that have changed.

(*f*) In numbering the new trace he shall take the numbers of the plots that have remained unchanged from the record copy (tracing cloth) of the map and of those on list (*a*) above from the old working copy.

(*g*) The old working copy (long cloth) of the map shall be retained by the Patwari for future reference.

Correction of Map.

5. During each Girdawari the Patwari shall compare the fields one by one with his map and shall note thereon all changes of field boundaries and other alterations. Changes shall be made in red ink on the map. Changes may be shown first while the Patwari is actually doing his Girdawari in the field *in pencil*, but these pencilled marks shall be afterwards inked up in red.

6. The correction of the map shall be completed and alterations all be inked in by May 31st.

The following are the possible changes that will have to be dealt with :—

7. When a field is found to have been divided into two or more portions, the Patwari shall give a separate number to each portion, writing the original number as numerator and the fractional number as denominator.

Division of fields.

Example :—Field No. 33 stood in the Settlement Jamabandi as in the property of Jawana, and in the cultivation of Bhura, Jodha and Banna, sons of Rama, with an area of 2 Bighas 2 Biswas. At the Girdawari the Patwari finds that the three brothers have divided the field equally among themselves. He should add two lines to the field in his map and give three lines in the Khasra to these fields, giving them the numbers $\frac{33}{1}$, $\frac{33}{2}$, $\frac{33}{3}$.

	~~33~~	
$\frac{33}{1}$	$\frac{33}{2}$	$\frac{33}{3}$

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara's letter No. 796—1210, dated the 9th June 1910.

He should ascertain, by survey, if necessary, the area of each portion and enter it in the proper column : *e.g.*

$\frac{38}{1}$—14 Biswas—Jawana, Khewat. Khata No. 3. } Bhura s/o. Raman, 8 years @—etc. ½ Banta.

$\frac{38}{2}$—14 Biswas—As above. Jodah s/o. Raman, 8 years @—etc. ½ Banta.

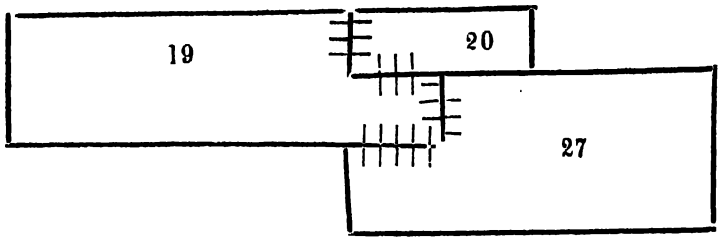
$\frac{38}{3}$—14 Biswas—As above. Banna s/o. Raman, 8 years @—etc. ½ Banta.

Union of fields.

8. When the Patwari finds that two or more plots, formerly separate, have been joined together as one, or that a former boundary has disappeared, he shall proceed as in the following examples :—

EXAMPLE (A) :—

Field Nos. 19, 20, and 27 standing in the same property have been united.



The former record of these fields was :—

19.—1 Big. 3 Bis.—Zora Khewat. Khata No. 13. } Bhiyan s/o. Toda, 13 years 2/8 Bilmukta.

20.—11 Biswas— Do. Bhiyan s/o. Toda, 13 years -/12 Bilmukta.

* * * * * * *

* * * * * * *

27.—3 Bighas—Zora Khewat. Khata No. 13. } Bhiyan s/o. Toda, 13 years 4/- Bilmukta.

The Patwari shall score out the intermediate boundaries on the map as shown above and make all the entries opposite No. 19 showing the area of each component part and the total in the column of area :—*e.g.*,

19.—1 Bigha 3 Biswas
20.—0 „ 11 „
27.—3 „ 0 „ } Zora Khewat Khata No. 13. Bhiyan s/o. Toda, 13 years @ 7/4 Bilmukta.

4 „ 14 „

(In column of remarks "includes Nos. 20 and 27.")

20..........................Column of remarks "included in No. 19."

* * * * * * * *

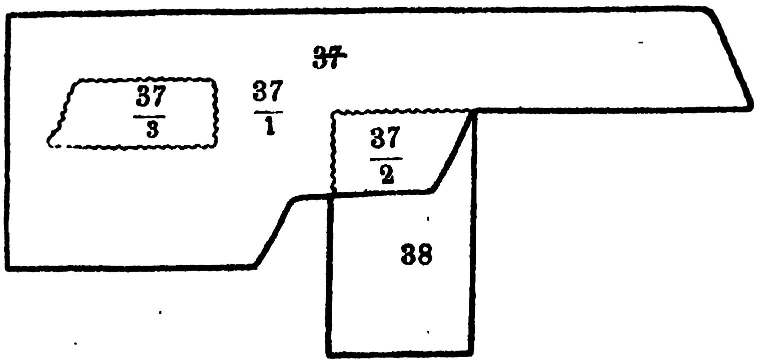
27.......................... Do. do. "included in No. 19."

(B) If, in the above instance, only field Nos. 19 and 20 stood in the same property and No. 27 in the different one, then the Patwari shall keep intact the line of boundary between field Nos. 19 and 27 and make a separate entry for No. 27 as before.

Nautor.

9. In respect of Nautor, the Patwari shall proceed as follows :—

Example :—A large plot of culturable land stood as No. 37 in the property of the Shamlat Deh, area 13 Bighas.



The Patwari now finds that a piece of No. 37 has been included into field No. 38.

(*a*) Now, if field No. 38 is also the property of the Shamlat Deh, the entry against No. 38 shall be as under :—

$\frac{37}{2}$	8 Bis.	Shamlat Deh —Deva s/o. Chimna, 9 years @ ½ Banta and one year, Bila-tasfia.
38	1 Big. 13 Bis.	
	2 Big. 1 Bis.	

(*b*) In case No. 38 is not in the same property the entry to be made shall be :—

$\frac{37}{2}$—8 Bis.—Shamlat Deh—Deva s/o. Chimna one year, Bila-tasfia.

(*c*) A piece of land is reclaimed out of No. 37. The Patwari shall find out its position on the map by survey, make the shape on the map and find out its area. The entry to be made shall then be :—

$\frac{37}{1}$—11 Big. 12 Bis.—Shamlat Dey.—Banjar Jadid.

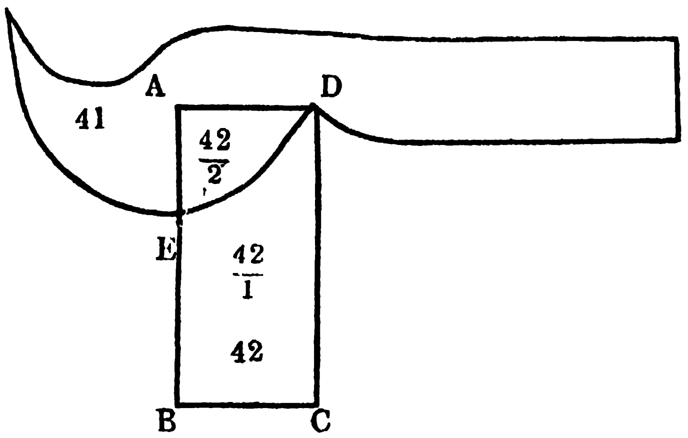
$\frac{37}{2}$— 8 Biswas — Do. —Deva s/o. Chimna, one year, Bila-tasfia.

$\frac{37}{3}$— 1 Bigha — Do. —Moda s/o. Jodha, one year, @ ½ Banta.

Apparent wrong survey at Settlement or after.

10. If in respect of any field or chak, the previous survey appears to be incorrect the Patwari shall proceed as in the following example :—

On the slope of a hill stood Meda's field No. 42. At the survey, owing to want of the distinguishing lines of boundary or for some other reason, a portion of the hill area, out of No. 41, was surveyed and included in Meda's field :—*e.g.*, as under :—



According to the survey, Meda's field No. 42, is the rectangle A B C D. The Patwari finds that in the present harvest Meda has cultivated his own area E B C D only and left out the hill area A E D. The Patwari shall make on the map the line E D and find out the area of A E D and give it the number $\frac{42}{2}$ denoting Meda's field by the number $\frac{42}{1}$.

(*a*) Now, if the parties are agreed, the Patwari shall make the following entries :—

$\frac{42}{1}$—1 Big. 16 Bis.—Meda Khewat.—Khud-kasht.

Khata No. 4.

$\frac{42}{2}$—4 Biswas. —Shamlat Deh—Pahar.

This entry shall be made in red ink in the Khasra so that it may attract the attention of the Girdawar and other Inspecting Officers.

(*b*) In case the parties dispute, the Patwari shall make the following entry in *red*, adding the word "Tanaza" in the column of remarks, and direct the contending parties to apply to a Revenue Officer for orders.

$\frac{42}{1}$—1 Big. 16 Bis.—Meda Khewat.—Khudkasht.

Khata No. 4.

$\frac{42}{2}$—4 Biswas. — Do. —Pahar

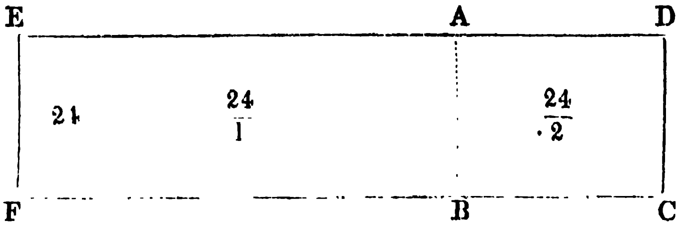
and in column of remarks "Tanaza." When the matter has been gone into by a Revenue Officer, the orders passed shall be duly given effect to in the Patwari's current papers.

11. In the case dealt with in the following example, the Patwari shall proceed as directed below :—

Other ordinary Harvest changes.

EXAMPLE :—

A field No. 24 stood in the cultivating possession of Tota. At the Kharif Girdawari the Patwari finds that Tota has sown Makka in the portion A B C D and has allowed the portion E F B A to lie fallow.



The Patwari shall not at once amend the map, but shall simply make a detail in the column of crop as :—

Makka.—1 Bigha,

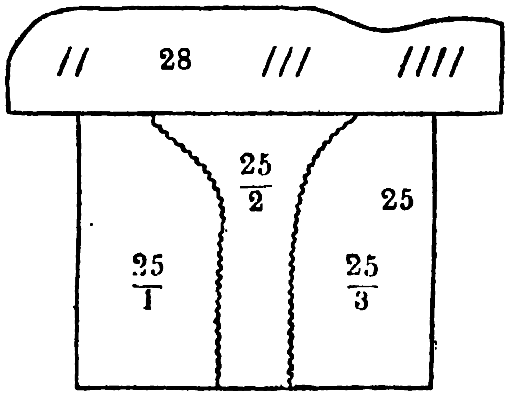
and in the column of remarks.—2 Bighas.—" Saunoba."

If at the Rabi Girdawari he finds that the entire field E F C D has been sown, no change on the map is needed. But if he finds that only the portion E F B A has been sown, he shall at once draw the line A B on the map in dotted red line and number the fields separately as $\frac{24}{1}$ and $\frac{24}{2}$.

12. In the case of changes caused by natural occurrences, the Patwari shall proceed as in the following example :—*e.g.* :—

Natural Occurrences.

Field No. 25 stood at the slope of a hill No. 28.



The Patwari finds that through excessive rush of water a ravine has been cut into the field as shown above. Now, if the ravine is so shallow that the cultivator will be able to level it out with his plough or kassi the map need not be altered. But if it is rather deep and has to all appearance become quite separate from the rest of the field, the Patwari shall amend the map in the manner shown in the sketch above, give three separate numbers to the different portions and enter their respective areas after calculation, Plot No. $\frac{25}{2}$ being shown as "*Nala*" if uncultivated.

Exceptions.

13. In the case of Halsara lands, if the field boundaries are not permanent but the plots culivated change from year to year, or in lands in the bed of a stream like the Sarsuti or Sagarmati, the actual boundaries of the plots cultivated in the harvest under Girdawari shall be shown in pencil only and shall not be inked in, the pencilled marks of the previous harvest, if the actual areas then cultivated have since been given up, being rubbed out from the map.

Halsara lands and shifting cultivation.

General.

14. The working copy (on long cloth) of the map and the Khasra are intended to be a current index of the actuals facts on the ground as they change from harvest to harvest or year to year The facts as they existed at the time of the Settlement Khanapuri are already on record in the Settlement copy (on tracing cloth) of the map and in the Settlement volume, which can always be referred to when necessary. These Settlement entries are, of course, not to be reproduced blindly in subsequent years, irrespective of changes that have occurred since. The Patwari is responsible for the accuracy of all current entries in the current map and Khasra and shall satisfy himself of the *actual facts by enquiry from the persons concerned as well as by personal inspection of the facts on the ground.*

15. Girdawars are reminded that under Rule 38, clauses (*c*) (*j*) (*k*) and (*l*) of the Rules made by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner under section 110 (*d*) of the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877, each Girdawar is personally responsible for the correct and up to date maintenance of the village maps for all villages in his circle. He shall therefore :—

(*a*) See that these present rules and instructions are carefully carried out by the Patwaris.

(*b*) Check as many as possible of these changes observed on the map and

(*c*) In cases where a whole chak is changed, run a check line with the chain, and quarter staff or optical square, diagonally through the chak in order to test the accuracy of the Patwari's work.

(*d*) Report for orders any Patwari who is found to be neglecting this work of harvest to harvest map correction.

(*e*) In token of his having observed the above directions the Girdawar shall sign the Khasra entries relating to all the changes which he has checked.

16. All Inspecting Officers when checking the Patwari's and Girdawar's work shall devote special attention to this work of map correction and satisfy themselves that the Patwaris and Girdawars are properly discharging their respective duties in this matter.

PART VIII.

Rules under Sections G & M of the Schedules Rules for the disposal of Mutation Cases.

(1) All cases in which mutation of names is necessitated either by the death of the recorded proprietor or muafidar or otherwise, which have been reported through the Patwari under sub-sections 1 and 2 of section B of the schedule above referred to, or which have been brought to notice directly, shall be disposed of by the Revenue Officers concerned, that is by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kekri, or the Tahsildar or the Naib Tahsildar in whose revenue circle the village in which the case occurs is situated.

(2) A register of mutation of names shall be maintained at each Tahsil in the following form (No. 1), in which all such cases shall be entered, provided that, in cases which have not been reported to the Revenue Officer by the Patwari or Girdawar no mutation shall be made until the Patwari or Girdawar had an opportunity of reporting thereon.

FORM No. I.

REGISTER OF MUTATION OF NAMES.

Date of death of the recorded proprietor or muafidar or other cause of action.	Date of report.	Date of entry.	Name of village.	Number of case.	Names and description of parties.	Specifications of lands regarding which mutation is sought or required.	Date fixed for enquiry.	Final order, with brief abstract of statements of parties and witnesses (if any) explaining grounds of decision if the question of right is summarily decided.	Date of decision.	Nature of objections and final order thereon.	Note of appellate decision with date.	Amount of fees due.	Amount realised and when.	Date or dates of payment into Treasury.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

(3) Having fixed a day for the disposal of the mutation cases of the villages in any neighbourhood, the Revenue Officer concerned shall issue notices to such villages in the following form (No. 11). Such notices shall never be served less than six days before the day fixed for the decision, and shall be posted in some conspicuous place in the village Hatai.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara's Notification No. 802—562-III, dated the 16th July 1895.

FORM NO. II.

NOTICE No. I.

Whereas the following case/cases for mutation of names have been/has been reported/is pending in the village of.... ....Tahsil..... ....this is to give notice that on the day of . ...191 , the undersigned will be present in the said village of.. .... for the purpose of enquiring into the facts of the case/cases and for passing a decision thereon. Parties concerned are hereby directed to be in attendance with such documentary or oral evidence as they may wish to produce..

Name of Officer.
Designation of Officer.

Dated.................

(4) On the day fixed, the Revenue Officer shall record the result of the enquiry made by him in column 9 of the Register (Form No. I). It will not be necessary to prepare a separate record of the statements of the parties or their witnesses. If the parties fail to attend, the case shall be decided on the statements of the village Patwari, the Lamberdars, and other respectable witnesses present on the spot.

(5) In all cases disposed of under the preceding rule, a notice shall be issued in the following form (No. III) inviting objectors to come forward within fifteen days. The notice shall be served in manner laid down in Rule 3.

FORM NO. III.

NOTICE No. II.

The following mutation of names having been ordered under Rule 5 of the rules framed under sections G and M of the schedule attached to this Office Notification No. 801—562-III, dated the 16th July 1895, notice is hereby given to objectors to appear before the undersigned on or before the.........day of............to state their objections:—

Date of order.	Number of Khata.	Area.	Name of recorded owner.	Name of person in whose favour mutation of names is proposed to be made	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Name of Officer,
Designation of Officer.

Dated...................

(7) No mutation of names shall be made in the register until the objections, if any, have been heard and determined.

(8) Should the objections preferred within the prescribed period be allowed, the Revenue Officer shall modify or alter his original order as may seem to him equitable, and record it in column 11 of the Register (Form No. I).

(9) In all mutation cases, whether disputed or undisputed, a fee of Re. 1-4-0 per cent. on the income of Khalsa and Rs. 2-8-0 on that of Muafi lands shall be levied : provided that the minimum fee shall be 4 annas for Khalsa and 8 annas for the Muafi lands. An extract from the register (Form No. I) showing the amount of fees levied and the dates of payment into the Treasury shall be sent once a month to the Collector.

(10) The Revenue Officer concerned shall visit each village in his Revenue circle at least once in very three months to clear off mutation cases.

(11) Every Patwari shall bring to the notice of the Revenue Officer concerned any case in which a person within his circle has neglected to report the death of the recorded proprietor or Muafidar, or other cause of action necessitating the mutation of names, within three months of its occurrence, for orders under section II of the schedule.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,

First Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise, it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½-grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and *residual alkaloid* or *amorphous cinchona alkaloid* which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous alkaloid* are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These are sold strictly cash and in advance.* On *no account drugs are sent per V. P. Post.* These are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipur.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1912 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 „

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	R
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb., and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below.

[For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 annas; 1 lb. 6 annas ; 2 lbs. 10 annas ; 3 lbs. 12 annas ; 4 lbs. 1 Re. ; 5 lbs. Re. 1 annas 4 ; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 annas 6.]

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CORONATION DURBAR AND OF THE VISIT OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS TO INDIA, 1911-12.

To meet the repeated demands of the public, the Government of India have decided to publish a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911.

This book will be compiled from the official records, and will contain lists of all persons taking part in the celebrations and ceremonies. There will also be numerous illustrations, portraits, maps, plans, etc.

It will be published in two editions, a popular one in a cloth binding at a cost not exceeding Rs. 7-8, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, which will contain a list of the subscribers, at a cost of about Rs. 250.

A translation of the popular edition will be made in Urdu and possibly in other languages also, if the demand is sufficient.

It is expected that the work will be ready for publication shortly ; names are still being registered for the various editions, and application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 4th June 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st May 1914.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE. COIN AND BULLION. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	3,97,60,940	26,44,22,870	30,41,83,810	10,60,85,449	1,62,97,598	...	9,15,00,000	.	...	...	(a) 9,99,99,946	(b) 4,00,00,000	34,78,83,293	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500.
Cawnpore	.	3,19,60,200	3,19,60,200	4,34,80,726	1,85,88,030	.	...	.		...	..	...	6,20,68,756	(b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571.
Lahore		3,42,68,405	3,42,68,405	1,90,40,300	1,17,91,200	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	3,08,31,500	
Bombay	2,63,76,125	12,24,68,215	14,88,44,340	2,16,08,720	12,58,59,000	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	14,74,97,720	
Karachi	...	1,62,98,680	1,62,98,680	22,21,945	10,06,365	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	32,28,310	
Madras	1,09,68,035	6,88,91,865	7,98,59,900	1,47,69,765	1,59,14,445	.		...		...	...	..	3,06,54,210	
Rangoon		5,22,70,300	5,22,70,300	4,07,38,196	56,53,650	.	..		...	.	.	...	4,63,91,846	
	7,71,05,100	59,05,80,535	66,76,85,635	24,79,45,101	18,91,40,588	...	9,15,00,000		.	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	66,85,85,635	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			*Nil*	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									9,00,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			66,76,85,635	TOTAL RESERVE R									66,76,85,635	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 31st May 1914.
The Silver held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 31st May 1914 to 6,00 lakhs in coined rupees.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD TO 31ST MAY 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.											
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	21	...	21	4	...	4	...	...	12	18	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	10	...	10	2	...	2	1	...	13	8	22	...	...	...	...	...	...

H. J. WALLIS, CAPTAIN, I.A.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 4th June 1914.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st June 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up . . .		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .		1,91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	97,40,144 8 10	2,75,46,686	8	11
Public Deposits at Branches	1,78,06,542 0 1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .		18,41,13,633	0	1
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .		13,90,073	15	3
Sundries		26,92,046	1	3
RUPEES .		25,48,42,439	9	6

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .		1,85,59,160	0	0
Other authorized Investments .		94,22,093	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .		3,74,22,591	1	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities		5,17,67,974	10	4
Bills discounted and purchased		2,70,42,627	5	11
Balances with other Banks .		15,19,674	9	1
Bullion		......		
Dead Stock		24,80,890	10	9
Stamps		14,940	10	5
Sundries		3,79,881	1	5
		14,86,09,838	1	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*6,07,38,811 0 8	10,62,32,601	8	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†4,54,93,790 7 4			
RUPEES .		25,48,42,439	9	6

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. ; value Rs. 1,06,650 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 11,79,015 0 0

Rs. 12,85,665 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL ; Calcutta, 4th June 1914.

H. MITCHELL, Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.

Percentage 49·24.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st May 1914.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th May 1914	30,51,400	1,09,06,100	5,87,49,000	1,65,31,000	81,26,900	18,81,100	9,61,94 100	6,933	5,000	...	500	36 600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,92,96,033
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of Inscribed stock issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to	...	...	...	...		24,900	24 900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,900
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st May 1914	...	...	1,700	2,200	...	...	3,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,900
	30,51,400	1,09,06,100	5,87,50,700	1,65,33 200	81 26,900	19,06,000	9,62,22 900	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,93,24,833
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	29,000	44,500	1,41,400	91,000	...	25,000	3,01,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,30,900
Balance on 31st May 1914	30,22,400	1,08,61,600	5,86,09,300	1,64,42,200	81 26,900	18,81.000	9,59 21.000	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,89,93,933

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Mar. 1914 Enfaced from India 12,303 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12 642 lakhs.
„ 1st April 1914 „ 15th April „ ditto 2 „ ditto 1 lakh.
„ 16th „ „ „ 30th „ „ ditto 1 „ ditto 15 lakhs.
„ 1st May „ „ 15th May „ ditto ditto 3 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto ditto 3 „

12,306 lakhs 12,664 „

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL; Calcutta, the 2nd June 1914.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 75 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 20th May 1914.

In the matter of Oosman Hajee Abdool Kareem, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Oosman Hajee Abdool Kareem, trader of No. 15, Edward Street, Rangoon, on the 20th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Oosman Hajee Abdool Kareem.

CASE No. 76 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 21st May 1914.

In the matter of Wah Paik, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Wah Paik, Carpenter, residing at No. 84, Fraser Street, Rangoon, on the 19th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 20th day of May 1914 against the said Wah Paik.

CASE No. 77 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 22nd May 1914.

In the matter of Li Kan Shoo, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Li Kan Shoo, Trader, residing at No. 56, Lewis Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Li Kan Shoo.

CASE No. 78 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 28th May 1914.

In the matter of Maung Po Thwe, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Thwe, Clerk, residing at No. 35 A, Padaukdan Quarter, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 28th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Thwe.

CASE No. 79 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 28th May 1914.

In the matter of Maung Loo Gale, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Loo Gale, Clerk, residing at Karen Quarter, Mission Road Ahlon, Rangoon, on the 28th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Loo Gale.

CASE No. 80 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 28th May 1914.

In the matter of Maung Po Oo, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Oo, Clerk, No. 3, Magyeedan Quarter, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 28th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Oo.

CASE No. 159 OF 1913.

Rangoon, the 28th May 1914.

In the matter of Eng Seng Bee, Trader, of No. 250, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Eng Seng Bee an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 27th day of May 1914.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 47.

The 25th May 1914.

In the matter of Insolvency of Mohamed Zahiruddin Khan of Delhi.

A notice is given to the beneficiaries that the question of setting aside the 'wakf' dated 5th June 1913, by the insolvent Zahiruddin Khan to the extent of his debts which amount to Rs. 60,000, shall be considered and decided on the 8th of June 1914.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 27 OF 1914.

The 26th May 1914.

In the matter of Kulal, son of Ghamman, Kumhur of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 14th March 1914, on behalf of the abovenamed debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 27 OF 1914.

The 27th May 1914.

In the matter of Kulal, son of Ghamman of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Kulal was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 26th May 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

NOTICE.

One case containing 15 Insulators, received *ex* R.I.M.S. " Dufferin " from Calcutta on 3rd January 1914, is lying unclaimed in the Supply and Transport Wharf Godown, Strand Road, Rangoon.

The owner may take delivery of the package on presenting the proper vouchers, etc., to the Warrant Officer in charge Shipping Section, Strand Road, Rangoon.

W. BURLTON, Lt.-Colonel,
Assistant Director of S. and T., Burma Division.

MAYMYO ;
6th May 1914.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on or about the 22nd and 23rd May 1913, while digging for pati earth in R. S. No. 277-A of Mallavaram, hamlet of Chinpalakalur, Guntur Taluk, Guntur District, a Muhammadan boy named Masthan, Sanku Naganna and Narasimham found treasure consisting of four gold coins (old Roman coins) worth about Rs. 60. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned at his office at Guntur on the 15th October at 4 P.M. with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

GUNTUR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
6th May 1914.

S. V. NARASIMHACHARY,
For Acting Collector.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th May 1914.

No. 67.—Third class Assistant Surgeon F. H. Asquith, I.S.M.D., is appointed temporarily to the Telegraph Dispensary, Fao, with effect from the 1st May 1914.

No. 68.—No. 1423, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Swaminathan, I.S.M.D., Madras, is granted, under the terms of paragraph 209, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, 60 days leave on full pay, combined with leave on medical certificate for 2 months and 4 days, with effect from the 27th November 1913.

The 28th May 1914.

No. 69.—The services of 4th class Assistant Surgeon A. R. D'Abreu, I.S.M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Punjab, for civil employment, with effect from the 8th May 1914.

ERRATUM.

The 29th May 1914.

No. 70.—The services of 4th class Assistant Surgeon A. R. D'Abreu, I.S.M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 11th March 1914.

The office notification No. 48, dated the 23rd April 1914, is cancelled.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgn.-Genl.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 26th May 1914.

No. 797—1093.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner on or after the 10th July 1914.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in the Ajmer-Merwara Petroleum Rules issued in this office Notification No. 1530—1093, dated the 14th October 1909 :—

1. In rule 2, Chapter III, Part II, before the words "In all other cases" the following sentence shall be inserted :—

"Licenses for the possession and transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons may be granted by the Local Government or an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf."

2. In license Form B, F, H, K, and L, after the words "First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara," the words "or an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf" shall be added.

No. 801—116.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 10 of the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules published under his Notification No. 700, dated the 10th June 1907, as amended by Notifications No. 333, dated the 31st March 1908, and No. 487, dated the 20th April 1910.

(1) Substitute the following for Rules I and II :—

Rule I. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner will inform the Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara what amount will be placed at his disposal for loans under the Act for each financial year. The Commissioner will divide the sum between the Ajmer, Merwara and Kekri sub-divisions at his discretion, and may transfer for expenditure in any other of the sub-divisions any part of the amount allotted by him for expenditure in some one of the three sub-divisions. But the total expenditure in the whole district must be kept within the amount assigned by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner. If an additional grant is required, application should at once be made for it.

Rule II. (i) Subject to the provisions of these rules and within the limits of the funds allotted to them for the purpose, the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, and the Sub-divisional Officer, Kekri, may grant loans not exceeding Rs. 250 for any one improvement for purposes specified in the Act. Loans exceeding Rs. 250 for any one improvement shall require the sanction of the Commissioner and loans exceeding Rs. 5,000 the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. The Commissioner or the Chief Commissioner may call for such detailed plans and estimates or such professional opinion with respect to a project as may seem necessary.

(ii) The Commissioner may empower a Tahsildar by name or in virtue of his office to grant loans up to a limit of Rs. 50 in each case.

An officer so empowered shall keep the Sub-divisional Officer informed of all loans that may be granted by him by the submission of such returns as may be prescribed from time to time by the Commissioner who shall be responsible for exercising a thorough check on the proceedings of his subordinate officers under this rule.

(2) In the last sentence of rule (V) substitute "Sub-divisional Officer or Tahsildar" for "Assistant Commissioner, Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner or Tahsildar."

(3) In rule VI (2) and (3), rule VII, and note (4) to rule XXIV for "Assistant Commissioner" substitute "Sub-divisional Officer."

No. 802-116.—The following amendments are made in the orders published in the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 702 of the 10th June 1907, in connection with the procedure to be followed under Rules V and XXIII of the Rules issued for Ajmer-Merwara under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883 :—

In paragraph (4) (iv) and (V) of the orders substitute

" Sub-Divisional Officer " for " Assistant Commissioner " and " Sub-Division" for "district."

(2) In Forms I and II appended to the orders substitute " Sub-Division " for " district".

(3) In the heading of Form V substitute " Tahsils and Sub-Divisions " for " Tahsils and Districts ", " Sub Divisional Officer " for " Assistant Commissioner", and " by Sub-Division " for " by district."

No. 803—116.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 4 of the Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules published under his notification No. 80, dated the 20th January 1910:—

(1) In rule 1(*b*) substitute " district of Ajmer-Merwara " for " district of Ajmer or Merwara ".

(2) In rule 2 substitute " between the sub-divisions of the district " for " between Ajmer and Merwara ", " Sub-Divisions " for " district " and " all the Sub-Divisions " for " the two districts".

(3) In rule 3 substitute :—

	Rs.
" Naib Tahsildar	25 "
" Tahsildar	50 "
" Extra Assistant Commissioner, or Sub-Divisional Officer	250 "
for " Naib Tahsildar	10 "
" Tahsildar	20 "
" Extra Assistant Commissioner	50 "

and " any Sub-Divisions " for " either of the two districts ".

(4) In rule 7(ii) read " the Collector or the Revenue Officer " for " the Collector of the Revenue Officer".

(5) In rules 13(II) (2) and 13(IV) (2) substitute " Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, and Sub-Divisional Officer, Kekri " for " Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner."

(6) In rule 14(1) substitute " Extra Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Divisional Officer " for " Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner ".

(7) In column 15 of Form I appended to the rules substitute " Extra Assistant Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer " for " Assistant Commissioner ".

(8) In the heading of Form V substitute " Sub-Divisions " for " Districts ", " Sub-Division " for " District ", Sub-Divisional Officer " for " Assistant Commissioner " and at the end of the Form substitute " Extra Assistant Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer " for " Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara ".

Abu, the 1st June 1914.

No. 837-269.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Khan Sahib Munshi Rahman Baksh, Honorary Magistrate, 3rd Class, Beawar, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class to be exercised in regard to cases generally within the Municipal limits of the town of Beawar.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Mount Abu, the 27th May 1914.

No. 1523-S.—Whereas the land designated below is required for a public purpose, this declaration is made accordingly under the provision of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894.

District.	Pargana	Mauza.	Approximate area.	For what purpose.	REMARKS.
			Acres.		
Ajmer .	Ajmer .	Bhaonta .	30·739	For the Bhaonta Water Works for Ajmer City.	The plan can be seen at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Ajmer Division, Public Works, Department, Ajmer.
		Masania .	1·636	...	...
		Ajesar . .	2·571	...	...
		Boraj . .	2·098	...	...
		Ajmer . .	0·508	...	...
			37·552	...	...

Under section 7 of the Act, the Collector is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

By order,

R. J. POWELL,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief-Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, in the Public Works Department.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 21st May 1914.

No. 1834-R.—As required by the Government of India, Home (Judicial) Department Notification No. 562, dated the 12th April 1899, the following draft amendment to the rules for the possession and transport of petroleum made under the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, which is proposed to be issued by the Governor General in Council is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft amendment, before the 15th August 1914, will receive consideration.

Draft amendment to the rules for the possession and transport of petroleum.

1. In rule 2, Chapter III, Part II, before the words " In all other cases " the following sentence shall be inserted :—

" Licenses for the possession and transport of dangerous pertroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons may be granted by the Local Government or an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf. "

2. In license Forms B, F, H, K and L, after the words " Secretary to the Government of..............." the words " or an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf " shall be added.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

Secretary.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 28th May 1914.

No. 673-*B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), as applied to the Indore Residency Bazars, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to direct, with respect to the said Bazars, that the first portion of the said section shall be read as if it had reference to cattle generally instead of to pigs and as if the words "fifty rupees" were substituted for the words "ten rupees."

No. 679-*B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), as delegated to him by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3477-I. B., dated the 1st October 1897, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to license Reverend Yohan Masih of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, to solemnize marriages and to grant certificates of marriages between Native Christians under the Act within the limits of Central India.

The 1st June 1914.

No. 869-*C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 41 of the Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong Excise Law, 1898, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to direct that to the list of allowances for dryage included in rule 7 of the rules for the conduct of business at the Nowgong distillery published in the notification of the Central India Agency, No. 1707-C., dated the 18th November 1913, as amended by the like notification No. 243-C., dated the 25th February 1914, the following shall be added, namely :—

"On spirit issued to Bilaspur, Raipur and Drug warehouses.	4 per cent. in the case of spirit despatched in wooden casks, and 2½ per cent. in the case of spirit despatched in steel casks, with, in either case, an additional 1 per cent. for any period in excess of seven days occupied in transit to destination."

By order,

H. A. K. GOUGH, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TRANSFER.

Dated Delhi, the May 1914.

No. 976-*E*.—Mr. H. J. Glenn, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the VI Project Division, II Circle, which he left on the forenoon of the 1st May 1914, to the V Project Division, II Circle, which he joined at the same time.

No. 979-*E*.—Mr. Abdul Hamid, Temporary Engineer, is transferred from the VI Project Division, II Circle, which he left on the forenoon of the 1st May 1914, to the V Project Division, II Circle, which he joined at the same time.

LEAVE.

The 2nd June 1914.

No. 997-*E*.—Mr. M. R. Soi, Temporary Engineer, attached to the Electrical Division, Delhi, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Articles 242(*a*) and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th June 1914, or such subsequent date as he is relieved of his duties.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

ERRATA.

The 3rd June 1914.

The following corrections in the Catalogue of Books registered in Delhi Province during the quarter ending 31st March 1914, are published for information :—

Item 14, column 3 :—for "Ditto" *read* "Delhi Printing Works."

Item 26.—For the words "Ama Ikhlaq" *read* "Aina Akhlaq."

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 1st June 1914.

No. 1478-*R.P.*-82-08.—With reference to Notification No. 1342-D. P. 22-11, dated 18th May 1914, Mr. H. Y. Spencer is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Superintendent Police, Indore, during the absence of Mr. E. D. Smith on leave and is permitted to draw a charge allowance of Rs. 40 and a local allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

By order,

L. M. KAYE,

Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Rangoon Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
H (D)/1 of 14/15	IC/27 64760 . .	Rs. 10 . .	Mg. Ba Chon, Clerk, District Court, Hanthawaddy (New Chief Court Buildings).
	" 64784 . .	" 10 . .	
	" 64785 . .	" 10 . .	
	" 64787 . .	" 10 . .	
	" 64788 . .	" 10 . .	
	" 64789 . .	" 10 . .	
	" 64797 . .	" 10 . .	
	" 64798 . .	" 10 . .	
	" 64799 . .	" 10 . .	

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT;
Rangoon, 26th May 1914.

B. HARRIS,
Currency Officer.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated the 26th May 1914.

No. 38.—The following promotions and reversions of officers in the Northern India Salt Revenue Department are ordered with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of Promotion or Reversion.	With effect from
Mr. Ojagar Singh	Inspector, 1st grade.	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion	1st April 1914. *Vice* Mr. H. O'Donnell, Superintendent, in transit.
Mr. Ojagar Singh	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector, 1st grade.	Reversion	3rd April 1914. Consequent on termination of the transit period of Mr H. O'Donnell, Superintendent.
Mr. Hargobind Singh	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector, 2nd grade.	Ditto	3rd April 1914. Consequent on the posting of Mr. H. O'Donnell, Superintendent, to Nurpur.
Mr. Ojagar Singh	Inspector, 1st grade.	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion	3rd April 1914. *Vice* Mr. E.D. Bennett, Superintendent, on leave.

No. 40.—Mr. E. McCurley, Superintendent of the Japog Circle, Sambhar Lake Division, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 16th May 1914.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 74th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Jhansi, this 29th day of May 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—63491, Driver, S. J. Tench.
Age—23 years 7 months.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, black; eyes, blue.
Trade—Gardener.
Date of enlistment—16th December 1910.
Place of enlistment—Stratford.
Parish and County in which born—West Hams, Stratford.
Date of desertion or absence—24th May 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Jhansi.
Marks—Small scar front of right wrist.
Under 4 years' service.

T. TEMPLE, Lieut., R.F.A.,
Commanding 74th Battery, R.F.A.

Report of an Absentee without leave from the 82nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Kirkee, this 1st day of June 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—56038, Driver, Christopher Babington.
Age—23 years 11 months.
Height—5 feet 3 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—23rd February 1909.
Place of enlistment—Bristol.
Parish and County in which born—Worcester, Worcester.
Date of absence—1st June 1914.
Place of absence—R. A. Lines, Kirkee.
Marks—Front teeth defective.
Under 5½ years' service.

R. E. GORDON, 2nd-Lieut., R.F.A.,
for Lieutenant, R.F.A.,
Commanding 82nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st York and Lancaster Regiment, dated at Jubbulpore, the 3rd day of June 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—9855, Private, Sam Mellor.
Age—24 years 10 months.
Height—5 feet 3½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Colliery Pony Driver.
Date of enlistment—30th November 1908.
Place of enlistment—Barnsley, Yorks.
Parish and County in which born—Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs.
Date of desertion or absence—31st May 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Poona.
Marks—Cut over right eyebrow, scar right shoulder. Tattoo marks:—Right forearm—Butterfly and man's head, Union Jack, ship and ballet girl. Left fore-arm—Lion and Union Jack, sailor and Union Jack, hands clasped over heart and ballet girl.
On furlough.
Under 6 years' service.

A. G. BURT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.

Report of an Absentee without leave from the 1st Sherwood Foresters, dated at Deolali, this 3rd day of June 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—11677, Private, George Gibson.
Age—20 years and 11 months.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Farm Labourer.
Date of enlistment—21st September 1911.
Place of enlistment—Derby.
Parish and County in which born—St. Peter's, Derby, in the County of Derbyshire.
Date of absence—28th May 1914.
Place of absence—Poona.
Marks—*Nil.*
Furlough.
Under 3 years' service.

M. P. PHELPS, Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from No. 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Karachi, this 29th day of May 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—37032, Gunner, McDowell, W.
Age—19 years 8 months.
Height—6 feet 1¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, hazel; eyes, dark brown.
Trade—Driller.
Date of enlistment—7th May 1912.
Place of enlistment—Birkenhead.
Parish and County in which born—Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.
Date of desertion or absence—29th May 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Karachi, India.
Marks—Transverse brown stain across ribs beneath left arm. T. M. on back of left forearm—† ♡.
Slightly deaf.
Two years 22 days.

R. F. BREWSTER, Major, R.G.A.,
Commanding 69 Company, R.G.A.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd June 1914.

No. 2809-*S.*—Mr. G. C. Simpson, D.Sc., Imperial Meteorologist, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 2 days under Articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 20th July 1914, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 2810-*S.*—Mr. W. A. Bion, Assistant Meteorologist, Simla Meteorological Office, is appointed to act as Imperial Meteorologist during Dr. Simpson's privilege leave, with effect from 20th July 1914, or such subsequent date as Dr. Simpson proceeds on privilege leave.

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denominations.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudications.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
300—1914	Arthur Edwin Connor	European	Lower Parel	A Fireman in the B., B. & C. I. Railway	20th	May	1914	20th	May	1914
303—1914	John Malony	"	Do.	A Shunter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway	21st	"	"	21st	"	"
305—1914	Luchhman *alias* Laxumon Purshotum Surti.	Hindu	Do.	A Boiler maker in the B., B.& C. I. Railway	25th	"	"	25th	"	"
306—1914	Narayen Kooshaba Sindhay	"	New Bazar Gole-pitha	Lately a Coppersmith and now unemployed	"	"	"	"	"	"
307—1914	Tricumdas Mitha Mehta	"	Barbhai Moholla	Lately a Speculator in Cotton, Oil, Linseed, and Silver and now unemployed.	26th	"	"	26th	"	"
308—1914	Hormasji Bomonji Mistry and Bomonji Jamsetji Mistry.	Parsi	Grant Road	Lately petty dealers in Grocery, etc., in partnership under the name of Hormasji Bomonji Mistry and now unemployed.	28th	"	"	28th	"	"
309—1914	Framji Cawasji Dubash *alias* Surti.	"	No. 25, Raghunath Dadaji Street, Fort.	Lately doing business as Dubash in partnership with Oomedram Jeemabhai for supplying Provision, Food, etc., in the name of Oomedram Jeemabhai and now unemployed.	29th	"	"	29th	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' Petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT;
Fort, Bombay, this 1st day of June 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

IN INSOLVENCY.

On the dates enumerated below orders were made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, adjudging the several persons below as Insolvents.

No.	Names.	Address in Calcutta.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication. Month.	Date of the Adjudication. Year.
65	Charles Barclay	2, Elliot Lane	A Chauffeur in private service	3rd April	1913.
162	Shew Das	224, Harrison Road	Merchant and Banker under the name, style and firm of Jewraj Shew Das.	26th August	"
168	Percy Hill	7, Prinsep Lane	Lately serving as Commander in the Port Commissioners' Office, now a pensioner.	1st September	"
169	Mussai Kahar	17, Mohammad Ramjan's Lane	Lately carrying on business as Bullock Cart Driver, and supplying straw for bullocks, now without occupation.	" "	"
170	Khetter Mohan Newgi	8, Mohendra Bose's Lane	Lately a dealer in musical instruments, now without occupation.	" "	"
171	Henry Frotesene Harry	3-1, Council House Street	A broker and house and landed property Agent	" "	"
172	Kanhya Lall, Provudoyal and Madhu Prosad	178, Harrison Road	Lately carrying on business in co-partnership as cut piece cloth merchant under the name, style and firm of Provu Doyal Madho Prasad, now without occupation.	" "	"
174	Sambhuram Protapmull Santoke Chand	42-1, Strand Road	General Merchants and Agents, name of the firm being Tinsooklall Askaran Chand Mull and Sooraj Mull.	4th "	"
175	Sew Das Kawaria	224, Harrison Road	Lately carrying on business under the name and style of Jewraj Sew Das.	" "	"

On the dates enumerated below orders were made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, adjudging the several persons below as Insolvents—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Address in Calcutta.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication. Month.	Date of the Adjudication. Year.
176	Batuk Nath and Guru Nath	2, Shib Kristo Daw's Lane	Lately carrying on business as General Merchants and Commission Agents under the name, style and firm of Batuk Nath Budh Nath and Berman & Co.	5th September	1913.
177	Sasti Charan Dutt	65-1, Darmahatta Street	Lately carrying on business in co-partnership as Timber merchants under the name, style and firm of Preya Nath Sircar & Co., now without occupation.	9th „	„
178	Hari Das Ghose and Lalit Mohan Ghose	13, Sanker Halder's Lane	Lately carrying on business as Flour Mill owners in co-partnership under the name, style and firm of Sreenath Ghose, Lalit Mohan Ghose, now without occupation.	„ „	„
179	Surendra Nath Roy	6, Jago Mohan Mullick Lane	Kabiraj or Medical Practitioner	13th „	„
180	Clayton Kendrick	29, Bentinck Street	An Assistant in the Calcutta Landing and Shipping Co.	15th „	„
181	Kalica Prasad and Mata Prasad	155-1, Upper Chitpore Road	Dealers in piece goods under the name, style and firm of Kulica Prasad Mata Prasad, now without employment.	18th „	„
183	Ganendra Nath Neogi	14, Bancharam Aucoor's Lane	Lately carrying on business as a tailor under the name, style and firm of Chowdhury, Neogi & Co., now a Gomosta in the employ of Haridas Dutt.	22nd „	„
184	Baluram *alias* Bal Chand and Hari Bux	151, Mechua Bazar Street	Lately carrying on business in co-partnership in piece goods under the name, style and firm of Baluram Hari Bux.	„ „	„
185	Walter Ambrose De Silva	99, Corporation Street	An Assistant in the Office of the Calcutta Tramways Co., Ld.	24th „	„
186	James Harry Rayfield	26, Elliot Road	An Assistant in the firm of the British Engineering Co., Ld.	25th „	„

187	Ashutosh Ghose	14-1, Muddun Mitter's Lane	Lately carrying on business as a contractor, now without occupation.	26th ,,	,,
188	Taresh Chandra Ghose	5-1, Nimtollah Ghat Street	Timber merchant under the name, style and firm of Taresh Chandra Ghose.	5th November	,,
189	Chiranji Lall Narsing Dass	402, Upper Chitpore Road	A mercantile firm	14th ,,	,,
190	Jutharam	14-1, Banstola Street	Lately carrying on business in country produce, now a broker in country produce.	18th ,,	,,
191	George Rodricks	40, Metcalfe Lane	A telegraphist	,, ,,	,,
192	Kanaiya Lall	151, Mechua Bazar Street	Lately carrying on business in Co-partnership as a Gunny Broker under the name, style and firm of Rameswar Das Kanaiya Lall.	20th ,,	,,
193	Hugh Claude Halt	84, Wellesley Street	A Guard in the E. B. S. Railway	,, ,,	,,
194	Jumna Dass	43, Burtollah Street	Lately carrying on business in co-partnership as merchant under the name, style and firm of Ram Doyal Badri Das, now without occupation.	21st ,,	,,
195	Pancharon Pal	69, Kali Prosad Dutt's Street	Lately a Guarantee Broker in the Sugar Department of the firm of Kerr Tarruck & Co., but now a Sugar Broker.	,, ,,	,,
196	Eshan Elahi	45, Ram Mohan Ghose's Lane	Dealer in miscellaneous goods under the name, style and firm of Eshan Elahi Mahommed Tarook.	24th ,,	,,
197	Mathura Sha	97, Ahiritolla Street	Lately carrying on business as a petty grocer, now without employment.	25th ,,	,,
198	Saroda Prosad Sen	19, Goa Bagan Street	Lately carrying on business in Flours in co-partnership under the name, style and firm of Khirode Gopal Mall and Sons and Saroda Prosad Sen, now a Sircar.	26th ,,	,,
199	Hariram *alias* Kunja Lall and Sree Narain	5, Hanspooker Lane	Commission Agent in co-partnership under the name, style and firm of Hurdhyan Dass Sree Narain.	,, ,,	,,
200	Panchoo Gopal Sen and Purna Chandra Sen	Puggyaputty Street	Lately carrying on business in piece goods under the name, style and firm of Hari Charan Sen and Gour Charan Laha.	25th ,,	,,
201	Firm of Hari Charan Sen Gour Charan Law	Do.	Ditto ditto	,, ,,	,,

On the dates enumerated below orders were made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the several persons below as Insolvents—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Address in Calcutta.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication. Month.	Date of the Adjudication. Year.
202	Bhugwan Das	25 and 26, Ram Prosad Saha's Lane	Lately carrying on business in spices under the name, style and firm of Bhugwan Dass Radha Kishen, now without employment.	28th November	1913.
203	Bhagobat Chander Gunga Hary Nandy	62, Clive Street	Carrying on business in brass metals	27th "	"
204	Upendra Nath Mittra	11, Goaltole Lane	Lately a clerk in the Government Central Press	1st December	"
205	Charles Sinclair Monnier	13, Turner's Street	An Officer in the Licensed Measurer's Department and Bengal Chamber of Commerce.	3rd "	"
206	Raj Kisore Bysak	79/1, Pathuriaghata Street	Attorney	" "	"
207	Charles Edward Milsham	23, Bedford Lane	Lately a Driver, B. N. Railway, now without occupation	5th "	"
1	Ralph Robert Saint	16-1, Royd Street	Lately carrying on business as a Commission Agent, now in Jail.	2nd January	1914.
2	Sailesur Mitra	22, Girish Mookherjee's Road	Lately carrying on business as a merchant under the name and style of Sailesur & Co.	5th "	"
3	Rajani Kanta Dutt	65-1, Darmahatta Street	Dealer in Timber	" "	"
4	Meron Saoo	107, Ahiritola Street	Lately carrying on business as a petty grocer under the name and style of Meron Saoo, now without occupation.	6th "	"
5	Narendra Chandra Ghose and Fanindra Chandra Ghose.	142, Baranassy Ghose's Street	Lately carrying on business in partnership as merchants and commission agents under the name, style and firm N. Ghose & Co., now without occupation.	7th "	"
6	Joseph Robin Abden	14, Camac Street	Lately carrying on business as Stock and Share Broker	" "	"

7	Cader Joseph Abden	3, Old Court House Street	Lately carrying on business as Stock and Share Broker, under the firm and style of Abden & Co., now without occupation.	„	„	„
8	Ghanesham Dass	14-1, Rup Chand Roy Street	Merchant in co-partnership under the name, style and firm of Ram Doyal Budri Das.	9th	„	„
9	Soban Lal Christan	21, Bentinck Lane	Formerly carrying on business in plying Hackney Carriage on hire, now without occupation.	„	„	„
10	Edwin Arthur Moore	84, Wellesley Street	A telegraphist	13th	„	„
11	Girish Chandra Banerjee	36-1, Raja Naba Kissen Street	Priest	14th	„	„
12	Onkarmull and Chaturbhuj	5, Burtolla Street	Dealers in Piece Goods and Broker	15th	„	„
13	Herbert Oswald Phillip	3, Wellesley Street	Guard, E. I. Railway, now without employment	16th	„	„
14	Tara Chand Ball Narain Chand Ball	1[illegible] Puggyaputty	Lately carrying on business in piece goods	„	„	„
15	Durga Charan Pal, Shama Charan Pal, Ashwini Coomar Pal, Jotindra Mohan Pal, Brojendra Mohan Pal.	66, Cross Street	Lately carrying on business in co-partnership as Yarn merchants under the name, style and firm of Ramananda Pal.	19th	„	„
16	Ramdeo	37-1, Banstolla Lane	Lately carrying on business as Commission Agent and dealer in Piece Goods.	20th	„	„
17	Sewnarain and Joynarain	5-6, Armenian Street	Lately carrying on business as Merchants in Piece Goods and other country produce in co-partnership under the name, style and firm of Premsook Kundanmull.	„	„	„
18	Benode Behary Ghose and Lall Behary Ghose (*alias* Lall Mohan Ghose).	54-1-6, Raja Raj Ballav's Street	Lately carrying on business as trader under the name and style of Benode Behary Ghose, now without occupation.	„	„	„
19	Joseph Edward Charles Wakefield	7, Prinsep Street	A telegraphist	„	„	„
20	Nathmull	89, Jugganath Ghat	Lately carrying on business as dealer in country produce under the name, style and firm of Sewjiram Assaram.	21st	„	„
22	Saroda Prosad Daw	37, Banstolla Street	Lately carrying on business in miscellaneous articles under the name, style and firm of B. L. Daw and Co.	„	„	„

On the dates enumerated below orders were made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the several persons below as Insolvents—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Address in Calcutta.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication. Month.	Date of the Adjudication. Year.
23	Oscar Percival Eales Grindall	41, Sankaritolla Lane	An Assistant in the office of the Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited.	21st January	1914.
24	Bridhi Chand Mohan Lall (Budrinarayan and Kunanmull).	41, Armenian Street	Carrying on business as merchants in co-partnership (The parties of which are Budrinarayan Kunanmull).	22nd "	"
25	Susil Kumar Mukerjee and Dhirendra Krishna Banerjee.	13, Jorabagan Street and 22, Tagore Castle Road.	Lately carrying on business in co-partnership under the name and style of the Calcutta Printing Ink Works but at present no employment.	23rd "	"
26	Sidney Edwards	2, Bedford Lane	A Government invalid pensioner	27th "	"
27	Abinash Chandra Sircar and Satish Chandra Sircar.	65, Darmahatta New Road	Lately carrying on business in co-partnership as timber merchants under the name, style and firm of S. C. Sircar & Co.	" "	"
28	Jogendra Nath Ghose	17, Beniatola Street	Lately carrying on business as dealer in milk but now a service holder.	" "	"
29	Monindra Chandra Seal	104, Bow Bazar Street	At present without occupation	" "	"
30	Sitaram and Banshidhar	176, Cross Street	Lately carrying on business in country produce in co-partnership under the name, style and firm of Sitaram Banshidhar, at present of no occupation.	28th "	"
31	Shib Chander Ghose	20, Goabagan Street	Lately carrying on business in piece goods in co-partnership under the name, style and firm of Benode Behary De, Shib Chander Ghose, at present of no employment.	" "	"
32	Ambica Charan Chakravarty	1-1, Barwaritalla Road, Beliaghata in the Suburb of Calcutta.	Carrying on business in co-partnership as a dealer in cloths and other wearing apparel.	" "	"
33	Hira Lall Jehary	44, Nilmoney Mitter's Street	At present without any occupation	" "	"

34	Ambica Charan Chakravarty, Murari Mohan Rai, Panchanon Saha, Rasick Lall Pal, Nundo Lal Podder, Tarruck Chander Dutt and Kali Prasonno Biddyaratna.	162, Bow Bazar Street	Carrying on business in co-partnership under the name, style and firm of Ambica Charan Chackravarty, Murari Mohan Rai and of Banga Bandhu Bastralaya.	„ „	„
35	Ralph Wilberforce Salt	70, Elliot Road	Lately carrying on business or profession of a Civil Engineer, now without occupation.	2nd February	„
36	Leopold Davies	12, Camac Street	Lately an assistant to David Marshall & Co., now without occupation.	„ „	„
37	Lalit Mohan Pal	4, Peary Das Lane	Lately carrying on business in miscellaneous stores under the name, style and firm of Tincowrie Pal.	„ „	„
38	George Thomas Hutteeman Lee	......	A running Guard, B.-N. Railway	4th „	„
39	Udaynarain Srinarain	12, Doyahatta Street	Surag merchants, now without employment	5th „	„
40	Wana Kramer	Continental Hotel, Chowringhee Road	A wrestler and performer of feats of strength	„ „	„
41	Sashee Bhusan Pal	24-A, Coomertooley Street	Dealer in brick and other building materials now without employment.	6th „	„
42	Jamunadass and Benimadhub	9, Ram Mohan Ghose Lane	Lately carrying on business in co-partnership as grocers under the name, style and firm of Jumnadass Benimadhub and now without employment.	„ „	„
43	Bertram Arthur Pereira	2, Wellesley 2nd Lane	An Assistant to Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.	10th „	„
44	Thomas William Partridge and Charlotte Augusta Partridge.	1, Chowringhee Lane	Chemist and Druggist	„ „	„
45	Shamsuddin Khoza Mehta Monmal	39, Lower Chitpore Road	Formerly carrying on business in co-partnership as dealer in Pagree under the name and style of Amuddin Shamsuddin but at present a service holder.	11th „	„
46	Baney Madhab Chobay	16, Khelat Chander Ghose's Lane	Formerly carrying on business as a broker, but now without any occupation.	12th „	„

On the dates enumerated below orders were made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the several persons below as Insolvents—*concluded*.

No.	Names.	Address in Calcutta.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication. Month.	Year.
47	Chiranjilall	4, Hanspuker Lane	Lately carrying on business in Co-partnership as merchants (1) under the name and style of Chiranjilall Baijnath at No. 201, Harrison Road, Calcutta, aforesaid in Umbrella in Co-partnership with Banshidur Jibrawala (2) Under the name and style of Chiranji Lall Baijnath at No. 71, Cross Street, Calcutta, aforesaid in Dhutiesl in Co-partnership with Bhuramull and Sobanlal and (3) under the name and style of Chiranji Lall Puranmull at No. 38, Armenian Street, Calcutta, aforesaid in warm goods, now without employment.	12th February	1914.
48	Kissen Lall Lundrya	16, Parakji Kothi, Barrabazar	Lately a gomastha of the firm of Mimraj Muralidhur at No. 6?-23, Strand Road, in Calcutta, aforesaid, at present without employment.	16th "	"
49	Ram Chander Rathee	201, Harrison Road	Lately carrying on a frill goods business under the name and firm of Dungarsi Das Ram Chand.	17th "	"
50	Hira Lall Baheti	46, Strand Road	Lately carrying on a frill goods business, at present in the employment of Nathmull Gangaram.	18th "	"
51	Madhusudan Bhabataran Bhuth Nath Nundy	62, Clive Street	Ditto ditto ditto ditto, in Bell Metals.	19th "	"
52	Upendra Nath Dutt	8, Gulu Ostagar Lane	Ditto ditto ditto ditto, dealer in Jute and Sundry goods.	" "	"
53	Horace Templeton King	22, Wellesley 2nd Lane	Guard, E. B. S. Railway	23rd "	"
54	Soloman Victor Cohen	Ditto	An Assistant in the office of the Reuter's Telegram Co.	" "	"
55	Jacob Eustace Cohen	Ditto	An Assistant in the office of the Reuter's Telegram Co.	" "	"

56	Thomas David	25, Corporation Place	Jute merchants, under the name and style of Thomas David & Co., at present an assistant in S. N. Banerjee & Co.	„	„		„
57	Mahabir Sing	138, Muktaram Babus Street	Dealer in piece goods in Co-partnership under the name and style of Mahabir Sing, Ekbul Sing.	25th	„		„
58	Joy Govind Shaha	27, Amherst Street	Piece goods merchant, now without employment	„	„		„
59	Ram Jatan	10, Hanspuker	Dealer in piece goods, now without employment	26th	„		„
60	Thomas Whigham Teasdale	155, Dharamtolla Street	Traffic Inspector, B. N. Railway, now without employment.	„	„		„
61	Albert Bernard	2, Kenderdine Lane	Shunter, B. N. Railway	„	„		„
62	Joseph Charles Snuggs	3, Sooterkin's Lane	A Telegraphist	„	„		„

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

In the old Dutch Cemetery at Vizagapatam there is an old Dutch grave dated 1699 bearing the following inscription, *viz.*—

"Here lyes the body of Anne eldest daughter of Jho Tivil some times chief of Machlipatam and wife to Samuel Owen March second of Vizagapatam obit 12th June 1699 ammoaital 21."

The monument over the grave has a large domed roof and this roof is in a dangerous condition with large cracks in it. These cracks in some places are as much as three inches wide and have shrubs growing in them.

The public are hereby informed that in accordance with part IV of the Government of India Ecclesiastical Rules as published in Madras Government order No. 38 Ecclesiastical dated June 14th, 1913, Rule 10, the vaulted roof will be demolished after this notice is advertised in the *Gazette of India* and in the Gazette of this Madras Presidency and that all unnecessary masonry work on the ground level will be cleared away leaving the inscription placed in simple masonry over the site.

A. S. LAURIE,
Executive Engineer,
Vizagapatam Division.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam Division,
Vizagapatam, dated May 1914.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st June 1914.

No. 29.—Mr. W. A. C. Sisson, Executive Engineer, is granted, under article 316, Civil Service Regulations, special leave on urgent private affairs for two months and twenty-two days, with effect from 1st July 1914, or from such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th May 1914.

No. 465s-*Ap*.—Mr. D. I. Jesudasen, Head Clerk, Madras General Post Office, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 22nd April 1914, and until further orders.

The 28th May 1914.

No. 486s-*Ap*.—Babu Nalini Kanta Roy, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 4th June 1914 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 29th May 1914.

No. 503s-*Ap*.—Mr. Syed Azizuddin, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Central Circle, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 24th April 1914 and until further orders.

No. 511s-*Ap*.—Mr. F. W. Aikin, Postmaster, Aden, pay Rs. 300—400, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough out of India for 3 months with effect from the 15th May 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th May 1914.

No. 488s-E.—Mr. J. C. Shields, Chief Electrician, is granted privilege leave for thirteen days with effect from the 18th May 1914.

The 1st June 1914.

No. 533-s-E.—Mr. G. B. Power, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough out of India for fifteen months with effect from the 14th May 1914.

No. 539-s-E.—Mr. P. R. Ralston, Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, is granted privilege leave for one month and sixteen days combined with leave on Medical Certificate for four months and fourteen days with effect from the 19th March 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th June 1914.

No. 2133-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 20th May to 2nd June 1914.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Office.		
Keskal	Bastar State	1st November 1913	Opened.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Barwala Khedar	North Western Railway	1st January 1914	Opened.
Irki	East Indian Railway	1st May „	„
Laul	Barsi Light Railway	5th „ „	„
Paterhi	Bengal and North-Western Railway.	1st „ „	„
Sitapur Cantonment	Rohilkhand Kumaon Railway	„ „ „	„
Tehta	East Indian Railway	„ „ „	„
Robertsganj	Canal Telegraph Office	„ „ „	„

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph offices are notified :—

"Nasik Road" instead of "Nasik Railway Station."

"South Thana" instead of "Thana R. S."

The following alterations in the names of Railway Telegraph offices are notified :—

On the North Western Railway.

"Bhagtanwala" instead of "Amritsar City."

"Pajian" instead of "Papan."

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

"Gullupur" instead of "Shora."

H. CHARLES,
for Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, UNITED PROVINCES—EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Naini Tal, the 26th May 1914.

No. 1042-*XV-61*.—The agreement hereinafter set forth entered into by the Society known as the Central Hindu College, Benares, in accordance with the provisions of Part VII of the Land Acquisition Act (I of 1894) is hereby published for general information.

By order,

H. M. SMITH,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

AGREEMENT.

An agreement entered into this 21st day of May 1914, between the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) on the one part and the Association named the Central Hindu College, Benares, a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 on the other part.

Whereas the aforesaid Central Hindu College, Benares, has made an application to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to acquire (for the purposes of the said Society) under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act (I of 1894) certain plots of land situate in the city of Benares in the part known as Mauza Binaika of pargana Dehat Amanat, district Benares amounting to 3 Bighas 15 Biswas 6 Biswansis or thereabouts, as detailed and described in the schedule annexed hereto and for the sake of greater clearness delineated or shown on the plan hereto annexed and thereon green and yellow coloured. And whereas the aforesaid Local Government is satisfied that the said Central Hindu College, Benares, is a company within the meaning of section 3 (*e*) of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (*vide* G. O. No. 179-XV-759A, dated the 24th February 1906, Educational Department to the Commissioner. Benares Division). And whereas the aforesaid Local Government after making and holding such enquiry as is required and prescribed by law is satisfied that the acquisition of the aforesaid land required by the Central Hindu College, Benares, is needed for the construction of some work and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public.

And whereas under section 41 of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894 the Central Hindu College, Benares, is required to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council regarding the matter specified in the aforesaid section.

It is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

1. That the aforesaid Central Hindu College, Benares, will pay to the Local Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or to such person or persons whom the Local Government may appoint in this behalf all such sum or sums of money as shall be awarded under the provisions of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894 as compensation to any person or persons who may be found on enquiry held under the provisions of the said Act, to be interested in the land hereinbefore mentioned as required by the Central Hindu College, Benares.
2. That the Central Hindu College, Benares, will defray and pay to the Local Government from its funds all such other charges of the incidental to the cost of the acquisition of the aforesaid land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894.
3. That upon the Central Hindu College, Benares, having made the payment mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs Nos. 1 and 2 of this agreement the Local Government will forthwith in consideration of the payment of the compensation money and cost of acquisition aforesaid convey and grant to the Central Hindu College, Benares, all those aforesaid plots of land containing by admeasurements 3 Bighas 15 Biswas 6 Biswansis, or thereabouts situate in the city of Benares mauza Binaika pargana Dehat Amanat district Benares and described and shown in the schedule and plan annexed hereunto free from all incumbrances and occupancy rights and together with all rights easements and appurtenances thereto in fact or by reputation belonging or now or heretofore enjoyed therewith to hold the land and premises and to the use of the Central Hindu College, Benares.
4. That the Central Hindu College, Benares, will perpetually hold and enjoy the aforesaid land and premises and use the said land and premises for the purposes hereby agreed upon.

-

5. That the Central Hindu College, Benares, will use the aforesaid lands and premises for the purposes of the construction of staff quarters boarding houses and other similar buildings and works subservient to the registered objects of the said Society.
6. That the Central Hindu College, Benares, will immediately on being put in proprietary possession of the land aforementioned begin the work of construction as may appear necessary to carry out the aforesaid purposes for which the land is acquired.
7. That the Central Hindu College, Benares, will allow the public to have the full right and liberty to utilise the aforesaid institution known as the Central Hindu College, Benares, boarding house and play-ground and other accessories and appurtenances that shall be attached thereto by having their sons and wards admitted as students and scholars of the aforesaid institution according to its rules and regulations and subject to the payment of such fees and the observance of such rules and regulations on the part of the students and scholars and their guardians as are or shall be for the time being fixed or framed by the said Central Hindu College, Benares, or such person or persons as the said Central Hindu College, Benares, shall appoint in that behalf or by any higher authority to whom the Central Hindu College, Benares, is or may be by law subject.

In witness whereof the parties have hereto set their hands the day and year first above written.

UPENDRA NATH BASU,
Vice-President, Central Hindu College, Benares.

BHAGWAN DAS,
Secretary, Central Hindu College, Benares.

We attest that the signatures of Babu Upendra Nath Basu, Vice-President, and Babu Bhagwan Das, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Central Hindu College, Benares, were affixed in our presence on the 13th March 1914, and that they have now acknowledged these signatures in our presence.

MANENDRA NATH BASU,
7th May 1914. Honorary Magistrate, Chaukhamba Benares.

BHAGWAN DAS GUPTA,
7th May 1914. Office Superintendent, Central Hindu College, Benares.

Signed sealed and delivered by..Secretary to the Government of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in the Educational Department by order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

H. M. SMITH,
Secretary to the Government,
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

Witnesses—
(1) B. H. Bourdillon.
(2) A. Francis.

SCHEDULE.

A piece of land measuring 3 Bighas, 15 Biswas, 6 Biswansis—Bounded on the North by the garden and temple of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares; on the East by the play-ground of the Central Hindu College, Benares; on the South by the land of the King Edward Boarding-House, Central Hindu College, Benares, on the West by guava grove belonging to Batuknath temple.

Situate in mauza Binaika, pargana Dehat Amanat, district Benares, bearing Revenue Record No. 100.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, No. 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.
Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Limited, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin W. N, Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India), Limited, Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75-1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Combridge & Co., Madras.
Messrs. P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-I-Am Press, Lahore and Calcutta.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nasir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Lahore, Punjab.
Babu S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.
Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
Mr. T. K. Seetharam Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract, Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road, Allahabad.*
Messrs. D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.*
Mr. Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra, Allahabad.*
Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.*

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. II of 1913, dated 31st December 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Taked, 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1914. Civil Procedure Code Amendment. In Urdu and Hindi. Pies 3 (1*a*.) each.

Act II of 1914. Destructive Insects and Pests. Urdu. Pies 3 (1*a*.)

Act V of 1914. Negotiable Instruments Amendment. Urdu. Pies 3 (1*a*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No. 27, Corrected to 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. (11*a*.) or 1*s*. (3*a*.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, April to June 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 6*d*. (1*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Archæological Survey of India Annual Report 1911-12. Part I. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (4a.)

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, with Appendices and Returns of Sickness and Mortality among European Troops, Native Troops and Prisoners in India, for the year 1912. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, Corrected to 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in India and Burma on 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly List of the Foreign and Political Department, No. 30, Corrected up to the 1st April 1914. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 3-8 or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th January 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

***Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th March 1914.** Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

The Bengal Treasury Manual, 3rd Edition, 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (5a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Return Statements of Accounts and Abstracts of Actuarial Reports in respect of Life Assurance Companies doing business in British India. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 3-4 or 4s. 11d. (8a.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of February 1914. No. 11 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and six months ending September 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912. No. 2 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of March 1914. No. 12 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the Ten months April 1913 to January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade by Land of British India with Foreign Countries for the Eleven months, April 1913 to February 1914. No. 11 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the Calendar year 1913, Compared with the year 1911 and 1912. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in February 1914 and in the Eleven months, April 1913 to February 1914. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries. Forty-seventh issue, Vol. II. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (9a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (7a.)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for April 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Sword Instruction, Mountain Artillery, 1914. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 1a. (1a.)

Hand Book for Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Survice for India. Royal 8vo. Board. 6a. or 6d. (2a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. XI. Clothing, Corrected up to 1st February 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. 10a. or 1s. (3a.)

Field Service Manual. Horse Artillery Brigade (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Roman Hindustani Edition of Cavalry Training, 1912. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Vol. I. 9a. or 10d. (2a.)

Roman Hindustani Edition of Cavalry Training, 1912. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Vol. II. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Records of Fort St. George. Sundry Book of 1680-1681. Hugli. letters sent, 1913 Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Records of Fort St. George. Diary and Consultation Book, Military Department, 1756. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3-12 or 5s. 6d. (7a.)

Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North West Frontier Province for the year 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 4d. (1a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. 1 of 1913, dated 30th June 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. 1a. (1a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. VI (Index of Cases) Edition 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 6 or 9s. (10a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1912. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India by B. D. Bose, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3 or 4s 6d (4a.)

Table showing the Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1913. 2a. 3p. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT

Classification and Uses of Finger Prints (Fourth Edition) by Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2 or 3s (3a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, October to December 1913 Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d (1a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d (1a.)

Quarterly Civil List of the Home. Education and Legislative Departments Government of India, No. 26, corrected to 1st October 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 11a. or 1s. (3a.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Scientific Memoirs New Series, No. 60. Studies on the Mouth Parts and Sucking Apparatus of the Blood Sucking Diptera, No. 4. The Comparative Anatomy of the Proboscis in the Blood Sucking Muscidae. Super Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 1-2 or 1s. 9d. (5a.)

Indian Educational Policy, 1913. (Being a Resolution issued by the Governor General in Council on the 21st February 1913. Demy 8vo. Cloth. 4a or 5d. (2a.)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part I, Report by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 5 or 7s. 6d. (9a.)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part II, Tables by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4 or 6s. (9a.)

Progress of Education in India, 1907—1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. I, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap Board Rs. 4 or 6s. (10a.)

Progress of Education in India, 1907 1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. II, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Indian Forest Records, Vol. V, Part III, Report on the investigation of Savannah Grasses as Material for production of Paper Pulp. By W. Raitt, F.C.S. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in India and Burma on 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

The Indian Forest Memoirs, Vol. II. Part II, Economy Series.—On the Economic Value of Shorea Robusta (Sal) by R. S. Pearson, F.L.S. Super-Royal 4to. Board. Re. 1-12 or 3s. (5a.)

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, corrected to 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Proceedings of the Seventh Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies with Appendix. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (4a.)

Note on Turpentines of Pinus Khasya, P. Merkusi and P. excelsa. Forest Bulletin No. 24, 1913, by Puran Singh, F.C.S. Super-Royal. Paper cover. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Note on the Preparation of Indian Forest Flora and Descriptive Lists, Forest Bulletin No. 23 1913, by R. S. Hole, Esq. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a or 5d. (2a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re 1-4 or 2s. (2a.)

Annual Return of Statistics relating to Forest Administration in British India, 1911-12. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. 6p. or 9d (1a. 6p.)

Manual of Drawing and Surveying (designed especially for the use of Students of the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh), by F. A. Brining and D. N. Avasia. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3 12 or 5s. 9d (5a.)

Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun. Calendar. February 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Notes on Aerial Ropeways, by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E. September 1912. Punjab P. W. D Paper No. 67. Foolscap Limp. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Annual Report of Architectural Work in India for the year 1912-13. (P. W. D.) Technical Paper No. 22.) Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (4a.)

Notes on Grain Elevators (by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E., Executive Engineer) January 1914. (Punjab P. W. D Paper No. 68. 13 pages, 7 plates.) Foolscap Limp. Re 1 or 1s 6d (2a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly List of the Foreign Department No. 28, corrected up to the 1st October 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

Report on the Working of the Dispensaries, Jail Hospitals, on Vaccination and on the Vital Statistics in the Central India Agency for 1912. Foolscap Board Re 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1912-13. Foolscap Board. Rs. 2 or 3s (4a.)

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4-4 or 6s. 5d. (5a.)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1912-13. Foolscap Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

The Quarterly List of the Foreign and Political Department, No. 29, corrected up to the 1st January 1914. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-4 or 3s. 9d (4a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th August and 25th September 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.) each.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th November 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover 4a or 5d. (2a.)

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India Receipts and Disbursements of Home and India Accounts from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1912. Published 1914. Foolscap. Board Rs. 2 or 3s (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1912. Foolscap. Board. Re 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Resolution No. 7552-7581—121, dated the 15th September 1913.—Rules for the grant by Local Governments of Licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases in British India. Foolscap. Stitched. 1a. (1a.)

Report on the Operations of the Currency Department, the Movement of Funds and on the Resource Operations of the Government of India, for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover 4a. or 6d. (2a.)

Annual Report on the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of July 1912. No. 4 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of September and October 1913. Nos. 6 and 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Statistics on Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in September 1913. No. 6 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Statistics of British India, Part IVa, Finance and Revenue (Sixth issue) for 1911-12 and preceding years Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population, etc. (Sixth issue), for 1911-12. Foolscap Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the Month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in October 1913 and in the seven months April to October 1913, compared with the corresponding period of 1911 and 1912. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Variations in Indian Price Levels from 1861 to 1912 expressed in Index numbers. Foolscap. Board. 12a or 1s. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Tariff Schedules for 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 6a. or 7d. (1a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by rail and river in India in the quarter ending June 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912, No. 1 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12, Vol. I, 28th issue. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2-8 or 3s 9d. (9a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of October 1913. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. (2a.)

Prices and Wages in India, 30th issue, 1913. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (9a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the Month of December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of British India for 1911-12 and preceding years. Part IV (b), Finance and Revenue, Sixth issue. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the eight months April to November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12. Vol. II—Native States. Twenty-eighth issue, 1914. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1912-13 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-12 or 2s. 9d. (4a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the nine months April to December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a or 9d. (2a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1913-14, Vols. I and II. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (15a.) each.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for October 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, in Urdu, Parts I to III. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 14a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Training Manual Signalling, 1907. (Jismen May 1911 tak Tamam Tarmimen Shamil hain. Hindustan ke Khas Zamini Samet). Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 1d. (2a.)

Telegraph Manual (War) (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

List of Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden, as existing on the 30th June 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Hand Book for 6 3 inch R. M. L. Howitzer for movable Armament and Armament of Works, 1913. Royal 8vo. Limp. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (2a.)

Mobilization Regulation (including Concentration and Embarkation), 1911. [Reprinted and Corrected up to July Appendix to India Army Orders, 1913.] Royal 16mo. Limp. 1a. or 5d. (1a.)

War Establishments, India (Provisional), Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Field Service Manual, British Infantry (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, British Cavalry (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Infantry and Pioneers 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Silladar Cavalry, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Non-Silladar Cavalry, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, Urdu. Parts IV and V and Appendix. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 13a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Hindi, Part I. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2s 3d. (2a.)

Army Tables. Medical, 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. As. 12 or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

Field Service Manual, Head Quarters Units (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Mobilization Store Tables for the Field Army, a Battalion of Indian Infantry and Pioneers. Foolscap. Paper cover. 3a. or 3d. (1a).

Classified List of the Military Works Services and Public Works Department Military Subordinates and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Military Works Services. Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Engineers, Field Company (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Posts and Telegraphs, India, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Volume I (Urdu). Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 3-4 or 4s. 11d. (1a. 6p.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Vol II (Urdu). Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 4-4 or 6s 5d. (2a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Gurmukhi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 7-3 or 10s. 10d (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Part I, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2s 3d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Part II, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 10a. or 1s. (1a. 6p.)

Field Service Manual, Field Artillery Brigade, (India). Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

First Report on the Working of the State Railways, Coal Department, 1913, by R. W. Church, B.Sc., F.G.S. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Report on the Working of District Boards in the N.-W. F. Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. 6p. or 10½d. (2a.)

Report on the Season and Crops of the N.-W. F. Province for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. or 10d. (2a.)

Report on the First Wage Census of the N.-W. F. Province taken in December 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 3a. or 3d. (2a.)

Records of Fort St. George—Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2-2 or 3s. 3d. (5a.)

North-West Frontier Province Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 4d. (2a.)

Report on the Working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-2 or 1s, 6d. (1a. 6p.)

Summary of Remarks on the Kharif Crop of the North-West Frontier Province for 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a or 4d. (1a.)

Progress Report on Arboriculture in the N.-W. F. Province for Triennial Period 1910-11 to 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. (1a.)

North-West Frontier Province Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch Administration Report, Statistical Departments and Accounts for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-8 or 2s. (4d.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos. 9-11 at Rs. 2.

Journal, Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-10 at Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana, by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji, Saraswati, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 6. Some current Pushtu Folk Stories by F. H. Malyon, 21st Punjabis, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 7. The Chank Bangle Industry by James Hornell at Rs. 2.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.

Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.

Tantravartica. Fasc. 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Re. 1-4.

Tattacintamony Didhity Vivrity, Vol. 3. Fasc. I, by Kamikha Nath Tarkabagis at As. 10.

Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc. 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Re. 1-4.

Tirtha Cintamoni. Fasc. 4, by Kamal Krishna Smrititirtha at As. 10.

Maasir-i-Rahini. Fasc. 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hosain at Rs. 2.

Sisyahitam. By Bisvambhar Jyotisarnava at As. 10.

Upamitibhayaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 3. Part 2, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Munta Khab-ul Tawarikh, Part 3. Fasc. 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1.

Kiranavali. Fasc. 3. by M. M. Shib Nath Sarvabhauma at As. 10.

Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 1, by Jagannath Misra at As. 10.

Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 10, by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Re. 1.

Samaraicca Kaha. Fasc. 5, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Ramavatara Sarma at As. 10.

Smriti Prokas. Fasc. 1, by M. M. Sadasiva Misra at As. 10.

Amar Tika Kamadhenuh, by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palaeontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. India's Geological Terminology. Rs. 3.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulities as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re 1.

Registered No. C-696.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. 105379 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-1 for Rs. 100 one hundred only originally standing in the name of Prosad Das Boral and Brothers and last endorsed to Sreemutty Mohamaya Debi and Sreemutty Haribala Dabi, the proprietors by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

JYOTINDRA NATH MITRA, Attorney for the proprietors,
10, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

REGISTERED No. L 848.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 24.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	1113—1130
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	1417—1613
PART III.—Advertisements and notices by Private Individuals and Corporations .	51

SUPPLEMENT No. 24—	Pages.
Indian Customs Revenue . . .	1273—1274
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 6th June 1914 . .	1275—1282
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 11th June 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period .	1283—1284
Memorandum on the Meteorological conditions prevailing before the advance of the South-west Monsoon of 1914	1285—1288
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 6th June 1914	1289—1292
Statement showing the number of persons on relief works, etc., for the week ending 30th May 1914 . . .	1293—1294
Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways . .	1295—1297

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th June, 1914.

No. 29.—The following Statute is published for general information:—

THE ARMY (ANNUAL) ACT, 1914.

[4 GEO. 5, CH. 2.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

Section.

1. Short title.
2. Army Act to be in force for specified times.
3. Prices in respect of billeting.

AMENDMENTS OF THE ARMY ACT.

Section.

4. Amendment of section 115 of the Army Act relating to the impressment of carriages and horses.

5. Amendment of section 145 of the Army Act.

6. Amendment of section 179 (15) of the Army Act.

7. Amendment of section 180 of the Army Act.

SCHEDULE.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE, DURING TWELVE MONTHS, FOR THE DISCIPLINE AND REGULATION OF THE ARMY.

[30th April, 1914.]

WHEREAS the raising or keeping of a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law :

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by His Majesty and this present Parliament that a body of forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of His Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of one hundred and eighty-six thousand four hundred including those to be employed at the depôts in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within His Majesty's Indian possessions:

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of this realm, that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in His Majesty's fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid :

And whereas the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore, or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or vessels, merchant ships or vessels, or other ships or vessels, or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the government of His Majesty's forces by sea :

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm, by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his peers and according to the known and established laws of this realm ; yet, nevertheless, it being requisite, for the retaining all the before-mentioned forces, and other persons subject to military law, in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert His Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow :

44 & 45 Vict., c. 58. And whereas the Army Act will expire in the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen on the following days :—

(a) In the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, on the thirtieth day of April ; and

(b) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, on the thirty-first day of July :

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as the Army (Annual) Act, 1914.

Army Act to be in force for specified times. 2. (1) The Army Act shall be and remain in force during the periods herein-after mentioned, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament (that is to say) :—

(a) Within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, from the thirtieth day of April one thousand nine hundred and fourteen to the thirtieth day of April one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, both inclusive ; and

(b) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, from the thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fourteen to the thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, both inclusive.

(2) The Army Act, while in force, shall apply to persons subject to military law, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions.

(3) A person subject to military law shall not be exempted from the provisions of the Army Act by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of His Majesty, exclusive of the marine forces, is either greater or less than the number herein-before mentioned.

3. There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Act the prices specified in the Schedule to this Act. Prices in respect of billeting.

AMENDMENTS OF THE ARMY ACT.

4. In section one hundred and fifteen of the Army Act, which relates to the impressment of carriages and horses, the following sub-section shall be inserted after sub-section (3):— Amendment of s. 115 of the Army Act relating to the impressment of carriages and horses.

(3A). A requisition of emergency may authorise any officer mentioned therein to require any carriages and horses furnished in pursuance of this section to be delivered at such place (not being more than one hundred miles in the case of a motor car or other locomotive, and not being more than ten miles in the case of any other carriage or horse, from the premises of the owner) and at such time as may be specified by any officer mentioned in the requisition, and in such case it shall be the duty of a constable executing a warrant issued by a justice of the peace under this section upon the demand of an officer producing the requisition of emergency to insert in his order such time and place for delivery of any vehicle or horse to which the order relates as may be specified by such officer, and the obligation of owners to furnish carriages and horses shall include an obligation to deliver the carriages and horses at such place and time as may be specified in such order, and the provisions of this Act shall have effect as if references therein to the furnishing of carriages and horses included, as respects any such carriage or horse as aforesaid, delivery at such time and place as aforesaid.

5. In paragraph (*b*) of sub-section (2) of section one hundred and forty-five of the Army Act, which relates to the liability of a soldier of the regular forces to have deductions made from his pay on account of his wife or any of his legitimate children under fourteen years of age whom he has deserted or left in destitute circumstances without reasonable cause, for the words "under fourteen years of age" there shall be substituted the words "under sixteen years of age." Amendment of s. 145 of the Army Act.

6. In paragraph (15) of section one hundred and seventy-nine of the Army Act, which relates to the application of naval discipline to the Royal Marines, for the words "otherwise than for service on shore" there shall be substituted the words "unless made subject to military law as herein-after provided." Amendment of s. 179 (15) of the Army Act.

7. In sub-section (2) of section one hundred and eighty of the Army Act, which relates to the application of that Act to His Majesty's Indian Forces, the following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (*d*):— Amendment of s. 180 of the Army Act.

(*e*) A court martial may sentence an officer of the Indian Forces to forfeit all or any part of his service for the purposes of promotion.

SCHEDULE.

(Section 3.)

Accommodation to be provided.	Maximum Price.
Lodging and attendance for soldier where meals furnished ...	Sixpence per night.
Breakfast as specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Army Act.	Fivepence each.
Dinner as so specified	One shilling and one penny each.
Supper as so specified	Threepence each.
Where no meals furnished, lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat.	Sixpence per day.
Stable room and ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw per day for each horse.	One shilling and ninepence per day.
Stable room without forage	Sixpence per day.
Lodging and attendance for officer	Two shillings per night.

Note.—An officer shall pay for his food.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 12th June, 1914.

No. 846.—Mr. R. H. Ellis, of the Indian Civil Service, officiated as Commissioner of Coorg from the 16th April 1914 to 10th May 1914 (both days inclusive), in addition to his own duties as First Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th June, 1914.

No. 85?.—Mr. H Walmsley, I.C.S., took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 29th May 1914.

The 12th June, 1914.

No. 878.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chapman, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 4th August 1914.

No. 881.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Hasan Imam, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 4th August 1914.

MEDICAL.

The 9th June, 1914.

No. 376.—The leave on private affairs granted in combination with privilege leave to the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis, K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.C.S., K.H.S., Director General, Indian Medical Service, in the Home Department notification no. 1367-C., dated the 26th February 1913, has been extended by three days, *viz.*, from the 13th to the 15th November 1913, inclusive.

The 10th June, 1914.

No. 380.—The services of Captain N. N. G. C. McVean, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The 11th June, 1914.

No. 385.—The services of Captain C. H. Cross, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No. 387.—The services of Captain S. C. Chuckerbutty, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. 390.—The services of Major M. Corry, M.D, I.M S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

The 12th June, 1914.

No. 396.—Captain C. Newcomb, M.B., I.M S., is appointed to be a probationer in the Chemical Examiner's Department, and is attached to the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory at Calcutta.

POLICE.

The 10th June, 1914.

No. 465.—The services of Captain H. St. G. Pulford, an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date of his relinquishing charge of his duties.

The 11th June, 1914.

No. 473.—The services of Lieutenant R. Blandy, 9th Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment with the Burma Military Police, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

PUBLIC.

The 11th June, 1914.

No. 964.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Director of Statistics will take rank in article 73 of the Warrant of Precedence for India published with the Home Department notification no. 328, dated the 10th February 1899.

No. 965.—The entry relating to the Director General of Statistics in the first class graded list of civil officers referred to in article 55 of the Warrant of Precedence for India published with the Home Department notification no. 328, dated the 10th February 1899, is hereby cancelled.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th June, 1914.

No. 1236-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Chen Ku Shen as Acting Consul for China at Rangoon.

The 9th June, 1914.

No. 1216-*Est.-A.*—Captain T. H. Keyes of the Political Department is posted, on return from leave, as Political Agent at Bahrein, with effect from the 21st May, 1914.

No. 1256-*G.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Paul Ries as acting Vice-Consul for Russia at Aden, during the absence of Monsieur M. Ries.

No. 1260-*G.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Paul Ries as Acting Consular Agent for France at Aden, during the absence of Monsieur M. Ries.

No. 923-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 780-I.B., dated the 9th April, 1913, providing for the administration of justice on certain Railways in Kathiwar, namely :—

After the entry relating to the Dhrangadhra Railway, the following shall be added, namely :—

Dhrangadhra Halvad Extension.	Dhrangadhra ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

No. 924-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made in the schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I.B., dated the 9th April, 1913, applying the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), to railway lands in certain Native States, namely :—

After the entries relating to the Dhrangadhra Railway of the Bhavnagar Railway system, the following shall be added, namely :—

Dhrangadhra Halvad.	Dhrangadhra.	The Government of Bombay.

No 927-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to Railway lands in Jammu and Kashmir (hereinafter referred to as the said areas), the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce, to the extent set forth in each case, the duties chargeable under the said Act as so applied, in respect of the instruments hereinafter described under Nos. 21 and 27, and to remit the duties so chargeable in respect of instruments of the other classes hereinafter described.

A.—Land Revenue.

1. Lease or counterpart thereof executed at the time of settlement made directly by the Government with the existing occupant of land, whether a zamindar or a tenant, and whether self-cultivating or not:

Provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

B.—Forest Department.

2 Agreement and security bond required to be executed, under the rules to regulate the training and appointments in the Subordinate Forest Service, by a student and his surety previous to his entry into the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, or the Burma Forest School, Tharrawaddy, or the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.

C.—Medical Department.

3. Security bond taken under the authority of the Government from a medical student of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeon, or Hospital Assistant class, and his surety, or from the surety of such a student.

D.—Post Office and Telegraph Department.

4. Letter which a person depositing money in a Post Office Savings Bank, as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office or for the fulfilment of a contract or for any other purpose, is required to address to the Post Master in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon.

5. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in a Post Office Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such bank.

6. Receipt endorsed by the payee on a postal money order.

7. Receipt given by the addressee for a deposit exceeding twenty rupees made for the payment of a reply to a telegraphic message.

E.—Railways and Inland Steamer Companies.

8. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the conveyance of goods.

9. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a passenger permitted to travel without payment of fare, indemnifying such authority or Company from any claim for damages in case of accident or injury.

10. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a consignee (when the Railway receipt or bill of lading is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half-parcels rates or at goods rates, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazar baskets, bread, meat, ice and other perishable articles.

11. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration which purports to limit the responsibility of the Company or Administration as declared by the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), section 72, sub-section (1), and is in a form approved by the Governor-General in Council under sub-section (2) of that section.

12. Receipt or bill of lading issued by a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the fare or the conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals, or given to such Company or Administration or Inland Steamer Company for the refund of an overcharge made in respect of such fare.

13. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in State Railway Provident Institution or in the East Indian Railway Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such Institution or Bank.

14. Debenture bond of the loan of Rs. 20 00,000 raised by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, where the said bond is negotiated in the said areas.

F.—Government Officers and Contractors.

15. Agreement paper passed by a contractor of the Supply and Transport Corps where his security deposit is transferred to a Post Office Savings Bank.

16. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, a Supply and Transport Officer by a contractor.

17. Agreement or declaration by which a tender made to a Supply and Transport Officer is accepted as a contract, where the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Promissory Notes or in cash.

18. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum, agreement or security bond furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department, the Forest Department, or the Public Works or State Railway Department by a contractor for the due performance of his contracts.

19. Mortgage deed executed by an officer of Government in Civil or Military employ, for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling house for his own use.

20. Instrument of reconveyance of mortgaged property executed by Government in favour of an officer in Civil or Military employ on the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling house for his own use.

21. Agreement which has been or may be entered into in compliance with the rules prescribed by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Military Finance), No 2195-Accounts, dated the 25th October 1907, regulating the deposits of regimental funds with private banks or firms or such other rules for that purpose as may hereafter be in force. Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value or to Rs. 5 whichever shall be less.

G.—Other documents.

22. Bill of exchange drawn in Mysore, on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, where the same is negotiated in the said areas.

23. Cheque drawn in Mysore on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there where the same is negotiated in the said areas.

24. Receipt given for payment of interest on Government of India Promissory Notes.

25. Letter of authority or power of attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorising one or more of the joint holders of a Government security to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of them, a discharge for interest payable on such security or on any renewed security issued in lieu thereof.

26. Transfer by endorsement of a mortgage of rates and taxes authorised by any Act for the time being in force in the said areas.

27. Instrument evidencing an agreement relating to the hypothecation of moveable property where such hypothecation has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, or of an existing or future debt. Duty reduced to the amount chargeable on a bill of exchange under article No. 13 (*b*) of schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1899, for the amount secured, if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument; and to half that amount, if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument.

28. Instrument executed in British India or in the areas mentioned in the schedule hereto attached in respect of which the stamp duty with which it is chargeable under the stamp law for the time being in force in British India or the said areas has been paid in accordance with the said law.

Schedule.

1. Agency territories in Baluchistan.

2. Abu and Anadra including the road leading from the Abu sanitarium to Abu Road Railway Station and to the Bazar at Kharari.

3. The Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong (including the Civil Lines) and Sehore, in the Central India Agency, and of Baroda and Deesa.

4. The Indore Residency Bazars.

5. Railway lands within the limits of the Central India and Rajputana Agencies over which the Governor-General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

6. The areas in the Hyderabad State in which the Governor-General in Council exercises jurisdiction through the Resident at Hyderabad.

7. Berar.

8. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

9. Railway lands in the Mysore State over which the Governor-General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

10. Railway lands in the Baroda State and in States in the political control of the Governor of Bombay, over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government and to which the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, have been applied.

11. Railway lands in States in the Punjab over which the Governor-General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

The 10th June, 1914.

No. 1228-*Est.-B.*—The services of Major J. C. Simpson, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, for employment as Commandant of the Southern Waziristan Militia, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the duties.

No 1231-*Est.-A.*—The services of Mr. E. H. Wallace, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 1st July, 1914.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 9th June, 1914.

No. 772-*F.E.*—Lala Gobind Ram, an Accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Accountant, class II, in that office, with effect from the 29th May 1914, and until further orders.

No. 773-*F.E.*—Mr. T. F. Smithers, Accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway has been appointed to officiate as Chief Accountant, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 22nd April 1914, and until further orders.

The 12th June, 1914.

No. 789-*F.E.*—Mr. Dinshaw Maneckji Sutaria, Chief Accountant, Class II, has been promoted substantively to Chief Accountant, Class I, with effect from the 21st May 1914.

Mr. K. S. Kothandarama Ayyar, an Accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Accountant General, Madras, has been appointed a Chief Accountant, Class II, with effect from the 21st May 1914, and has been posted to that office with effect from the same date.

No. 790-*F.E.*—Mr. A. Rajagopala Ayyar, Assistant Comptroller-General, has been granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 2nd June 1914.

Mr. Jagat Prasad has been posted as Assistant Comptroller General, with effect from the 2nd June 1914.

Mr. F. O'Byrne has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, Delhi, with effect from the 1st June 1914.

Mr. Lalit Kisor Ray Chowdhury, a Superintendent in the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, Delhi, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 1st June 1914, and until further orders.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 6th June, 1914.

No. 761-10-5.—With reference to rule 3, clause (*c*) of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F., dated the 25th July 1900, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, has appointed the Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Wood, C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, *vice* the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. H. MacMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., resigned.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 13th June, 1914.

No. 4570-52.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of a weekly Hindi paper called the *Hindusthani*, printed and published in Mauritius.

EMIGRATION.

The 13th June, 1914.

No. 4694-53.—The services of Mr. J. McNeill, I.C.S., Senior Collector, Bombay, who was placed on special duty with the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, by Notification No. 396-1-C., dated the 10th January 1914, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th June 1914.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 12th June, 1914.

No. 287.—The services of the Reverend J. C. Matthew, a senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 289.—The Reverend G. E. Dodd, B.D., a junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, was appointed to officiate as Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, for the period 4th May 1914 to 22nd May 1914, both days inclusive.

No. 293.—In supersession of this Department Notification No. 246, dated the 7th May 1914, it is hereby notified that the Reverend W. Thomson, M.A., Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, is appointed to be Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, with effect from the 23rd May 1914.

SANITARY.

The 12th June, 1914.

No. 1042.—Major F. P. Mackie, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S, Officer on Special duty for the investigation of Kala Azar, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 27th June 1914, or subsequent date.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th June 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 532.—Colonel G. M. Kirkpatrick, C.B., British Service, to be Director of Military Operations, General Staff Branch, Army Headquarters, *vice* Major-General A. Hamilton Gordon, C.B., British Service, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated the 1st June 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 533.—The following admissions to the Indian Army are made, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Aveline Thompson Waters Taylor, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, from The Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated the 21st February 1914, but to rank from 20th March 1909.

Frederick Noel Fox, 39th Garhwal Rifles, from The Manchester Regiment. Dated the 19th February 1914, but to rank from 22nd May 1910.

Raymont Patrick Thomas Ffrench, 123rd Outram's Rifles, from The Royal Irish Rifles. Dated the 18th March 1914, but to rank from 19th December 1910.

Leslie Palmer Brotherton, 3rd Brahmans, from The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment Dated the 16th March 1914, but to rank from 19th December 1910.

Cyril Arkwright Gouldsbury, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), from The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). Dated the 17th March 1914, but to rank from 14th January 1911.

Owen Philip Hamilton, 74th Punjabis, from The Royal Sussex Regiment. Dated the 4th March 1914, but to rank from 14th January 1911.

Frederic Corbett Hickie, 108th Infantry, from The Manchester Regiment. Dated the 5th May 1914. but to rank from 16th March 1911.

James Shaw, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry, from The Manchester Regiment. Dated the 20th February 1914, but to rank from 6th May 1911.

Jaspar Gilbert Fagan, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment), from The East Surrey Regiment. Dated the 4th May 1914, but to rank from 6th May 1911.

Alexander Buchanan Bryson, 112th Infantry, from The Royal Field Artillery. Dated the 2nd May 1914, but to rank from 23rd October 1911.

Douglas Kerr Joseph Chisholm, 114th Mahrattas, from The Royal Irish Regiment. Dated the 27th February 1914, but to rank from 6th February 1912.

Denis George Severn Urmson, 64th Pioneers, from The Royal Field Artillery. Dated the 20th February 1914, but to rank from 11th March 1912.

Francis Hay Mardall, 41st Dogras, from The Manchester Regiment. Dated the 26th February 1914, but to rank from 20th July 1912.

Charles Randolph Prendergast, 84th Punjabis, from The Royal Munster Fusiliers. Dated the 5th March 1914, but to rank from 28th August 1912.

Thomas Molyneux Graves, 76th Punjabis, from The Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Dated the 15th February 1914, but to rank from 30th November 1913.

Kenneth Robert Scott, 31st Punjabis, from The Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Dated the 26th February 1914, but to rank from 20th December 1913.

Philip Norman Gurdon, The 101st Grenadiers, from The Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Dated the 23rd February 1914, but to rank from 11th January 1914.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 534.—Colonel B. Holloway, Indian Army, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, is granted combined leave for 4 months, with effect from the 4th July 1914, the first 90 days being privilege leave and the remainder leave on private affairs, under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army.

Pension service—33rd year, commenced on 22nd October 1913.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 535.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 19th May 1914, pages 4007, 4012 and 4013.

* * * * * * * *

War Office,
19th May 1914.

* * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Colonels (temporary Brigadier-Generals), Indian Army, to be Major-Generals :—

James G. Turner, C.B., a Brigade Commander, *vice* L. J. E. Bradshaw, C.B. Dated 5th February 1914.

Charles I. Fry, a Brigade Commander, *vice* L. Herbert, C.V.O., C.B. Dated 11th March 1914.

* * * * * * * *

India Office,
19th May 1914.

* * * * * * * *

The KING has approved the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army * * * and Indian Army Departments:—

INDIAN ARMY.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I. Dated 4th May 1914.

* * * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Commissary and Honorary Captain George Anderson. Dated 15th January 1914. (Since deceased.)

* * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 536.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Frank Barton Hill, 40th Pathans,—6th June 1914.

Captains to be Majors.

Charles Frederick Woodward, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force) Allen Robert Betham Shuttleworth, Supply and Transport Corps Herbert Cleland Nicolay, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles)	—6th June 1914.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 537.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hormasjie Eduljie Banatvala, *vice* Colonel R. N. Campbell, C.B., C.I.E., M.B., retired. Dated the 2nd April 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Charles Hutchison Strickland, *vice* Colonel R. B. Roe, retired ; with effect from the 15th May 1914.

Colonel Strickland's tenure of appointment will reckon from the 13th January 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 538.—2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Muhammad Zaman Khan (E), to be 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar,

No. 705, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bir Singh (E), *seconded*, to be 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, and is *seconded*, and

No. 707, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mahendu Lal Garg (E), to be 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar ;

vice 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Jahangir-bakhsh, superannuated ; with effect from the 1st April 1914.

(E) Passed in English.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

No. 539.—The Christian names of Sub-Conductor George Joseph Flowerdew Brown, are as now stated, and not as notified in Army Department Notification No. 437, dated the 8th May 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 540.—The following promotions are made :—

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Risaldar Asaram to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Ramcharan Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Ram Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Gauhar Rahmán Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhi-ud-din Khan, *Bahadur*, *seconded* as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy ; with effect from the 19th April 1914.

Dafadar Abaji Rao Mahdik to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Akbar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th April 1914.

74th Punjabis.

Havildars Sher Zaman and Biragi Ram to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment, under the provisions of India Army Order No. 447, dated the 10th August 1908 ; with effect from the 30th May 1914.

80th Carnatic Infantry.

Jemadar Gurusami to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Narayanasami to be Jemadar, *vice* Narasimhulu, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 19th May 1914.

1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Bhola Sing Kandari to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Bhagwan Giri, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 8th May 1914.

Jemadar Singbir Rai to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Lachhman Sunwar to be Jemadar, *vice* Pharsaldhoj Limbu, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 8th May 1914.

Jemadar Asjit Rai to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Santabir Rai to be Jemadar, *vice* Narayan Giri, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 8th May 1914.

SPECIAL.

No. 541.—With reference to paragraph 305, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officer having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the date specified :—

Major Andrew Torton Kirkwood, Cantonment Magistrates' Department,—10th June 1914.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 542.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Daniel O'Connell Murphy is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 5th June 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 543.—Charles Lawless Radcliffe Barrett to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th May 1914.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 544.—Lieutenant James Robert Campbell to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 3rd February 1914.

(Army Department Notification No. 293, dated the 20th March 1914, so far as it relates to this officer, is hereby cancelled.)

Second Lieutenant Arthur Reginald Band resigns his commission. Dated the 9th May 1914.

Second Lieutenant Jacob Trieschmann resigns his commission. Dated the 9th May 1914.

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 545.—Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard Charles Dixon Bean, I.S.O., resigns his commission, and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Colonel, with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 24th May 1914.

Lieutenant George William Meares to be Captain, *vice* C. S. M. C. Watson, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 23rd December 1913.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 546.—Second Lieutenant George Wright Norton Rose to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. R. G. Lilley, transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles. Dated the 1st November 1913.

John Spencer Mahony to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* G. W. N. Rose, promoted. Dated the 1st November 1913.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 547.—Major Joseph Melville Lacey to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 9th May 1914.

Captain William Stuart Lindsay to be Major, *vice* J. M. Lacey, promoted. Dated the 9th May 1914.

Lieutenant Ernest William Lace to be Captain, *vice* H. H. F. M. Tyler, resigned. Dated the 9th May 1914.

Lieutenant Francis Michael Dowley to be Captain, *vice* W. S. Lindsay, promoted. Dated the 9th May 1914.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Rowan to be Lieutenant, *vice* E. W. Lace, promoted. Dated the 9th May 1914.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

No 548.—Lieutenant Frank Leonard Wilkins resigns his commission. Dated the 1st May 1914.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 549.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :—

Bihar Light Horse.

Major Percy Jones.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th June 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 4th and 9th June 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
106th Hazara Pioneers.	Lieutenant Charles Herbert Blackburn.	30th May 1914.	London.	...	...
37th Dogras.	Captain Ernest Ferrers Wakefield.	7th June 1914.	Murree.	...	...
128th Pioneers.	Lieutenant John Edward Scudamore, M.B., I.M.S.	7th June 1914.	Simla.	...	Was Specialist in Electrical Science, 7th (Meerut) Division.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th June, 1914.

No. 144.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned detailed surveys being carried out by the Agency of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company, for the following lines of railways on the 2′ 6′ gauge, *viz.* :—

(*i*) From Meerut to Roorkee, a distance of about 78 miles.

(*ii*) From Meerut to Gurhmuktesar, a distance of about 28 miles.

2. These surveys will be known as the Meerut-Roorkee and Meerut-Gurhmuktesar railways surveys.

The 8th June, 1914.

No. 145.—Mr. H. Jackson, Head Draughtsman, North Western Railway, ranking as an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed as an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade I, of that establishment, with effect from the 26th July 1914.

No. 146.—Mr. W. R. R. M. Bennet, Assistant Signal Engineer, is transferred, as a temporary measure, from the North Western Railway to the Eastern Bengal Railway and appointed to officiate as Signal Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, until further orders.

No. 147.—*Corrigendum.*—In Railway Board's Notification No. 115, dated the 12th May 1914, *for* "22nd May 1914" *read* "25th May 1914".

The 9th June, 1914.

No. 148.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Hotgi Junction station to Sholapur, a distance of 10·25 miles.

The survey will be known as the Hotgi-Sholapur metre gauge railway survey.

No. 149.—In the last line of Notification No. 113, dated 8th May 1914, *read* "46 miles" *instead of* "4 miles".

No. 150.—The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 1st April 1914:—

Names.	From	To
Kirkhope, K. M.	Class II, grade 2	Class II, grade 1.
Burton, E.	Ditto	Ditto.
Smellie, J. H.	Ditto	Ditto.
McPherson, D. L.	Class II, grade 4	Class II, grade 3.
Crosbie, A.	Class III, grade 1	Class II, grade 5.
Brown, H. A.	Class III, grade 2 and class II, officiating.	Class III, grade 1 and class II, grade 5, temporary.
Whalley, F. S.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Mitchell, W. G.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Goss, J. S.	Class III, grade 3 and class II, officiating.	Class III, grade 2 and class II, officiating.

No. 151.—Mr. L. Coates, Station Superintendent, Amritsar, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, with effect from the 9th May 1914, and until further orders.

No. 152.—The following permanent and sub *pro tem.* promotions are ordered in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, with effect from the 1st April 1914:—

Names.	From	To
Rice, G. S. E.	Class II, grade 2	Class II, grade 1.
William, S. E. S.	Ditto	Ditto.
Sparke, H. C.	Ditto	Ditto.
Reaks, F. H.	Ditto	Ditto.
Haldar, N. C.	Ditto	Ditto.
Trench, J. S.	Ditto	Ditto.
Chatterton, C. J.	Class II, grade 4	Class II, grade 3.
Skeaf, C. O. S.	Ditto	Ditto.
Keelan, D. H.	Ditto	Ditto.
Sandys U. C.	Ditto	Ditto.
Watson, Captain C. S. M. C., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto.
Trevor, D. B.	Ditto	Ditto.
Calder, N. D.	Class, II, grade 5	Class II, grade 4.
Lockwood, H. F.	Ditto	Ditto.
Gupta, R. C.	Class III, grade 1 and class II, grade 5, temporary.	Class II, grade 5.
Baylis, H. T.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
Scott, T. S.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
Cooper, A.	Class III, grade 1	Ditto.
Hawkes, F. R.	Class III, grade 1 and class II, officiating.	Ditto.
Raynor, V. O.	Class III, grade 2	Class III, grade 1.
Nicolls, R. N.	Ditto	Ditto.
Meakins, H. W.	Ditto	Ditto.
Fraustadt, Lieutenant L., R.E. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
McMichael, J. F.	Ditto	Ditto.
Bean, B. C. L.	Ditto	Ditto.
Evans, A. O.	Ditto	Ditto.
Burbidge, F. W. M.	Ditto	Class III, grade 1, s. *p. t.*

No. 153.—Mr. F. R. Hawkes, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with effect from the 1st April 1914.

Mr. Hawkes will continue to be temporarily employed on the North Western Railway till further orders.

The 11th June, 1914.

No. 154.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and, in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No 25, dated the 16th January 1913, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the East Indian Railway shall be liable to

pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the Schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local Authority.	Tax.
1	2
Delhi Notified Area Committee.	House Tax.

No. 155.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No. 120, dated the 13th May 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the Schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local Authority.	Tax.
1	2
Delhi Notified Area Committee.	House Tax.

No. 156.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No. 246, dated the 26th August 1913, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the North Western Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the Schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local Authority.	Tax.
1	2
Delhi Notified Area Committee.	House Tax.

No. 157.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No. 276, dated the 10th October 1913, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the Schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local Authority.	Tax.
1	2
Delhi Notified Area Committee.	House Tax.

No. 158.—Mr. B. T. Ellis, Yard Master, and Mr. H. W. McGuire, Transportation Inspector, Eastern Bengal Railway, are granted the honorary rank of Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

No. 159.—In Railway Board's Notification No. 48 of the 18th March 1914, relating to the survey for the construction of a railway from Moghal Serai *viâ* Chakia to Bhabna, please *read* "56 miles" *for* "40 miles".

The 12th June, 1914.

No. 160.—In continuation of the Notification No. 122, dated the 2nd May 1910, it is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a partial re-survey being carried out by the Agency of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company, for a line of railway on the 2′ 6″ gauge, from Swabi to Charsadda *viâ* Mardan, a station on the Nowshera Dargai Railway, a total distance of 48·05 miles.

2. This re-survey will be known as the Swabi-Mardan-Charsadda Railway re-survey.

T. RYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 11th June, 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 6th June 1914 is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	64	28
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Broach Port	...	...
		Broach District	...	...
		Kaira District	...	...
		Panch Mahals District	...	...
		Rewa Kantha Agency	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	1	1
		Rander Port	...	...
		Surat District	7	8
		Surat Agency	1	1
		Bhiwndi Port	1	...
		Bandra Port	4	
		Malad „	...	...
		Bassein „	...	...
		Thana „	...	...
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Kurla „	...	...
		Thana District	6	6
	Central	Ahmednagar District	...	...
		East Khandesh „	...	...
		Poona Town	...	...
		Poona District	...	...
		Satara District	...	...
	Southern	Panvel Port	...	...
		Revdanda Port	...	...
		Alibag Port	...	...
		Thal Port	...	...
		Kolaba District	...	1
		Vengurla Port	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	...	...
		Belgaum „	3	2
		Dharwar „	...	...
		Bijapur District	...	...
		Bijapur Agency	...	...
		Kanara District	...	...

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 30th May 1914.
Broach district *read* 2 cases, 1 death *for nil.*
Belgaum „ „ 6 „ *for* 4 cases.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	20	7
		Karachi District	...	...
		Sukkur „	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	...	...
		Nawabshah „	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	11	8
		Cutch State	4	4
		Mandvi Port	9	8
		Kathiawar Agency	19	12
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	5	6
		Satara Agency	...	...
		Khairpur State	...	...
		TOTAL	155	125
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	North Arcot District	...	...
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Bellary District	...	...
		Mangalore Town and Port	3	2
		South Canara District	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	...	...
		The Nilgiris „	...	...
		Negapatam Town	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Tanjore District	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	8	2

In the return for the week ending 30th May 1914 against the Sukkur district *read* 1 case, 1 death (imported) *for nil*.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 30,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum District	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Hooghly District	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	15	15
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur District	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	15	15
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	8	8
		Patna District	46	38
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	...	...
		Shahabad District	9	9
	Tirhut	Saran District	98	69
		Champaran District	1	5
		Muzaffarpur District	17	17
		Palamau District	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	30	21

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bihar and Orissa —*contd.*	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	26	15
		Purnea „	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	22	5
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	263	217
United Provinces	Meerut	Saharanpur City	...	...
		Saharanpur District	12	10
		Muzaffarnagar District	26	23
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut District	181	177
		Bulandshahr District	21	21
	Agra	Aligarh District	...	...
		Muttra „	14	13
		Agra City	...	...
		Mainpuri District	...	...
		Etah „	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District	5	5
		Budaun „	...	...
		Moradabad „	8	7
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
		Pilibhit District	...	...
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Etawah „	8	4
		Cawnpore City	2	2
		Cawnpore District	...	...
		Fatehpur „	...	...
		Allahabad City	...	...
		Allahabad District	...	...
	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun „	...	...
		Banda City	...	...
		Banda District	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	...	...
		Benares District	2	2
		Mirzapur City	...	...
		Mirzapur District	...	...
		Jaunpur „	4	4
		Ghazipur „	9	9
		Ballia „	92	85

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	13	12
		Basti „	16	14
		Azamgarh „	34	32
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	...	...
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	2	2
		Lucknow District	3	3
		Unao „	11	9
		Rae Bareli „	...	...
		Sitapur „	3	3
		Hardoi „	...	...
		Kheri „	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	3	2
		Gonda „	1	1
		Bahraich „	...	...
		Sultanpur District	...	...
		Partabgarh „	...	...
		Bara Banki „	7	8
		TOTAL	477	448
PUNJAB	Ambala	Hissar District	21	15
		Gurgaon „	18	19
		Rohtak „	12	13
		Karnal „	33	33
		Ambala „	1	2
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur „	63	60
		Jullundur City	25	24
		Jullundur District	117	64
		Ludhiana „	58	38
		Ferozepore „	10	5

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 30th May 1914.

Gorakhpur district *read* 25 cases, 17 deaths *for nil.*
Basti „ „ 16 „ 13 „ „ „
Hoshiarpur „ „ 69 „ 63 „ „ 27 cases, 27 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 30,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Lahore City	...	...
		Lahore District	15	8
		Amritsar City	2	2
		Amritsar District	196	184
		Gurdaspur "	289	276
		Sialkot "	322	322
		Gujranwala "	271	291
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	34	33
		Gujrat District	202	182
		Jhelum "	40	44
		Rawalpindi "	44	29
		Attock "	3	2
	Multan	Lyallpur District	24	15
		Jhang "	145	103
		Multan "	...	...
		Muzaffargarh District	...	...
	NATIVE STATES	Jind State	9	4
		Nabha State	83	83
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	472	472
		Kapurthala State	61	36
		Malerkotla State	...	...
		Kalsia State	...	...
		TOTAL	2,565	2,358
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	40	40
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	1	1
		Tharrawaddy District	1	1
		Pegu District	2	2
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	3	3
		Bassein District	1	1
		Henzada "	...	...
		Myaungmya "	3	3
		Maubin "	2	2
		Pyapon District	20	22
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	...	...
		Thaton "	...	...
		Toungoo "	3	3
		Moulmein Town	2	2
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha "	...	...

In the return for the week ending 30th May 1914 against Nabha State *read* 10 cases, 36 deaths *for nil.*

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	againg	Shwebo District	6	6
		Lower Chindwin District	...	...
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	...	...
		Myingyan „	...	...
		TOTAL	84	86
ASSAM	Cachar ...	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	6	6
		Bangalore City	...	...
		Bangalore District	...	...
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	...	...
		Hassan „	...	...
		Kadur „	2	1
		Kolar „	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	...
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga „	...	...
		Chitaldroog „	...	...
		TOTAL	8	7
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	...	...
		Bidar „	...	...
		Parbhani „	...	...
		Hyderabad City and suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad „	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Chitor	...	...
		Udaipur City	...	...
		Jodhpur City	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	...	...
		Jaipur City	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Dholpur City	...	...
		Tonk State	...	...
		Tonk Pargana Nimbahera	...	...
		Partabgarh Town	...	...
		Partabgarh State	...	...
		Kishangarh "	...	...
		Beawar	...	...
		Karauli City	...	...
		Abu Road	...	...
		Bharatpur City	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Alwar "	...	...
		Ajmer Town	...	...
		Shahpura "	...	...
		Sirohi State	...	...
		Dungarpur	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar District	9	11
		Hazara "	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	9	11
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	7	2
		TOTAL	7	2
		GRAND TOTAL	3,586	2,271

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 11th June 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The monsoon appeared on the west coast of the Peninsula on the 4th and extended northwards along the coast as far as Gujarat. It also gave some rain in upper Sind, Rajputana, Central India, the west of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. The Bay monsoon current occasioned widespread rain in Burma, but has not yet been established in northeast India, where the rainfall was associated chiefly with thunderstorms.

Disturbed conditions in the extreme north caused some rain in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab and the United Provinces: they contributed also to the rain in Rajputana.

2. *Burma.*—Rainfall was nearly general in Lower Burma on every day of the week, except the 5th, and in Upper Burma on the 4th and 9th.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There was some rain in all parts of northeast India, but nearly general rain occurred only on the 5th in Assam and on the 4th in Bengal.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain fell on the 4th in the west of the United Provinces, and on the 6th in Central India West. Local falls occurred in other parts of the division.

Northwest India.—Rainfall was general in west Rajputana on the 7th and 10th, and local falls were reported during the week from all other parts of northwest India, except west Baluchistan and lower Sind.

The Peninsula.—There was nearly general rain on the west coast south of Bombay on the 4th, 5th, 8th and 10th, in Malabar on the 6th and 9th, in Mysore on the 6th, in north Hyderabad on the 8th and 9th, and in the Madras Deccan on the 10th. Local falls occurred elsewhere.

3. The chief amounts of rain were as follows:—

June 4th. Moulmein 1·58", Rangoon 3·30", Bassein 2·74", Toungoo 2·67", Kyaukpyu 5·45", Akyab 1·40", Mandalay 2·62", Maymyo 3·50", Shillong 2·07", Cox's Bazar 3·13", Chittagong 1·01", Barisal 2·71", Jessore 1·55", Mussoorec 1·87", Agra 1·25", Ambala 1·25", Ratnagiri 1·59", Marmagao 2·30", Calicut 2·04" and Cochin 1·32".

„ 5th. Tavoy 2·00", Moulmein and Lashio each 1·47", Kyaukypu 1·46", Bhamo 4·30", Gauhati 1·76", Dhubri 2·04", Cox's Bazar 2·17", Barisal 1·27", Saugor Island and Benares each 1·21", Mukteswar 1·24", Ajmer 1·33", Mangalore 2·90", Calicut 1·69", Cochin 1·32", Trivandrum 1·31", Mercara 1·52" and Gopalpur 1·39".

„ 6th. Tavoy 1·50", Akyab 1·94", Myitkyina 1·30", Darjiling 0·94", Naya Dumka 0·90", Pachmarhi 1·14", Jaipur 1·15", Ajmer 1·30", Kotah 0·78" and Calicut 1·28".

„ 7th. Port Blair 1·42", Tavoy 2·22", Bassein 2·71", Diamond Island 2·94", Dibrugarh 1·06", Dhubri 1·50", Berhampore 1·64", Khandwa 0·85", Ludhiana 1·62", Bikaner 1·88" and Jodhpur 1·00".

„ 8th. Port Blair 1·50", Table Island 6·30", Tavoy 2·47", Bassein 3·08", Thayetmyo 2·02", Bhamo 1·22", Berhampore 0·98", Roorkee 2·04", Jacobabad 1·19", Deesa 1·10" and Aurangabad 1·28".

„ 9th. Tavoy 3·99", Moulmein 2·04", Bassein 2·44", Diamond Island 5·31", Kyaukpyu 3·57", Akyab 2·85", Myitkyina 1·40", Shillong 1·42", Nagpur 1·18", Sholapur 0·70", Raichur 1·82" and Mangalore 1·53".

„ 10th. Table Island 1·35", Diamond Island 3·17", Thayetmyo 1·41", Sibsagar 0·95", Chittagong 1·36", Barisal 2·10", Jessore 2·46", Benares 1·10", Simla 0·99", Udaipur 0·95", Karwar 1·22" and Cuddapah 1·19".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in Burma, the United Provinces, the Punjab East and North, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and Hyderabad North. It was within 20 per cent of the normal in the Bay Islands, Bengal, the Central Provinces West and the Madras Deccan, and was 20 per cent or more in defect in all the remaining divisions, except Baluchistan where no rain usually falls at this time of year.

The rainfall from the 1st of May up to date is 20 per cent or more in excess over the greater part of the country. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in Bengal, Berar, the Central Provinces West, Hyderabad South and the Madras Deccan; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Assam, the Punjab Southwest, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, the Central Provinces East, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar and Madras Southeast. In the rest of the country it is 20 per cent or more in excess.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 11th June 1914.			Rainfall data from 1st May 1914 to 11th June 1914.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	4·0	4·6	—0·6	16·6	24·6	— 8·0	— 33	— 37
Lower Burma	9·0	5·4	+3·6	31·1	22·7	+ 8·4	+ 37	+ 28
Upper Burma	3·0	2·1	+0·9	13·9	9·0	+ 4·9	+ 54	+ 58
Assam	2·2	3·8	—1·6	12·8	17·3	— 4·5	— 26	— 21
Bengal	2·1	2·6	—0·5	13·0	12·1	+ 0·9	+ 7	+ 15
Orissa	0·4	1·3	—0·9	12·5	5·3	+ 7·2	+136	+203
Chota Nagpur	0·7	1·1	—0·4	7·6	4·2	+ 3·4	+ 81	+123
Bihar	0·8	1·1	—0·3	5·2	4·3	+ 0·9	+ 21	+ 37
United Provinces, East	0·6	0·4	+0·2	3·4	1·3	+ 2·1	+162	+211
United Provinces, West	1·0	0·5	+0·5	2·4	1·4	+ 1·0	+ 71	+ 56
Punjab, East and North	0·6	0·2	+0·4	2·0	1·1	+ 0·9	+ 82	+ 56
Punjab, Southwest	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·6	— 0·3	— 50	— 40
Kashmir	0·2	0·3	—0·1	2·0	2·8	— 0·8	— 29	— 28
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	0·8	— 0·2	— 25	— 14
Baluchistan	0	0	0	0·2	0·3	— 0·1	— 33	— 33
Sind	0·4	0·1	+0·3	0·4	0·1	+ 0·3	+300	0
Rajputana, West	2·2	0·1	+2·1	2·2	0·6	+ 1·6	+267	—100
Rajputana, East	2·0	0·3	+1·7	2·6	1·0	+ 1·6	+160	— 14
Gujarat	0·4	0·2	+0·2	0·6	0·2	+ 0·4	+200	...
Central India, West	1·0	0·7	+0·3	2·5	1·2	+ 1·3	+108	+200
Central India, East	0·2	0·1	+0·1	3·1	0·5	+ 2·6	+520	+625
Berar	0·3	1·2	—0·9	2·0	2·0	0	0	+113
Central Provinces, West	0·8	0·8	0	1·9	1·6	+ 0·3	+ 19	+ 37
Central Provinces, East	0·3	1·0	—0·7	1·6	2·1	— 0·5	— 24	+ 18
Konkan	2·2	6·9	—4·7	3·1	10·5	— 7·4	— 70	— 75
Bombay Deccan	0·5	1·5	—1·0	1·1	3·3	— 2·2	— 67	— 67
Hyderabad, North	1·2	0·9	+0·3	2·7	1·7	+ 1·0	+ 59	+ 87
Hyderabad, South	0·7	1·0	—0·3	2·0	2·2	— 0·2	— 9	+ 8
Mysore	0·2	1·0	—0·8	2·7	5·7	— 3·0	— 53	— 47
Malabar	4·5	7·5	—3·0	12·8	18·9	— 6·1	— 32	— 27
Madras, Southeast	0·2	0·4	—0·2	1·2	2·8	— 1·6	— 57	— 58
Madras Deccan	0·6	0·7	—0·1	2·3	2·4	— 0·1	— 4	0
Madras Coast, North	0·4	0·9	—0·5	3·9	2·7	+ 1·2	+ 44	+ 94

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 11th June 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

MEMORANDUM ON THE METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS PREVAILING BEFORE THE ADVANCE OF THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON OF 1914.

Monsoon rainfall in India is affected by previous conditions over various parts of the earth. The recent data of those which appear to be of importance are :—

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

2. At Buenos Aires monthly pressure was in excess by ·031″ in March, but was in defect by ·028″ in April and by ·024″ in May.

CHILI.

3. At Santiago monthly pressure was in excess by ·012″ in March and by ·035″ in April ; in May it was in defect by ·004″.

THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

4. At Honolulu pressure during May was in defect by ·014″.

AUSTRALIA.

5. Pressure was in defect in April by ·04″ and in excess in May by ·03″.

THE INDIAN OCEAN.

6. (*a*) *Mauritius.*—Except during the third week barometric pressure was below the normal throughout May. The defect amounted to ·08″ during the last week and to ·02″ for the whole month. Winds were slightly weaker and more southerly than usual.

(*b*) *Zanzibar.*—Pressure was normal in April and about ·025″ in excess in May; for the last two weeks it has been in slight defect. Winds in May were on the whole strong and steady, and blew more directly from the west than usual: in the first week of June, however, variable winds set in. Rainfall was in defect by 8 per cent in April and 66 per cent in May.

(*c*) *Seychelles.*—In May pressure was high by about ·015″. Winds were remarkably light and unsteady, and the amount of rainfall was in slight excess of the normal. In the first week of June heavy rainfall occurred.

(*d*) *Logs of vessels.*—Over the west of the equatorial belt for which alone information is forthcoming, the northward extension of the south-east trades was materially retarded, and apparently it was owing to this that no temporary advances of monsoon winds were recorded over the east of the Arabian Sea during May.

Over the Bay of Bengal the weather was considerably more disturbed than usual.

AFRICA.

7. *British Central Africa.*—Rainfall was excessive in April.

German East Africa.—Rainfall in May was very deficient.

North-east Africa.—The floods of the Nile are mainly due to rainfall in Abyssinia, and in April and May this is brought by monsoon winds from the Indian Ocean. After some early rises in April the levels in the gauges were below normal and the real rise of the Blue Nile did not occur until the fourth week of May. Pressure has been above normal.

SNOWFALL.

8. (*a*) No information is available regarding the snowfall in Central Asia.

(*b*) In north-east Persia as represented by Meshed the snowfall, although it continued rather late, was on the whole not so heavy as usual.

(*c*) In Baluchistan the precipitation was heavier than usual in November, February and April, below the average in December and March, and nearly normal in May.

(*d*) In Kabul the precipitation was apparently well above the normal in February and April, and in defect in November, December, January and March.

(*e*) The snowfall in the mountains of the North-West Frontier Province was probably either normal or in defect except in February when it was markedly in excess.

(*f*) In Kashmir the precipitation was on the whole distinctly in excess in November and February, and below the normal during the rest of the winter, but particularly from March to May. By the beginning of June the snowline on the mountains surrounding Leh had retreated to an altitude of about 15,000 feet, and most of the passes had opened for traffic.

(*g*) In the Punjab Himalayas the winter began early in November and did not terminate until about the middle of May. The snowfall was greater than usual in November, December, February, May and perhaps also in April, and in defect in January and March. In February snow fell to unprecedentedly low levels in some parts of the Rawalpindi district.

On May 11th snow is reported to have fallen down to a level of about 7,000 feet in the interior of the Simla hills, to about 8,000 feet in the Kulu hills and to 9,000 feet in Chamba. On the snowy ranges seen to the north-east of Simla the accumulations appear to be somewhat greater than at the corresponding dates in 1913 and 1912, but they are clearly less than in 1911.

(*h*) In the Kumaon hills there was an excess in November and February, but in the rest of the period the fall was either about normal or in defect.

(*i*) In the eastern Himalayas, according to the scanty information available, the snowfall of the winter season was either up to the average or in very slight excess. Heavy snow is said to have fallen in the second part of April on the Jalap La Pass.

On the whole it may be said that the snowfall was unusually prolonged and heavy in the Punjab Himalayas, but that over the rest of the mountain zone bordering upper India the winter, although protracted beyond its normal date, was not severe.

(*j*) With regard to the accumulation of snow at the present time very little direct information is available.

The general impression left is that the accumulation is probably in slight defect in the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir, roughly normal in Baluchistan, Afghanistan and the United Provinces, in slight excess in north-east India, and in very large excess in the Punjab.

INDIA.

9. Weather in May was very abnormal. Disturbances of the winter type were much more in evidence than usual, and in northern India the weather was more or less unsettled throughout the month with the exception of the

fourth week, while for a short period, from the 7th to the 10th, there was remarkably widespread rainfall over the tract lying between the North-West Frontier Province and Assam. In the Peninsula, although thunderstorms were of occasional occurrence, there was on the Malabar coast an entire absence of the preliminary irruptions of monsoon winds and weather which are the customary forerunners of the permanent advance of the monsoon.

Pressure during May, averaged over the plains of India, was ·032" higher than the average.

In north-west India the temperature conditions were more unsteady than usual, but probably not to a greater extent than is explained by the passage of the disturbance already referred to

The monsoon arrived on Malabar and south Konkan coasts on the 4th June which is about the usual date.

Inferences from the data.

10 (*a*) The records of the past show that the pressure distribution outside India most favourable to rainfall in India as a whole is that in which pressure is high in March, April and May in Argentina and Chili, and low in May in the Indian Ocean. In the present year conditions were favourable in March, and neutral in April; but in May they were distinctly unfavourable in South America, slightly unfavourable at Zanzibar and Seychelles and in Australia, and slightly favourable at Mauritius. Pressure was unsteady at Mauritius in May and this is usually associated with an unsteady monsoon. On the whole the pressure conditions outside India appear slightly unfavourable.

(*b*) A statistical examination of the effect of the high pressure in India in May shows that it is distinctly advantageous for Malabar and less so for Mysore, but somewhat unfavourable for Bihar and the United Provinces. The high pressure of India last May was very pronounced.

(*c*) The effect of an excess of snowfall accumulation upon the monsoon rainfall of India as a whole is to diminish it in the early portion of the season; no influence is exerted on the rainfall of August or September. A statistical examination shows that the effect of an excessive accumulation over the whole mountain zone bordering upper India is shown chiefly in the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana, and Central India. At the present time the accumulation as a whole may be classed as only in slight excess, while that in the Punjab Himalayas appears to be in very large excess; hence the prejudicial influence is not likely to be exerted appreciably outside the Punjab and the United Provinces.

(*d*) The conditions in the Indian Ocean are rather complex. There is a tendency for a large accumulation of snow to be associated with heavy rain and variable winds in the equatorial region, and these features appeared at Seychelles in May but not at Zanzibar. Since Zanzibar is in the track of the Arabian Sea monsoon while Seychelles is on the eastern margin of the track of the Bay current, the fact that conditions at Seychelles alone were unfavourable seemed at variance with the activity of the monsoon in the Bay and its weakness in the Arabian Sea in May;* the natural inference was that the area of variable winds extended from Seychelles almost to Zanzibar, and this is confirmed by the appearance this week of variable winds at Zanzibar with a weakening of the Arabian Sea monsoon current. The extent of the area affected by variable winds cannot be determined with any accuracy from two stations only, and the effect in the present case is hard to estimate. But it would appear likely that the Arabian Sea monsoon will be slow in establishing itself in the interior of the country.

SUMMARY.

11. (*a*) The indications are conflicting, but it appears on the whole likely that the total monsoon rainfall of India will be somewhat less abundant than usual, at any rate in the earlier part of the season.

* With this may be associated the deficiency in May of rainfall in Abyssinia; the air current to provide this flows in the equatorial region side by side with that which becomes the monsoon current of the Arabian Sea.

(b) There are indications of unsteadiness, so that periods of abundant as well as of scanty rainfall are to be expected.

(c) Regarding the geographical distribution of rainfall it seems that while local conditions are favourable for the Malabar coast they are somewhat unfavourable for the Punjab and United Provinces, and, to a very slight extent, for Rajputana and Central India. These indications regarding distribution apply only to the first half of the monsoon period.

SIMLA:
The 8th June 1914.

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 6th June 1914.

Burma.—The rainfall during the week was abnormally heavy. Ploughing for autumn and winter rice has commenced. Sowing of sesamum, cotton and groundnuts is progressing. Reports on standing crops are generally favourable. The health of cattle is good. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon has fallen slightly but is still above normal.

Assam.—The weather has been hot and not favourable for cultivation. Slight to moderate rain fell in all districts but more rain is wanted in the plains portion of both valleys. Hoeing, plucking and manufacturing of tea, ploughing for and sowing of autumn and winter rice, planting of sugarcane and weeding of autumn rice and jute are in progress. Prospects of tea are good but those of other standing crops are not favourable. Harvesting of spring rice has been finished and the out-turn is good. The average price of common rice has risen by nearly 2 per cent. Cattle disease is reported from seven districts.

Bengal.—During the week light to moderate rain fell generally throughout the Province. Ploughing of fields for winter rice and weeding of jute and autumn paddy are in progress. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts. The average price of common rice has risen slightly as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain was general over the Province. Preparation of lands for and sowing of autumn crops are going on. Weeding of jute continues. Sugarcane and other standing crops are doing well. The price of common rice has risen slightly as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is ported from twelve districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

United Provinces.—General rain has fallen throughout the Provinces. Preparation of land for autumn crops and sowing of early autumn crops are in progress. Cattle disease is reported to have slightly increased during the week. Scarcity of fodder continues but the recent rain will improve the situation to some extent. Government hay is being freely taken for agricultural cattle which are in fairly good condition. Prices are generally stationary with a slight upward tendency.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Rain has fallen throughout the distressed area. Relief works are in progress in Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda; civil works in Etawah, in the Haburah Settlement in Moradabad and in Jhansi; aided works in Moradabad, Agra, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda; and unaided private works in Moradabad, Bareilly, Agra, Budaun, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda. Poor-houses are open in Etawah, Hamirpur and Banda and gratuitous relief is being distributed throughout the distressed area. Gratuitous relief from charitable funds is also being given to people in some districts. The number of persons on relief on the last day of the week were:—Public works, Jalaun 19,743, Hamirpur 4,079 and Banda 20,723; civil works, Etawah 6,785; aided works, Jalaun 1,006, Hamirpur 8,411 and Banda 6,309; total on works 67,056. Dependents, Etawah 2,669, Jalaun 9,850, Hamirpur 2,219 and Banda 14,236; total 28,974. On gratuitous relief Etawah 3,378, Jalaun 13,213, Hamirpur 15,192 and Banda 18,053; total 49 836. In poor-houses, Etawah 46, Hamirpur 11 and Banda 20; total 77. Grand total 1,45,943. The number of persons on civil works on the

last day of the week were:—Moradabad 198 and Jhansi 3; on aided works Moradabad 395, Agra 197, Budaun 3,459, Shahjahanpur 1,154, Fatehpur 481, Allahabad 7,682 and Jhansi 14,637; total on works 28,205. On gratuitous relief, Moradabad 3,840, Bareilly 959, Muttra 2,007, Agra 1,851, Budaun 1,190, Shahjahanpur 2,740, Fatehpur 3,121 and Jhansi 16,951; total 32,659. Grand total 60,865. The number of persons on unaided private works were:—Moradabad 24, Bareilly 142, Agra 549, Budaun 361, Fatehpur 39, Allahabad 195, Jalaun 1,827, Jhansi 5,834, Hamirpur 4,527 and Banda 6,398; total on works 19,896. On gratuitous relief from charitable funds, Moradabad 937 and Budaun 290; total 1,227. Grand total 21,123. *Takavi* is being distributed for wells, subsistence, seed and for cattle. Distress is increasing in the famine area and in parts of the scarcity tracts. The numbers on relief have fallen during the week. The public health is generally good. Crime shows an increase in four districts; elsewhere it is normal. Little wandering or emaciation is noticed. Emigration and immigration continue on a small scale. Cattle are reported to be deteriorating rapidly in the famine area and disease and mortality among them are increasing. Clothing is being distributed to the poor and needy and cash doles from charitable funds are being given to indigent and respectable people and to *parda nashin* women. Fodder and water are deficient in the famine area and in parts of the scarcity tracts. Markets are well stocked except in Etawah where stocks are low. The price basis is from 9 to 13 seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Light rain was nearly general. Harvesting of spring crops has nearly been completed and the yield is normal to good. Sowings of cotton, fodder and other autumn crops continue and are normal except in parts of the southeast where they are restricted. The condition of standing crops is generally good. Reaping of extra spring crops has commenced in some districts. The water-supply is on the whole sufficient but shortage of canal water is reported in parts of the southeast and of drinking water in a few submontane districts. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder is sufficient except in parts of the southeast where cattle are suffering for want of it. Prices of wheat range between normal and warning rates and of other food grains between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain fell in parts of all districts except Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of crops is fairly good on irrigated areas and average on unirrigated lands excepting those lately damaged by hail in Bannu. Harvesting of wheat and barley continues and the outturn is normal. Rice and turmeric are being sown in Bannu. The condition of cattle is on the whole good though disease is reported from two villages of the Bannu tahsil. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are stationary with a slight tendency to fall in Peshawar. The public health is generally good.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 10 to 15 and maize from 14 to 21 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Good rain fell during the week and was beneficial to crops which were damaged slightly by a hailstorm in Baramula. Agricultural operations for autumn crops are in progress. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices are rising in Baramula and are normal elsewhere. The prospects of the spring harvest are good. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The rainfall during the week was more or less general. The weather was hot and cloudy. Land is being prepared for sowing of autumn crops. The condition of cattle is generally fair but they are weak in parts of eastern and central Rajputana and also in Marwar and Mewar where fodder is insufficient. Fodder is also scarce in Ajmer-Merwara and in parts of Haraoti. Some sporadic cattle disease is reported. Prices are generally high and stationary. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Ajmer 15 and Merwara 90.

Central India.—The rainfall was general in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Malwa and the southern States. Slight rain fell in Indore and *nil* elsewhere. Scarcity of drinking

water is felt in the Sunel, Garoth and Rampura mahals of Indore. Preparation of land for autumn crops is in progress in Gwalior, Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Malwa and the southern States and has been completed in Indore. Cattle disease continues in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and the southern States. Fodder is fair in Bhopal, poor in Baghelkhand and is being imported in Bundelkhand, the Alampur pergana of Indore and in the northern parts of the Gwalior division. Prices are rising in Bhopal and Baghelkhand and in parts of Bundelkhand and are steady elsewhere. In Bundelkhand the average numbers on test works were :—Panna 1,261, Baoni 65, Chhatarpur 232, Sarila 191, Dhurwai 156, Bijna 149, Tori Fatehpur 63, Jigni 168, Lughasi 170, Bihat 344, Beri 120, Naigawan Rebai 42, Bilheri 457, Bijawar 575, Samthar 581, Charkhari 781, Ajaigarh 291, Banka Pahari 97, Alipura 241, Orchha 958, Datia 804 and Garrauli 40. On gratuitous relief the numbers were :—Panna 1,872, Baoni 196, Chhatarpur 528, Sarila 50, Dhurwai 8, Bijna 11, Tori Fatehpur 49, Jigni 53, Lughasi 122, Bihat 160, Beri 23, Naigawan Rebai 25, Bilheri 245, Bijawar 190, Samthar 95, Charkhari 296, Ajaigarh 329, Banka Pahari 5, Alipura 72, Orchha 170, Datia 2,208, Garrauli 49 and Gaurihar 73.

The famine report for the Alampur pergana of Indore has not been received.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally hot and cloudy. Light to moderate rain fell in almost all the districts. Preparation of land for autumn crops continues. Sowing of rice has commenced in a few places. Fodder is dear or scarce in parts of twelve districts and water is inadequate in several of those districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fluctuations in prices are unimportant.

Feudatory States.—Light to moderate rain fell in nine States, nowhere exceeding 2½ inches. Preparation of land continues. Wheat and gram rose by 2 seers per rupee in Jashpur.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The numbers on relief were :—Works *nil*, gratuitous 9,837. The price basis remains unchanged at 10 seers. There is no change in the distressed area. Distress is small. The increase in the numbers on gratuitous relief is due to greater liberality to village watchmen. The numbers on ordinary works are falling and in all three affected districts people are returning to agricultural occupations. There is no wandering or emaciation. The physical condition of people is satisfactory and relief measures are adequate.

Bombay.—Good rain fell during the week in Ratnagiri, Kanara and East Khandesh, moderate rain in the Upper Sind Frontier, Kaira, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Savantvadi and Kolhapur and slight rain in Thar and Parkar and in the rest of the Presidency proper. Preparations for autumn crops are progressing. Sowing continues in Sind, Kaira, the Konkan, Belgaum and Savantvadi. The fodder supply is inadequate in Poona, Sholapur and Satara. Grass and *kadbi* are being imported. Cattle are generally in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar, Poona and Cutch. Drinking water is deficient in Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and the Karnatak. Irrigation water is deficient in Kaira, the Deccan and the Karnatak. Prices are rising. The numbers on gratuitous relief during the week ending 6th June were :—Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur 3,648.

Hyderabad.—Good rain fell in the Aurangabad and Parbhani districts and light and partial rain elsewhere. The average rainfall for the Dominions was 45 cents. Lands are being prepared for autumn crops throughout the Dominions. The late rice crop is being harvested. Fodder scarcity prevails in eleven, water scarcity in thirty-seven and cattle disease in four talukas. Prices :—Wheat 6½, coarse rice 5¾ and *jowar* 12¾ seers per rupee. White *jowar* is selling at 12 seers per rupee in Hyderabad City. The highest price in districts is 9 seers in Mahbubnagar and the lowest 19 seers in Bir, Nander and Usmanabad.

Mysore.—The rainfall was fair in Kadur and Shimoga and light elsewhere. Prices of food grains are steady and markets are well supplied. Ploughing and sowing operations are in progress. Prospects of the season are fair to good but more rain is urgently required throughout the State. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall 2 inches. Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was good to heavy on the west coast and in Ganjam, Pudukottai and the Nilgiris, *nil* in Banganapalle, Sandur, Cuddapah, Nellore and Chittoor and light to fair elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good generally but require rain in parts of three districts. Paddy is withering in parts of Bellary. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding or ending in parts with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops and planting of sugarcane are proceeding normally in parts. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water-supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of most districts. Pasture is scanty in parts of many districts but fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts in which famine has been declared.

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week (revised).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
United Provinces . . .	74,561	82,499	1,57,060	67,056	78,887	1,45,943	-11,117
Native States.							
Central India	1,181	218	1,399	1,181*	218*	1,399*	...
Total .	75,742	82,717	1,58,459	68,237	79,105	1,47,342	—11,117

* The previous week's figures have been repeated, no report being received for the present week.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 30th May 1914.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							Tracts under observation and test.	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	Number of persons on gratuitous and special relief.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Districts.					BOMBAY.				
1	Sholapur ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,646
2	Satara ...									
3	Bijapur ...									
	Total Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,646
						UNITED PROVINCES.				
1	Muttra ...	820	425,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,978
2	Agra ...	455	178,802	...	...	...	...	...	128	1,853
3	Bareilly ...	1,579	1,094,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	972
4	Etawah ...	634	244,346	6,587	2,622	3,391	6,013	12,600	...	...
5	Budaun ...	2,010	1,053,328	...	...	...	...	...	3,382	1,195
6	Moradabad	1,498	958,270	...	...	...	...	...	671	3,995
7	Shahjahanpur	500	250,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,785	2,625
8	Allahabad...	1,188	354,415	...	...	...	...	...	7,218	4,052
9	Jhansi ...	3,634	680,688	...	...	...	...	...	13,030	15,961
10	Jalaun ...	1,549	404,775	22,112	10,213	13,473	23,686	45,798	...	...
11	Hamirpur...	2,292	465,223	15,384	2,704	14,715	17,419	32,803	...	...
12	Banda ...	3,200	657,000	30,478	16,530	18,851	35,381	65,859	...	...
13	Fatehpur...	1,642	676,989	...	...	...	...	...	417	3,085
	Total United Provinces.	20,996	7,444,208	74,561	32,069	50,430	82,499	157,060	26,031	35,716
						AJMER-MERWARA.				
1	Ajmer ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	17
2	Merwara ...	(Ditto.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	90
	Total Ajmer-Merwara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST.	
		Area affected, in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					CENTRAL PROVINCES.					
1	Jubbulpore	2,505	425,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,722
2	Damoh ...	1,046	201,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,700
3	Mandla ...	2,536	256,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,177
	Total Central Provinces.	6,087	882,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,599
					CENTRAL INDIA.					
1	Alampur Pergana.	43·5	15,759	1,181	...	218	218	1,399	...	...
2	Panna ...	(Not	known.)	...	...	...	...	...	1,001	1,724
3	Orchha ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	1,017	300
4	Datia ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	762	2,110
5	Baoni ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	78	167
6	Sarila ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	257	50
7	Dhurwai ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	130	8
8	Gaurihar...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
9	Bijna ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	272	12
10	Tori Fatehpur.	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	58	49
11	Bihat ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	391	91
12	Jigni ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	228	335
13	Bilheri ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	300	130
14	Beri ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	862	146
15	Bijawar ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	582	146
16	Chhatarpur	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	238	453
17	Garrauli...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	40	30
18	Lugasi ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	205	122
19	Ajaigarh ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	359	239
20	Naigawan-Rebai.	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	44	22
21	Banka Pahari	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	19	5
22	Samthar ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	548	95
23	Alipura ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	241	67
24	Charkhari	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	748	412
	Total Central India.	43·5	15,759	1,181	...	218	218	1,399	8,375	6,815

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, THE 18TH JUNE 1914.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 845-F.

THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow five hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner:

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the Form annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01*, of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01*, will apply to the notes to be now issued. The interest on the notes of that loan is payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December.

Tenders.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 5,00,00,000 will be received by the Controller of Currency at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, from this date to noon, standard time,* of Friday, the 3rd July 1914. Tenders must be for sums of 100 Rupees or multiples of that sum.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Three-and-a-half Per Cent Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India, to

* Noon, standard time, corresponds to 12-24 P.M., Calcutta time.

whom an allotment-certificate may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

NOTE (1).—Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants General at Madras and Bombay on account of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, on the 2nd July and up to noon, standard time,* on the 3rd July: provided that—

(a) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at the Accountant General's Office (where a receipt will be given for them);

(b) they are made on printed forms, to be obtained at the same office or at the local Presidency Bank;

(c) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000;

(d) the deposit is either a promissory note or a Treasury Receipt from the local office of the Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in favour of the Accountant General;

(e) the amount of the tender is made payable at the place of tender, *viz.*, Madras or Bombay (as the case may be) or in Calcutta;

and the Accountant General will return deposits on non-accepted tenders and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras or Bombay.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

Deposits.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-hundredth or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. The deposit must be in one of the following forms: (a) a receipt for the amount from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or (b) a cheque drawn in favour of the Controller of Currency on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or (c) Government Promissory Notes[1] standing in the name of, or endorsed to, the tenderer or the person making the deposit.

[1] *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Controller of Currency.*

8. (a) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 16 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(b) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

Opening of Tenders.

9. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Controller of Currency, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

10. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Controller of Currency at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon, standard time,* on Friday, the 3rd July next, and those received under the terms of note (1) to clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountants General at Madras and Bombay.

* Noon, standard time, corresponds to 12·24 P.M., Calcutta time.

at noon, standard time,* on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 12.

11. Tenders at rates not below the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate. The amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 100: preference will however be given to small tenders, not exceeding Rs. 2,000, at the lowest accepted rate, such tenders receiving allotments in full as far as possible.

Allotment-Certificates.

12. To each tender (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Controller of Currency[1] as soon as possible after the 3rd July and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted for general information at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

[1] For tenders received by the Accountant General at Madras or Bombay, and payable at those places, the Accountant General will issue the allotment-certificates.

13. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates [after credit of the deposit under clause 8 (*a*)] will be made payable upon the 20th August.

Otherwise, the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into two instalments as follows:—

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 50 per cent., but not less than 50 per cent., payable upon the 20th July;

Instalment II.—The balance payable upon the 20th August;

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100.

14. Any allotment-certificates will, on application to the Controller of Currency at Calcutta, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations; provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

15. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

Issue of Promissory Notes.

16. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 100) bearing interest from the 31st December 1914, and he will also receive interest at 3½ per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th December 1914.

* Noon, standard time, corresponds to 12-24 P.M., Calcutta time.

(b) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from the 30th June 1914 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from the 30th June 1914.

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE (see Clause 2).

Fort William, the

Promissory Note No. *Government Rupees* *at 3½ per cent of 1900-01.*

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from
the sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan by paying the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only to the said
his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury, at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only from the
at the rate of three-and-a-half per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury, at Fort William, to the said
, his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this Note) all further interest shall cease.

The Governor General in Council hereby further engages that Notice of Payment as aforesaid shall not be given before the Thirtieth day of September 1920, and that this Note shall not be discharged before the Thirty-first day of December 1920.

FORM OF TENDER (see Clause 4).

I, *A.B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (X) of *The Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan* advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 18th June 1914, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (Y) Annas (Z) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (XX), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of*†

or at the†
Branch of the Bank of† *; or*
into the Public Treasury at† *; as the case may be—*

The first instalment, as near as convenient to 50 per cent., but not less than 50 per cent., on or before the 20th July.

The balance on or before the 20th August.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before the 20th August.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D.* at‡ .

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.

† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury.

‡ Here insert *C. D.'s* address which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India, or if residing in India he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted, and wishes the allotment-certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

NOTE.—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus " One hundred and two " or " One hundred " or " Ninety-nine," not " Two per cent. premium " or " Par " or " One per cent. discount."*

By order of the Governor General in Council,

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The Controller of Currency requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements:

Filling up Tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office on application to the Darwan on duty, at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and will also be supplied to the Principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountants General at Madras and Bombay will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to them under note (1) to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of Deposit in case of Non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Controller of Currency or Accountant General a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should, on the third day after the opening of the tenders, be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Controller of Currency or the Office of the Accountant General. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposits upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Controller of Currency and the Accountant General at Madras or Bombay (in the case of tenders received by such Accountant General and payable in Madras or Bombay), will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts:—Rs. 100, Rs. 300, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and the deposit on the tender will be divided among them; they will be substantially of the following form:

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 845-F., dated the 18th June 1914 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 18th June 1914), the above-named tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000 of the 3½ per Cent. Loan of 1900-01 at the rate above mentioned on or before ; and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000 bearing interest from .

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

CALCUTTA;
The 18th June 1914.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING INDIA, *8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

Registered No. C-590.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th March 1914.

Until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

Rates of Subscription.	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V and VI, or Supplement	0	4	0

A special price will be fixed for specially heavy issues of the *Gazette* or any particular Part.
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.
Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. B. R. C. 271.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the year 1913-1914 as compared with 1912-1913.

ENGLAND. Whole year. Accounts, 1912-1913.	Revised, 1913-1914.	April to March Preliminary. 1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase.	Decrease.	RECEIPTS.	INDIA. Whole year. Accounts, 1912-1913.	Revised, 1913-1914.	April to March Preliminary. 1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.** PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	34,23,11,000	34,28,01,000	34,46,97,000	34,84,77,000	37,80,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	7,68,69,000	2,45,74,000	7,60,88,000	2,38,38,000	...	5,22,50,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	5,00,16,000	5,12,95,000	4,99,31,000	5,15,62,000	16,31,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	7,60,37,000	7,85,63,000	7,40,77,000	7,78,88,000	38,11,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	12,41,69,000	13,33,51,000	12,38,04,000	13,32,67,000	94,63,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	10,79,58,000	11,05,26,000	10,78,96,000	11,33,30,000	54,34,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,32,97,000	8,17,51,000	8,19,19,000	8,09,16,000	...	10,03,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	86,06,57,000	82,28,61,000	85,84,12,000	82,92,78,000	...	2,91,34,000
467,500	313,700	467,500	319,400	...	148,100	Interest	1,50,92,000	1,59,73,000	1,40,09,000	1,35,12,000	...	4,97,000
6,200	4,800	6,200	4,800	...	1,400	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	5,87,65,000	5,96,81,000	5,35,33,000	5,57,90,000	22,57,000	...
1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	...	...	Receipts by Civil Department	2,00,00,000	2,08,87,000	1,94,45,000	2,08,66,000	14,21,000	...
107,100	103,700	107,100	102,600	...	4,500	Miscellaneous	98,71,000	95,85,000	68,19,000	68,21,000	2,000	...
57,800	77,000	57,800	77,000	19,200	...	Railways	55,05,86,000	55,72,70,000	55,05,86,000	56,18,77,000	1,12,91,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,30,95,000	4,42,57,000	4,29,66,000	4,50,59,000	20,93,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Public Works	53,32,000	41,98,000	51,95,000	42,88,000	...	9,07,000
337,100	359,100	337,100	351,200	14,100	...	Military Receipts	1,57,58,000	1,53,11,000	1,43,03,000	1,40,84,000	...	2,19,000
977,300	859,900	977,300	856,600	...	120,700	TOTAL REVENUE	1,57,91,56,000	1,55,00,03,000	1,56,52,68,000	1,55,15,75,000	...	1,36,93,000
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways.	...	30,00,000	...	30,00,000	30,00,000	...
...	2,734,400	...	2,765,300	2,765,300	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,734,400	...	2,765,300	2,765,300	...	TOTAL	...	30,00,000	...	30,00,000	30,00,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
1,022,400	...	1,022,400	...	...	1,022,400	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,87,28,000	2,85,42,000	2,87,29,000	2,84,91,000	...	2,38,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	2,52,92,000	3,38,24,000	1,72,93,000	2,45,06,000	72,13,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	8,29,75,000	73,58,000	1,83,09,000	2,05,95,000	22,86,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and advances by Imperial Government	41,60,000	35,22,000	40,49,000	35,82,000	...	4,67,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,67,04,000	1,52,00,000	2,36,42,000	1,61,63,000	...	74,79,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans to Local Boards	1,03,000	1,07,000	1,03,000	1,07,000	4,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	14,05,68,000	11,24,61,000	14,39,29,000	12,19,58,000	...	2,19,71,000
25,759,700	28,600,000	25,759,700	29,050,800	3,291,100	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
26,782,100	28,600,000	26,782,100	29,050,800	2,268,700	...	TOTAL	29,85,30,000	20,10,14,000	23,60,54,000	21,54,02,000	...	2,06,52,000
27,759,400	32,194,300	27,759,400	32,672,700	4,913,300	...	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,87,76,86,000	1,75,40,17,000	1,80,13,22,000	1,76,99,77,000	...	3,13,45,000
19,463,700	9,789,600	19,463,700	9,789,600	...	9,674,100	Opening Balance	18,41,95,000	28,93,97,000	18,41,95,000	28,93,97,000	10,52,02,000	...
47,223,100	41,983,900	47,223,100	42,462,300	...	4,760,800	GRAND TOTAL	2,06,18,81,000	2,04,34,14,000	1,98,55,17,000	2,05,93,74,000	7,38,57,000	...

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO MARCH PRELIMINARY.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO MARCH PRELIMINARY.			
Accounts, 1912-1913.	Revised 1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1912-1913.	Revised, 1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
98,800	115,600	98,300	115,300	17,000	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	12,83,18,000	13,85,83,000	12,86,81,000	13,86,51,000	99,70,000	...
2,296,500	2,086,900	2,296,500	2,087,900	...	208,600	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	5,62,15,000	5,84,70,000	4,90,29,000	5,28,14,000	37,85,000	...
244,900	289,000	244,900	278,400	33,500	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,54,49,000	4,70,91,000	4,29,86,000	4,41,40,000	11,54,000	...
439,700	471,600	436,000	461,800	25,800	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	24,37,36,000	26,31,53,000	24,21,69,000	25,89,36,000	1,67,67,000	...
2,609,100	2,670,100	2,612,800	2,667,800	55,000	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,47,57,000	4,09,50,000	3,65,92,000	4,24,82,000	58,90,000	...
21,400	18,500	21,300	16,800	...	4,500	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,46,80,000	1,47,23,000	96,22,000	1,12,47,000	16,25,000	...
8,979,900	9,000,600	8,979,900	9,000,100	20,200	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	29,85,65,000	30,49,61,000	29,78,41,000	30,54,79,000	76,38,000	...
126,600	120,000	126,600	119,800	...	6,800	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	3,02,63,000	3,36,42,000	3,20,25,000	3,17,87,000	...	2,38,000
90,700	109,900	90,200	101,200	11,000	...	Other Public Works	8,95,97,000	10,38,33,000	8,94,72,000	10,20,35,000	1,25,63,000	...
5,372,000	5,551,400	5,372,400	5,463,400	91,000	...	Military Services	23,37,16,000	23,77,17,000	23,33,45,000	23,53,37,000	19,92,000	...
20,279,600	20,433,600	20,278,900	20,312,500	33,600	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	1,17,52,96,000	1,24,31,23,000	1,16,17,62,000	1,22,29,08,000	6,11,46,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	6,77,11,000	20,36,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from provincial balances	...	—1,10,62,000	...	...	...	...
20,279,600	20,433,600	20,278,900	20,312,500	33,600	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	1,24,30,07,000	1,23,40,97,000	1,16,17,62,000	1,22,29,08,000	...	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
2,470,900	3,074,300	2,470,900	3,057,000	586,100	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	11,60,55,000	12,76,01,000	11,60,47,000	13,36,91,000	1,76,41,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Charge involved in redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
481,600	...	481,600	...	...	481,600	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	14,40,000	10,30,000	14,40,000	5,03,000	...	9,37,000
6,800	55,500	6,800	36,400	29,600	...	Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	16,21,000	67,43,000	16,14,000	60,10,000	43,96,000	...
2,959,300	3,129,800	2,959,300	3,093,400	134,100	...	TOTAL	11,91,16,000	13,53,74,000	11,91,01,000	14,02,04,000	2,11,03,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	1,781,200	...	1,781,200	1,781,200	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,500,000	...	4,500,000	...	...	4,500,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
195,400	1,065,200	195,400	1,041,000	845,600	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	20,46,000	27,09,000	20,11,000	24,63,000	4,52,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,99,95,000	2,51,86,000	2,64,67,000	2,59,09,000	...	5,58,000
9,499,200	8,117,100	9,499,600	8,076,700	...	1,422,900	Remittances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	38,97,53,000	42,73,58,000	38,81,56,000	43,57,61,000	4,76,05,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	—14,33,000	—19,17,000	—14,24,000	—20,35,000	—6,11,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,194,600	10,963,500	14,195,000	10,898,900	...	3,296,100	TOTAL	41,03,61,000	45,33,36,000	41,52,10,000	46,20,98,000	4,68,88,000	...
37,433,500	34,526,900	37,433,200	34,304,800	...	3,128,400	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,77,24,84,000	1,82,28,07,000	1,69,60,73,000	1,82,52,10,000	12,91,37,000	...
9,789,600	7,457,000	9,789,900	8,157,500	...	1,632,400	Closing Balance	28,93,97,000	22,06,07,000	28,94,41,000	23,41,64,000	...	5,52,80,000
47,223,100	41,983,900	47,223,100	42,462,300	...	4,760,800	GRAND TOTAL	2,06,18,81,000	2,04,34,14,000	1,98,55,17,000	2,05,93,[illegible],000	7,38,57,000	...

Delhi, the 9th June 1914.

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Comptroller General.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 13th June 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

June 1.

1683. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ld. *Improvements in transformers for high frequency currents.*

1684. Standard Oil Co. *A process of treating residue of petroleum distillation.*

1685. Standard Oil Co. *A process of treating residue of petroleum distillation.*

1686. Farbenfabriken vorm Friedr Bayer & Co. *Manufacture and production of ureas or thioureas of the napthalene series.*

1687. P. J. Risdon. *Improvements in portable folding tables or seats.*

1688. P. Julian. *Improvements in and relating to gas lighters and extinguishers.*

1689. Stuart American Products Co. *Improvements in apparatus for carbureting air.*

1690. Stuart American Products Co. *Improvements in process of carbureting air.*

June 2.

1691. (Mrs.) E. G. Wilson. *Improvements in and connected with internal combustion engine.*

1692. J. Bennett and W. E. Elbeshausen. *Improvements in closure devices for making bottles and the like non-refillable.*

1693. R. B. Forsyth. *Improvements in and relating to pulsators for milking machines.*

1694. Minerals Separation Ld. *Improvements in the separation of sulphide ores.*

June 4.

1695. W. F. Cox. *English tablet almanac.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India,* give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1516. J. Yates and C. Heyes. *Improvements in safety devices or arresters for colliery winding cages, hoists and the like.*

1596. C. R. D. Achary. *Improvements in venetian shutters.*

1623. J. F. Kuehnel. *New board for drying clay goods.*

1625. H. W. Woods. *An appliance for curing such ailments as are due to congestion of blood vessels around the eye and for restoring defective vision.*

1647. F. Pfleumer. *An apparatus for the manufacture of rubber, gutta-percha and balata "moss" vulcanised hot.*

1648. J. S. Davidson. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for feeding and spreading tea leaf and other similar substances.*

1651. W. Larymore & C. O. Manuel. *Improvements in betel nut cutters.*

1652. C. E. DeWolf. *Improvements in the treatment of seed grain.*

1653. C. Dressler. *Improvements in or relating to ovens and driers suitable for use in the manufacture of tiles, bricks, pottery and analogous ware, for annealing and for other purposes.*

1655. W. S. Ireland. *Improvements in stenographic writing machines.*

1656. L. La Fontaine. *Improvements in life-boats.*

1657. W. A. Hutson. *Improvements in flying machines.*

1659. C. White. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of mineral oils and residues for the production of lower boiling hydrocarbons.*

1660. A. T. Blackall and C. M. Jacobs. *Improvements in railway block telegraph indicators.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1230. I. Shanker, Kishanlal & Bankeylal. *Improved padlock.*

1444. G. B. Bowles. *Improvements in or relating to brake mechanism suitable for railway vehicles.*

1527. H. Kummer. *Hollow concrete I beams with double or single web for floors, roofs and walls.*

1554. General Electric Co. *Improvements in and relating to voltage control of electric circuits.*

1556. H. P. Haas. *An elastic packing for vehicle wheels.*

1557. H. P. Dwyer. *An improved oscillator for generating electro-magnetic waves for use in wireless telegraphy, telephony, and for other purposes.*

1568. General Electric Co. *Improvements in and relating to liquid rheostats.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1244. Kawle.
1353. Thomas.
1386. Renard.
1450. Doi.
1454. Sheehan.

PATENTS SEALED.

1055. Grenon.
1405. W. R. Sykes Interlocking Signal Co. Ld., & Tarrant.
1406. Deacon & Gore.
1413. Brylinski.
1415. Pedersen.
1420. Addis.
1422. Debove.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

488 of 1904. Pollard & anr. (To 26 May 1915.)
68 of 1906. Tice. (To 9 June 1915.)
285 of 1907. Pintsch's Patent Lighting Co. (To 16 July 1915.)
15 of 1909. English. (To 7 August 1915.)
128 of 1909. New Salt Syndicate Ld. & anr. (To 19 May 1915.)
410 of 1909. Claviez. (To 4 June 1915.)
439 of 1909. Bevan & ors. (To 4 March 1915.)
440 of 1909. Blackmore & ors. (To 4 March 1915.)
494 of 1909. Harrington & anr. (To 25 June 1915.)
639 of 1909. West. (To 25 June 1915.)
22 of 1910. Lumiere. (To 3 August 1915.)
95 of 1910. Crouch & anr. (To 12 July 1915.)
96 of 1910. Crouch & anr. (To 12 July 1915.)
372 of 1910. McMullen. (To 18 February 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1904.

143, (Leslie).

1905.

178, (De Dion Bouton).

1908.

79, (Murray). 337, (Lewis).

1909.

249, (Pimperker). 366, (De Dion Bouton (1907) Ld.). 367, (De Dion Bouton (1907) Ld.). 377, (Jones). 379, (Bond). 380, (Etrich).

1910.

26, (Clancy Metal Process Co.). 40, (Hydrocarbon Converter Co.)

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

June 1st to 6th, 1914.

Class 1. Nos. 1663-1665. Charles Anthony Vandervell, of Warple Way, Acton Vale, Middlesex, England. June 2.

Class 13. Nos. 1538-1625. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. June 1.

Class 15. Nos. 1626-1662. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. June 1.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price. R	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual subscription with postage		3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise, it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3¼-grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and *residual alkaloid* or *amorphous cinchona alkaloid* which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous alkaloid* are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These are sold strictly cash and in advance.* On *no account drugs are sent per V. P. Post.* These are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipur.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1912 are as follow:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 „

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID*.

	R
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb., and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below.

[For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 annas; 1 lb. 6 annas; 2 lbs. 10 annas; 3 lbs. 12 annas; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 anna 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 annas 6.]

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CORONATION DURBAR AND OF THE VISIT OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS TO INDIA, 1911-12.

To meet the repeated demands of the public, the Government of India have decided to publish a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911.

This book will be compiled from the official records, and will contain lists of all persons taking part in the celebrations and ceremonies. There will also be numerous illustrations, portraits, maps, plans, etc.

It will be published in two editions, a popular one in a cloth binding at a cost not exceeding Rs. 7-8, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, which will contain a list of the subscribers, at a cost of about Rs. 250.

A translation of the popular edition will be made in Urdu and possibly in other languages also, if the demand is sufficient.

It is expected that the work will be ready for publication shortly ; names are still being registered for the various editions, and application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on or about the 22nd and 23rd May 1913, while digging for pati earth in R. S. No. 277-A of Mallavaram, hamlet of Chinpalakalur, Guntur Taluk, Guntur District, a Muhammadan boy named Masthan, Sanku Naganna and Narasimham found treasure consisting of four gold coins (old Roman coins) worth about Rs. 60. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned at his office at Guntur on the 15th October at 4 P.M. with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

GUNTUR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
6th May 1914.

S. V. NARASIMHACHARY,
For Acting Collector.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Matriculation Examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

(*In alphabetical order.*)

	A. A. Md. Imran Khan	... 18-11	Calcutta Madrasah.
	Abdar Rashid	... 18-1	Muradnagar D. R. H. E. School.
	Abdool Rashid	... 19-6	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Abdul Alim	... 17-5	Muradnagar Durgaram H. E. School.
	Abdul Bari	... 20-11	Comilla Zila School.
	Abdul Bari Najafi	... 16-7	Gaya Town School.
	Abdul Ghafur	... 18-1	Nowabganj H. E. School.
	Abdul Ghani	... 18-4	Comilla Zila School.
	Abdul Ghoni	... 16-6	Nowgong Government High School.
10	Abdul Hai	... 19-6	C. M. S. High School, Bhagalpur.
	Abdul Hakim	... 19-8	Beguserai Brahmadeo Prasad H. E. School.
	Abdul Halim	... 19-6	Baldeo's Academy, Dinapur.
	Abdul Hamid	... 16-9	Calcutta Madrasah.
	Abdul Hamid Khan	... 18-10	Khurda H. E. School.
	Abdul Hasim	... 19-5	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	Abdul Jabbar Khan	... 16-11	Sasaram H. E. School.
	Abdul Jalil	... 17-1	Patna Collegiate School.
	Abdullah	... 17-4	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Abdul Karim	... 18	Hasan Ali Jubilee High School, Chandpur.
20	Abdul Latif Khan	... 18-4	Nakrakonda H. E. School.
	Abdul Majid	... 19-3	Chittagong H. E. School.
	Abdulmajid Khan	... 18-1	Santipur Municipal School.
	Abdul Mannan	... 18-3	Nawabganj H. E. School.
	Abdul Mannan	... 17-7	Baburhat H. E. School.
	Abdul Mateen	... 22	Bankipur, A. S. School.
	Abdul Monam	... 17-1	Chittagong H. E. School.
	Abdul Wahab Khan	... 17-3	Rahamatpur H. E. School.
	Abdur Rahman Khan	... 20-5	Pabna Zila School.
	Abdur Rahaman Sirker	... 17-2	Pingna H. E. School.
30	Abdur Rashid	... 16-7	Dacca Madrasa.
	Abdur Rouf	... 18	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	Abdur Rouff Shah Choudhury	... 16-10	Dinajpur Zila School.
	Abdus Salam	... 17-1	Darbhanga Raj H. E. School.
	Abdus Salam	... 17-1	Beguserai Brahmadeo Prasad H. E. School.
	Abdus Salam	... 16-1	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	Abdus Salam Khan	... 17-6	Patna Collegiate School.
	Aboo Zafor	... 16-7	Gaya Town School.
	Abul Fath Md. Nuruddin Shah	... 20-6	Mrityanjoy School, Mymensingh.
	Abul Faiz Syed Mohd. Yusuf Jajneri	18-9	Monghyr Zila School.
40	Abul Hussain	... 17-4	Jessore Zila School.
	Abul Hosain Choudhury	... 18-7	Calcutta Madrasah.
	Abul Khair	... 18-8	Patna Collegiate School.
	Abul Mukarim Sayed Abdul Moeed	17-2	Monghyr Zila School.
	Abu Musa Ahmed Mujtaba	... 16-3	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	Abu Zafar Waqif	... 18-11	Monghyr Zilla School.
	Acharyya, Hemantakumar	... 17-9	Bogra Zila School.
	" Sachindranath	... 17-7	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Siddhimani	... 16-5	Hare School, Calcutta.
	" Surendranarayan	... 16-3	Chaibassa Zila School.
50	" Suryyanarayan	... 16-9	Saktipur K. M. C. Institution.
	" Trilochan	... 17-8	Ukhara H. E. School.
	Acharyyachaudhuri, Sudhansu-narayan,	17-10	Dacca Collegiate School,

	Adhikari, Byomkes	...	17-7	I. R. Belilious Institution, Howrah.
	" Hrishikes	...	16-10	Harina Bagbati H. E. School.
	" Krishnachandra	...	18-7	Idilpur H. E. School.
	" Sudhirkumar	...	17	Uluberia H. E. School.
	" Syamkinkar	...	16	Gokarna P. M. H. E. School.
	Adhya, Balaichandra	...	16-1	Chinsurah Training Academy.
	Aditya, Brajendrakumar	...	16-5	Silchar Government High School.
60	A. F. Majibor Rahman	...	16-5	Faridpur Zila School.
	Affazuddin	...	17-11	Sonakanda B. M. Union H. E. School.
	A. Harendranarayan	...	16-1	Arrah Zila School.
	Ahmad Ali Khan	...	16-6	Collins Institution.
	Ahmad Sajjad	...	17-6	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	Ahmad Waliulla	...	16-5	Dacca Madrasah.
	Ahmed Abdool Sattar	...	20-8	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	Ahamed Didar Bux	...	18-5	Balurghat H. E. School.
	Ahmed Hossain	...	18-4	Birbhum Zila School.
	Ahmed Meah	...	17-9	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
70	Ahmed Siddique	...	16-10	Dacca Madrasah.
	Ahmed Ullah	...	19-2	Paschimgaon Badarunnessa High School.
	Aich, Debendranath	...	16-5	Mahamuni Anglo-Pali Institution.
	A. K. M. Mehdi	...	17-11	Feni H. E. School.
	A. K. Mohd. Habib-Ullah	...	18-3	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Akloo Ram	...	17-1	Giridih H. E. School.
	Al-abdul Samad	...	16-1	Arrah Zila School.
	Albert	...	17-8	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Albert Soondrum	...	19-6	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Ali Ahamed	...	20-11	Feni H. E. School.
80	Ali Akhter	...	19-7	Monghyr Training Academy.
	Ali Akhter	...	20	Dumka Zila School.
	Ali Asghar	...	16-1	Northbrook School, Darbhanga.
	Ali Karim	...	18-10	Noakhali Zila School.
	A. Mariadoss	...	18-6	Mandalay St. Peter's High School.
	Amarnath Panday	...	19-3	Bettiah Raj H. E. School.
	Ambica Pershad	...	17-5	Gaya Town School.
	Ambica Prasad	...	18-8	Madrasah Mohamedia Randeria High School, Rangoon.
	Ambika Prasad Sinha	...	18-5	Sitamarhi H. E. School.
	Aminul Huq	...	17-3	Private student Roll Pat. P. 6.
90	Amir Mallik	...	19-1	Labpur J. L. H. E. School.
	Amir Uddin Molla	...	19	Araihazar H. E. School.
	Amirul Islam	...	19	Burdwan Municipal School.
	Amirul Omara Khan	...	18-7	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	Anisur Rahman	...	17	Patna Collegiate School.
	Anwar Ahmad	...	16-1	Northbrook School, Darbhanga.
	A. Q. G. Sofdar	...	16-9	Feni M. E. School.
	A. R. Hamesingh	...	19-1	St. John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Arham Hosain	...	22-9	Private Student Roll Cal. P. 30.
	Asamaddin Ahamed	...	22	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
100	Ash-har Ali	...	18	Sylhet Government High School.
	Ashraf Ali Bhuia	...	18-1	Satirpara Kalikumar Institution.
	Atawul Hoque	...	18-7	Pabna Zilla School.
	Aung Ba	...	18-1	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Aung Myaing	...	20-10	Bassein Government High School.
	Aung Tun Po	...	19	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	A. Vadivelu	...	18-6	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Avadh Kishore Prosad Sinha	...	20-2	Bankipur Ram Mohan Ray Seminary.
	Ayodhya Prasad	...	17-5	Ranchi Zila School.
	Azheruddin	...	18-1	Patna M. A. A. School.
110	Azimuddin Ahamed	...	18-9	Gafargaon Islamia High School.
	Azizul Huson Ahmady	...	17-10	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Ba Chit	...	16-11	St. John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Bachchoo Narayan Roy	...	16-1	B. B. Collegiate School, Muzaffarpur.
	Badiuzzaman	...	16-5	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	Badruddin	...	16	Gaya Town School,
	Ba, Gurudas	...	17-5	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur,

	Bagchi, Achyutalal	... 17-4	Bogra Zila School.
	" Charuchandra	... 16-8	Armenitola Government High School.
	" Gopalchandra	... 17-2	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
120	" Jogendranath	... 16-3	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Jyotishchandra	... 16	Sirajganj B. L. High School.
	" Manomohan	... 17-9	Khankhanapur Surojmohini Institution.
	" Nalinikanta	... 16-11	Pakur Raj H. E. School.
	" Prabodhchandra	... 16	Magura H. E. School.
	" Subodhchandra	... 16-7	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	" Sudhendukumar	... 17-4	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Susilkumar	... 16-4	Jamsherpur B. N. High School.
	Bageshwari Prasad Varma	... 18-6	Private Student Roll Pat. P. 8.
	Ba Hla Tin	... 16-5	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
130	Baidya Nathji	... 17-9	Arrah Zila School.
	Baidyanath Pershad	... 16-9	Mukherjee's Seminary, Muzaffarpur.
	Baidyanath Sahay Verma	... 18-5	Palamau Zila School.
	Baijnath Prasad Varma	... 19-1	Hathwa Eden School.
	Baijnath Singh	... 19-2	Buxar H. E. School.
	Bajpai, Jagadananda	... 16-7	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	Bairagi, Kesabchandra	... 17-5	St. Mary's School Bhowanipur.
	" Lakshminath	... 17-2	Nowgong Government High School.
	Baksi, Abaninath	... 18-2	Nagarpur H. E. School.
	" Haradhan	... 17-9	Dupleix College, Chandernagar.
140	" Hembarandas	... 18-1	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
	" Jagananda	... 16-5	Purulia Zilla School.
	" Lalitmohan	... 16-2	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar.
	" Satischandra	... 16-6	Bantra Madhusudan Palchaudhuri H. E. School.
	" Susilkumar	... 20	Ranchi Zila School.
	Ba Kywai	... 19-10	St. John's College. S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Bal, Durgagati	... 16-5	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	" Sudhirkumar	... 16-1	Madaripur H. E. School.
	Ballabhdas Champsi	... 19-6	Shree Vishuddhananda Saraswati Vidyalaya.
	Balow, Narendrakumar	... 18-6	Dinajpur Zila School.
150	Balwant Sahai	... 19-9	Begeserai Brahmadeo Prasad H. E. School.
	Ba Maung I	... 19-5	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Bandyopadhyay, Abanikumar	... 17-7	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	" Abaninath	... 16-1	Palasdanga H. E. School.
	" Abaninath	... 16-1	Sonamukhi J. H. E. School.
	" Ajaykumar	... 18-9	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	" Ajitkumar	... 16-9	Ditto.
	" Amulyakumar	... 16-9	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	" Arunkumar	... 16-2	Nibadhai H. E. School.
	" Asutosh	... 17-7	Chinsura U. F. C. Institution.
160	" Asutosh	... 16-2	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Aswinikumar	... 17-1	Baisari H. E. School.
	" Baidyanath	... 20	Morton Institution.
	" Balaichand	... 18-1	Srikrishna Pathasala.
	" Bamapada	... 16-3	Kalighat High School.
	" Bankimchandra	18-7	Palasdanga H. E. School.
	" Bhabanicharan	... 16-9	Sirajganj Victoria H. E. School.
	" Bhubanmohan	... 16-2	Ariadaha Kalachand H. E. School.
	" Bibhutibhushan	19-6	Bangaon H. E. School.
	" Bibhutibhushan	16-7	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
170	" Bijendrakumar	... 16-8	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	" Bimalananda	... 16	Muragachha H. E. School.
	" Binaybhushan	... 16-1	Sirajganj B. L. High School.
	" Birajmohan	... 18-4	Banaripara Union Institution.
	" Birendralal	... 18-5	Gaila H. E. School.
	" Birinchipada	... 19-8	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	" Bishnuchandra	... 17-7	Krishnath College School, Berhampur.
	" Chandrabinod	... 17-7	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Charuchandra	... 17-11	Kirnahar Sibchandra H. C. E. School.
	" Debendranath	... 16-8	Ranchi Zila School.

180	Bandyopadhyay,	Dhirendranath ...	18-2	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	"	Durgapada ...	17-1	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	"	Dwijendranath ...	17-5	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	"	Girindramohan	16-6	Fakura Madanmohan Academy.
	"	Gopalchandra ...	16	Mayurbhanj Raj H. E. School, Baripada.
	"	Gopalchandra ...	16	Ichhapura H. E. School.
	"	Goshthabihari ...	16-7	Jara H. E. School.
	"	Gurudas ...	16-2	Howrah Zilla School.
	"	Harendrachandra	16	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	"	Harendranath ...	16-11	Behala H. E. School.
190	"	Harendranath ...	18-11	Balagarh H. E. School.
	"	Harihar ...	17-8	Asansole H. E. School.
	"	Harihar ...	16-9	Haripal Gurudayal Institution.
	"	Harinarayan ...	17-3	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	"	Harshanath ...	18-9	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	"	Hemchandra ...	18-7	Gangaprasad Jagannath H., School, Beltali.
	"	Jatindranath ...	18-11	Nawapara G. C. H. E. School.
	"	Jatindranath ...	18-3	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	"	Jitendramohan ...	16-1	Dacca Collegiate School.
	"	Jnanendramohan	19-11	Hasan Ali Jubilee High School, Chandpur.
200	"	Jnanendranath ...	16-4	Kandi Raj H. E. School.
	"	Jogendranath ...	17-8	Uluberia H. E. School.
	"	Jogeschandra ...	16-4	Lakshmipassa D. C. Institution.
	"	Jyotirmay ...	19	Jamalpur Donough Govt. High School.
	"	Kalidas ...	17-6	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	"	Kalipada ...	18-6	Konnagar H. E. School.
	"	Kalyanikumar ...	17-7	Mayurbhanj Raj H. E. School, Baripada.
	"	Kanailal ...	16-8	Sagore Dutt Free H. E. School, Kamarhati.
	"	Khagendranath	16	Ripon Collegiate School.
	"	Kiranchandra ...	16-7	Patuakhali J. H. E. School.
210	"	Krishnaprasad ...	16-9	Udaynarainpur S. C. Institution.
	"	Kshitischandra...	16	Domsher Jagatchandra Institution.
	"	Kusadhwaj	17-10	Kumar Radhaprasad Institution.
	"	Mahitosh ...	17-6	Kuch-Kuchia H. E. School.
	"	Manasnath ...	16-8	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	"	Manasaranjan ...	18	Ulipur M. S. H. A.-V. School.
	"	Manilal ...	19-5	Faridpur Zila School.
	"	Manindranath ...	19	Okersa H. E. School.
	"	Manmathanath ...	22-11	Khagra L. M. S. School,
	"	Manmathanath ...	16-3	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
220	"	Manmohan ...	18	Uttarpara Govt. H. School.
	"	Matischandra ...	16-6	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar.
	"	Nandadulal ...	16-5	Santipur Oriental Academy.
	"	Narendrachandra	17	Lohajang High School.
	"	Narendranath ...	17-4	Baisari H. E. School.
	"	Narendranath ...	16-8	Seal's Free College.
	"	Nayanranjan ...	16-6	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	"	Nikunjabihari ...	16-6	Arbalia J. V. H. E. School.
	"	Nilkantha ...	17-7	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	"	Nilmani ...	16-3	Town School, Calcutta.
230	"	Niradkrishna ...	16	Gobardanga H. E. School.
	"	Nirajakumar ...	18-3	Birbhum Zila School.
	"	Panchanan ...	17	Bantra Madhusudan Palchaudhuri H. E. School.
	"	Panchanan ...	16-8	Janai Training School.
	"	Pannalal ...	16-1	Salkia Hindu School.
	"	Pareschandra ...	17-6	Kalma Laksmikanta H. E. School.
	"	Pasupati ...	17-8	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	"	Phanibhusan ...	20-2	Chirkunda Nandlal Institution.
	"	Phanindralal ...	17-10	Comilla Zilla School.
	"	Phanindranath ...	17-2	Bogra Zilla School.
240	"	Prakaschandra ...	18-8	Hare School, Calcutta.
	"	Pramathanath ...	16-7	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	"	Pramathanath ...	21-7	Itachona Srinarayan Institution.

	Bandyopadhyay, Pulinbihari	18-2	Halisahar H. E. School.
	„ Rabindrakumar	16-9	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Rabindranath	17-10	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
	„ Rakhahari	20	Nakrakonda H. E. School.
	„ Rambrama	18-3	Raniganj H. E. School.
	„ Renupada	20	Jagatbandhu H. E. School, Torekona.
	„ Sachinandan	16-10	Sonamukhi J. H. E. School.
250	„ Sailendranath	16-5	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	„ Sailendranath	16-1	Mitra Institution, Calcutta
	„ Sanatkumar	16-7	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Sarojranjan	16-5	Bangaon H. E. School.
	„ Santoshkumar	17-7	Mahestola H. E. School.
	„ Santoshkumar	16	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Sasadhar	16-2	Jaypur Lohagara Institution.
	„ Satinath	18-8	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Satischandra	17-6	Naihati Mahendra School.
	„ Satischandra	17-10	Raniganj H. E. School.
260	„ Satischandra	18-4	St. Mary's School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Satischandra	18-3	Idilpur H. E. School.
	„ Satyakinkar	19-10	Hetampur Raj H. E. School.
	„ Satyaprasanna	16	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Sibnath	16-8	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Sibadas	19	Fakura Madanmohan Academy.
	„ Sudhansukumar	16-3	Giridih H. E. School.
	„ Sudhirchandra	17	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
	„ Sudhirchandra	17-1	Manikganj H. E. School.
	„ Sukeschandra	20-1	Hughli Branch School.
270	„ Surathchandra	16-9	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Surendranath	17-2	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Susilkumar	16-2	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Susilkumar	18-3	Sutragarh M. N. H. E. School.
	„ Syamananda	18	Raniganj H. E. School.
	„ Tarakdas	17-6	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Tarakdas	17-10	Balagarh H. E. School.
	„ Taraknath	16-6	Darbhanga Raj H. E. School.
	„ Taraprasad, II	16-9	Taki Government School.
	„ Tejchandra	17-2	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
280	„ Umaprasanna	16-3	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Upendranath	17-2	Banaripara Union Institution.
	Banerjei, Grace Santabala	...	Diocesan Collegiate School.
	Banik, Prakashchandra	18-1	Feni H. E. School.
	„ Rajendrachandra	18-2	Satirpara Kalikumar Institution.
	„ Satischandra	20	Comilla Victoria School.
	Ba Ohn	18-5	Bassein Government High School.
	Bara, Mahichandra	17-11	Nowgong Government High School.
	Baral, Bholanath	16-9	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	„ Krishnachandra	16-1	Armenitola Government High School.
290	„ Rabindranath	16-2	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Sripatichandra	16-9	Metropolitan Institution.
	Barat, Ramnarayan	17	Kotalpur H. E. School.
	Bardhan, Jaynath	17-8	Kishorganj H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra	18-10	Comilla Victoria School.
	„ Sudhirchandra	16-6	Comilla Zilla School.
	„ Tarakisor	17-7	Hailakandi V. M. High School.
	Barik, Santoshkumar	16-2	Jara H. E. School.
	„ Utpalcharan	18-10	Contai H. E. School.
	Barma, Phanindranath	16-5	Singur Mahamaya Institution.
300	Barman, Chandiprasad	16-4	Habiganj Government High School.
	„ Niranjan	17-5	Kishorganj H. E. School.
	„ Prabhatchandra	20-6	Private Student Roll Cal. P. 10.
	„ Sasimohan	20-2	Mathabhanga H. E. School.
	Barui, Jatischandra	18-1	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh's Institution.
	Baruya, Baikunthabihari	21	Mahamuni Anglo-Pali Institution.
	„ Chandrakumar	16-2	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	„ Golapchandra	17-1	Jorhat Government High School.
	„ Phanibhusan	16-4	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Pulinbihari	16-11	Ditto.
310	„ Upendralal	17-10	Mahamuni Anglo-Pali Institution.

	Basak, Atulkrishna	... 18-10	Pabna Institution.
	„ Indrachandra	... 16-3	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	„ Kumudranjan	... 16	Naogaon K. D. H. E. School.
	Bashir Ahmad Koraishy	... 18-4	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Ba Sone	... 18-5	St. John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Basistha, Aswinikumar	... 16-1	Idilpur, H. E. School.
	Basu, Abaninath	... 16-11	Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur Branch.
	„ Abhilashchandra	... 17-3	Morton Institution.
	„ Adityanath	... 17-3	Midnapur Collegiate School.
320	„ Ajitkumar	... 19-1	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Akshaykumar	... 16-3	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	„ Amiya	... ...	Loreto House.
	„ Amulyakrishna	... 17-1	Swarnagram Radhanath H. E. School.
	„ Asutosh	... 16-10	Mukherjee's Seminary, Muzaffarpur.
	„ Asutosh	... 16-1	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Basantakumar	... 17-5	Manikganj H. E. School.
	„ Bhaktimati	... ...	Victoria Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Bhupendranath	... 17-7	Uluberia H. E. School.
	„ Bhibutibhushan	... 16-10	Santosh Jahnabi H. E. School.
330	„ Bijaygopal	... 18-3	Dinajpur Zila School.
	„ Biswanath	... 16-6	Howrah Zilla School.
	„ Brajadulal	... 18-9	Arambagh H. E. School.
	„ Chittatosh	... 17-9	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Debendranath	... 18-4	Deoghar R. Mitra H. E. School.
	„ Debiprasanna	... 17-2	Midnapur Town School.
	„ Dhirendranath	... 17-9	Taki Government School.
	„ Dhirendranath	... 16	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	„ Dhirendrakumar	... 17-10	Telirbag K. M. D. M. Institution.
	„ Dwijendramohan	... 18-2	Kazirpagla Abhay Talukdar Institution.
340	„ Dwijendranath	... 17	Barisal Zilla School.
	„ Gobindalal	... 17	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Gokulbihari	... 17-1	Kuch Kuchia H. E. School.
	„ Gopalchandra	... 17-1	Raruli R. K. B. K. Harischandra Institution.
	„ Haripada	... 18-1	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Hariprasad	... 16-9	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	„ Himansuranjan	... 16-11	Shillong Government High School.
	„ Hirendrakumar	... 17-1	Dinajpur Zila School.
	„ Harendralal	... 16-1	Mayurbhanj Raj H. E. School, Baripada.
	„ Harendranath	... 19-3	Taki Government School.
350	„ Hrishikes	... 17-1	Bawali H. E. School.
	„ Indubhushan	... 17-4	Beguserai Brahmadeo Prasad H. E. School.
	„ Jagatbandhu	... 16-10	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Jaminikanta	... 20-1	Jagabandhu H. E. School, Torekona.
	„ Jatindramohan	... 18-10	Saidpur High School.
	„ Jatischandra	... 16-3	Ranaghat P. C. H. E. School.
	„ Jitendrakumar	... 17-1	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Jitendranath	... 19-5	Ripon Collegiate School, Howrah Branch.
	„ Jnanendranath	... 24	Private Student Roll Cal. P. 13.
	„ Jnanendranath	... 17-1	Metropolitan Institution.
360	„ Jnanendrakumar, I	... 17-1	Swarnagram Radhanath H. E. School.
	„ Jyotishchandra	... 18-8	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Jyotishchandra	... 18-8	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Kesabchandra	... 16-2	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Kiranendra	... 17-9	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	„ Kshitischandra	... 17-3	Gaila H. E. School.
	„ Lalitmohan	... 18	Kalighat High School.
	„ Madanmohan	... 18	Panitras H. E. School.
	„ Mahendralal	... 17-6	Kirtipasa P. K. Institution.
	„ Manmathanath	... 25-7	Banagram Century Institution.
370	„ Manmathakumar	... 16-2	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Manindralal	... 16-5	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Matilal	... 16-6	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Mohinimohan	... 16-2	Santosh Jahnabi H. E. School.

	Basu, Muralidhar	...	16-5	Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur Branch.
	„ Muralimohan	...	17-4	Taki Government School.
	„ Nakuleswar	...	16	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Nandagopal	...	18-4	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Nandalal	...	18-5	Senhati High School.
	„ Narendranath	...	18-2	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
380	„ Narendranath	...	17-6	Raruli R. K. B. K. Harishchandra Institution.
	„ Narendrakrishna	...	17	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
	„ Nareschandra	...	17-8	Goalanda High School, Rajbari.
	„ Niharkumar	...	16-8	Bhadrak H. E. School.
	„ Nikhileswar	...	17-4	Goalanda H. E. School, Rajbari.
	„ Nikunjabihari	...	16-1	Rahamatpur H. E. School.
	„ Nikunjabihari	...	16	Bahirdia H. E. School.
	„ Nirendranath	...	16-1	Kalighat High School.
	„ Nirmalchandra	...	17-10	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Niradranjan	...	16-1	Mymensingh Zila School.
390	„ Nityaniranjan	...	17	I. R. Belilios Institution, Howrah.
	„ Nripendranath	...	19-1	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	„ Panchanan	...	16-6	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Phanibhushan	...	16-7	Sailkupa H. E. School.
	„ Prabhatchandra	...	19-1	Kirtipasa P. K. Institution.
	„ Prabhatchandra	...	16-10	Jharia H. E. School.
	„ Prabodhchandra	...	18-2	Idilpur, H. E. School.
	„ Prabodhchandra	...	17-5	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	„ Prabodhchandra	...	16-8	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	„ Prahladchandra	...	17-6	Sankari H. E. School,
400	„ Prayagchandra	...	16-6	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Protibha	...		Diocesan Collegiate School.
	„ Rabindranath	...	17-1	Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Radikaprasad	...	17-2	Narail Subdivisional H. E. School.
	„ Rajendranath	...	20-6	Chirkunda Nandalal Institution.
	„ Ramachandra	...	16	Collins Institution.
	„ Ranajitkumar	...	17-3	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Ranendranath	...	16-10	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Ratindrachandra	...	16-2	Hazaribagh, Zila School.
	„ Sachindramohan	...	16-3	Dinajpur Zila School.
410	„ Sachindranath	...	18-1	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Sailendraprasad	...	17-2	Mayurbhanj Raj H. E. School, Baripada.
	„ Sarajulal	...	17	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	„ Sarojranjan	...	16-6	Chapra Zila School.
	„ Sasadhar	...	17-3	Bhanga H. E. School.
	„ Satyapriya	...	...	Brahmo Girls' High School.
	„ Satyendranath	...	17-8	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Saurendramohan	...	17-4	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Sisirkumar	...	17-4	Basirhat H. E. School.
	„ Sripatinath	...	16-10	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
420	„ Subodhchandra	...	16-10	Sitamarhi H. E. School.
	„ Sudhindranath	...	16-1	Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur Branch,
	„ Sudirchandra	...	16-3	Bishnupur H. E. School.
	„ Sudhirchandra	...	23-3	Dacca Ukils' Institution.
	„ Sudhirchandra	...	17-2	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Sudhirkrishna	...	17	Raruli R. K. B. K. Harischandra Institution.
	„ Sudhirkumar	...	16-1	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Sunilchandra	...	16-3	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Surendranath	...	16-11	St. Columba's Collegiate School, Hazaribagh.
	„ Surendralal	...	19-2	Santosh Jahnabi H. E. School.
430	„ Susilkumar	...	16-2	St. Mary's School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Suilkumar	...	20-1	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Taraknath	...	19-3	Khulna K. M. S. C. Institution.
	„ Tulsicharan	...	17-1	Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Upendranath	...	22-11	Tajhat H. E. School.
	„ Upendranath I	...	17-2	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Upendranath II	...	16-6	Ditto.
	Basudeo Saraf	...	20-1	Hare School, Calcutta.

	Basudeo Sukul	... 21-10	Shree Vishuddhananda Saraswati Vidyalaya.
	Basumallik, Adityanath	... 17-10	Atheneum Institution.
440	„ Sidheswar	... 16-7	Hare School, Calcutta.
	Ba Than	... 19-3	St. John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Ba Thein I	... 19-6	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Ba Thin	... 29	Teacher, Roll Ran. T. I.
	Ba Win	... 16-4	Government A. V. School, Prome.
	Behera, Bhagabat	... 18-6	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	Benimadhab Prasad Sinha	... 16-2	Siwan V. M. H. E. School.
	Beni Prasad	... 18-6	Buxar H. E. School.
	Bera, Girischandra	... 16-11	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Jatindranath	... 18-8	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
450	Bhaduri, Kalipada	... 16-7	Narikeldanga George High School.
	„ Gopalchandra	... 17-11	Palong H. E. School.
	„ Sailesnath	... 18-7	Parjana Mukunda Nath H. E. School.
	„ Surendranarayan	... 16-2	Thakurgaon H. E. School.
	Bhagwan Sahaya	... 17-1	Northbrook School, Darbhanga.
	Bhagwat Prasad Singh	... 16-4	Beguserai Brahmadeo Prasad H. E. School.
	Bhagwati Charan	... 16	Saran Academy Chapra.
	Bhanja, Amritalal	... 19-7	Babulia J. S. H. E. School'
	„ Bholanath	... 16-5	Burdwan Municipal School.
	„ Binaykrishna	... 16-4	Midnapore Collegiate School.
460	„ Harihar	... 16-1	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Jitendranath	... 18	Satkhira P. N. H. E. School.
	Bhar, Gurudas	... 16-4	Garbati H. E. School.
	„ Syamapada	... 19-7	Hughli Branch School.
	Bhattacharyya, Abanikanta	... 18	Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur Branch.
	„ Adinath	... 16-7	Fakura Madanmohan Academy.
	„ Ahibhushan	... 17-3	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Abinaschandra	... 18-7	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	„ Akhayakumar	... 20-9	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Amulyakumar	... 18-9	Harinarayanpur H. E. School.
470	„ Anantakumar	... 16	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	„ Asitaranjan	... 17-10	Gaila H. E. School.
	„ Aswinikumar	... 20-1	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	„ Banbihari	... 16-3	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Benimadhab	... 16-2	Kuch-Kuchia H. E. School.
	„ Bhagabaticharan	... 17-5	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Bhudebchandra	... 18-7	Bhanga H. E. School.
	„ Bijaykali	... 16-11	Taki Government School.
	„ Bimalapati	... 16-10	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Binodbihari	... 19-10	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
480	„ Bipinbihari	... 18-5	Patiya High School.
	„ Bipinbihari	... 17-1	Jaynagar Institution.
	„ Birendranath	... 18-6	Dinajpur Zila School.
	„ Bisweswar	... 17-1	Bahirdia H. E. School.
	„ Charu Prabha	... ...	Diocesan Collegiate School.
	„ Chittranjan	... 16-7	Shillong Government High School.
	„ Chunilal	... 18-8	Domsher Jagatchandra Institution.
	„ Dakshinaranjan	.. 17-2	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Debendrachandra	17-2	Bajitpur H. E. School.
	„ Dhirendrakisor	... 17-6	Netrakona Dutt H. E. School.
490	„ Dhirendranath	.. 18-3	Chakdighi S. P. Institution.
	„ Dibadas	... 16-3	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Ganendranath	... 16-6	Baharu H. E. School.
	„ Gangeschandra	... 17-2	Private Student Roll Cal. P. 6.
	„ Gobindachandra	... 18-11	Satkania H. E. School.
	„ Gaurisankar	... 16-3	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Girindrabhushan	... 17-11	Sarail Annada H. E. School.
	„ Gopalchandra	... 16-1	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Harisaran	... 16-1	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Hemchandra	... 18-10	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
500	„ Hrishikes	... 18-5	Chatmohar S. N. H. E. School.

	Bhattacharyya,	Indrakamal	... 17-9	Comilla Zila School.
	„	Jamininath	... 16-8	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar
	„	Janakiram	... 16	Majdia Railbazar H. E. School
	„	Jatindranath	... 18-10	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„	Jogendranath	... 16-8	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„	Jogendranath	... 18-9	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	„	Jogendrapada	... 19-9	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„	Jyotirmay	... 16	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„	Jyotishchandra	... 17-1	Khagra L. M. S. School.
510	„	Kalikinkar	... 17-2	Majdia Railbazar H E. School.
	„	Kalipada	... 16	Pabna Institution.
	„	Kamalkrishna	... 16-8	Mankar H. E. School.
	„	Kedareswar	... 22-7	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„	Krishnakali	... 17-2	I. R. Belilios Institution, Howrah.
	„	Kshetramohan	... 18-6	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	„	Kshetranath	... 21-6	Srikrishna Pathasala.
	„	Krishnachandra	... 16-2	R. R. Institution, Raozan.
	„	Kumareschandra	... 20-3	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	„	Kumudranjan	... 17	Sylhet Government High School.
520	„	Kumudnath	... 17-8	Kurigram H. E. School.
	„	Lalitchandra	... 19-7	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„	Madhusudan	... 17-10	Taltala High School.
	„	Manibhushan	... 16	Mankar H. E. School.
	„	Manindrachandra	18-10	Dacca Pogose School.
	„	Manindranath	... 16-11	Purbasthali Victoria Institution.
	„	Medhatithi	... 22-8	Teacher Roll Ber T. 1.
	„	Mrityunjay	... 16-11	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„	Nanigopal	... 19-3	Barisal Zila School.
	„	Nagendramohan	... 16	Bhola Government High School.
530	„	Nandalal	.. 17-7	Guptipara H. E. School.
	„	Narayanchandra	... 16-10	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„	Narendrakisor	... 17-10	Nator Maharaja's High School.
	„	Narendrakumar	... 16-6	Dacca Pogose School.
	„	Narendranath	... 18-7	Raja Giris Chandra High School, Sylhet.
	„	Nirmalchandra	... 16-7	Faridpur Zila School.
	„	Nitaichandra	... 18-2	Chirkunda Nandalal Institution.
	„	Panchanan	... 17-10	Santipur Municipal School.
	„	Paresnath	... 18-5	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„	Prabhatchandra	... 17-7	Rangpur Zila School.
540	„	Prabhatchandra	... 16-3	Tajhat H. E. School.
	„	Prabodhchandra	... 16-8	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	„	Praphullachandra	20-3	Dhubri High School.
	„	Prasannakumar	... 16-1	R. R Institution, Raozon.
	„	Prasaddas	... 18-7	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„	Priyanath	... 16-2	Rangpur Zila School.
	„	Pulinbihari	... 17-9	Chittagong Municipal School.
	„	Purnachandra	... 24-1	Teacher Roll Birb. T. 1.
	„	Purnachandra	... 19-[illegible]	Dhalla H. E. School.
	„	Rajendrakumar	... 17-5	Seal's Free College.
550	„	Rajiblochan	... 18-6	Chinsura U. F. C. Institution.
	„	Ramahari	... 17-2	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„	Ramchandra	... 18-11	Bogra Zila School.
	„	Rameschandra	... 17-1	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„	Ramprasad	... 17-3	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„	Ramaranjan	... 16-11	Karimganj Government High School.
	„	Rukminikanta	... 18-2	Baniachong Harishchandra High School
	„	Sailajakanta	... 16-1	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
	„	Sambhusampad	... 16	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„	Saradacharan	... 16-9	Maulavi Bazar High School.
560	„	Saradindu	... 19-5	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„	Sasadhar	... 16-11	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„	Satischandra	... 16-8	Karimganj Government High School.
	„	Satischandra	... 21-2	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„	Satyasankar	... 17-1	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„	Sibakali	... 16-6	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„	Sibakumar	... 18	Mathrun Nabinchandra Institution.

	Bhattacharyya, Sibnath	... 16-11	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Srischandra	... 18-10	Dhalla H. E. School.
	„ Subodhkumar	... 16-1	Howrah Zila School.
570	„ Sudhansubhushan	17-3	Purnea Zila School.
	„ Sukhendrachandra	16-1	Mymonsingh Zila School.
	„ Sunilkumar	... 16	Mukherjee's Seminary, Muzaffarpur.
	„ Surendrachandra	... 19-11	Kalighat High School.
	„ Sureschandra	... 16-4	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Tarapada	... 17-4	Comilla Zila School.
	„ Tarapada	... 18	Badla H. E. School.
	„ Tarapada	... 17-1	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Taraprasanna	... 18-3	Patuakhali J. H. E. School.
	„ Tinkari	... 18-4	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
580	„ Upendranath	... 16-6	Harinarayanpur H. E. School.
	„ Upendranath	... 17-3	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	Bhaumik, Aswinikumar	... 17-2	Bogra Zila School.
	„ Debakar	... 18-1	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Joggeschandra	... 17-5	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
	„ Pramathanath	... 19-11	Meherpur H. E. School.
	„ Ramaniranjan	... 18-2	Hasan Ali Jubilee High School, Chandpur.
	„ Srischandra	... 19-4	Nator Maharaja's High School.
	„ Surendranath	... 19-1	Harinarayanpur H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath	... 17-8	Sailkupa H. E. School.
590	„ Sureschandra	... 17-2	Nawabganj H. E. School.
	Bhawani Sharan	... 17	Gaya Zila School.
	Bholanath Khattry	... 19-3	Shree Vishuddhananda Saraswati Vidyalaya.
	Bhuniya, Santoschandra	... 18-11	Parbatipur Patit Pabani H. E. School.
	„ Tarinicharan	... 19	Noakhali Zila School.
	Bhusan Shahi	... 19-3	Hathwa Eden School.
	Bijaykumar Singh	... 19-4	Dhenkanal H. E. School.
	Bikramaditya Lall	... 18-11	Shree Vishuddhananda Saraswati Vidyalaya.
	Bindhayachal Prasad	... 17-2	Chapra Zila School.
	Bindhyeswari Prasad	... 16-3	Ditto.
600	Bishayi, Bishnusadhan	... 17-1	Memari Vidyasagar Memorial Institution.
	Bismil Sheikh	... 17-3	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	Bisnu, Raicharan	... 18	Pabna Institution.
	Bishnumajumdar, Haripada	... 17	Senhati High School.
	Bisnu Prasad Gyasen	... 16-9	Gaya Town School.
	Biswanath Jha	... 26-11	Binodpur B. K. High School.
	Bishundeo Narayan	... 24	Private Student Roll Muz. P. 4.
	Biswal, Banamali	... 21-10	Sambalpur Zila School.
	Biswas, Aswinikumar	... 21-3	Natuda H. E. School.
	„ Atulkrishna	... 21	Gosain Durgapur H. E. School.
610	„ Bibhutibhusan	... 17-2	Shyambazar Vidyasagar School.
	„ Birendranath	... 17-3	Kushtia H. E. School.
	„ Biseswar	... [illegible]-2	Woolpur P. C. H. E. School.
	„ Dwijendranath	... 18-10	Shillong Government High School.
	„ Gurusaran	... 16-4	Deoghar R. Mitra H. E. School.
	„ Harendrakumar	... 16-3	Dumkal H. E. School.
	„ Himadriballabh	... 16-2	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„ Jatadhari	... 19-3	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	„ Kalipada	... 17	Natuda H. E. School.
	„ Kanakchandra	... 16-1	Barodi H. E. School.
620	„ Khagendranath	... 19	Sikarpur H. E. School.
	„ Kshirodlal	... 17-11	Gaila H. E. School.
	„ Manindranath	... 17-4	Telinipara Bhadreswar H. E. School.
	„ Mohinimohan	... 16-6	Majdia Railbazar H. E. School.
	„ Nagendranath, II	... 19-4	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Nalinimohan	... 16-7	Juniadah H. E. School.
	„ Narendranath	... 18-2	Toota Academy.
	„ Probodhkumar	... 18-4	Dinajpur Zila School.
	„ Purnachandra	... 18-6	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Purnachandra	... 16-6	Majdia Railbazar H. E. School.

630	Biswas, Rabindramohan	...	16-8	Kushtia H. E. School.
	„ Rabindranath	...	19-5	Rajbari Raja Suryya Kumar Institution.
	„ Ramkumar	...	21-1	Netrakona Dutt H. E. School.
	„ Sachindrakumar	...	18-10	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Sailendranath	...	16-6	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Saratchandra	...	16-9	Taltala High School.
	„ Sasankadhar	...	16-11	Meherpur H. E. School.
	„ Satyapriya	...	17-1	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	„ Surendranath I	...	18-2	Teota Academy.
	„ Thakoprasad	...	16-7	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
640	Ojha, Brajakumar	...	18-8	Arrah Zila School.
	Sinha, Brajamohanprasad	...	17-8	B. N. Collegiate School, Bankipur.
	Brij Kishore Prasad	...	16-5	Gaya Zila School.
	Brijmohan Prasad	...	18-1	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Brijnandan Pd. Sahi	...	16-5	B. B. Collegiate School, Muzaffarpur.
	Brindaban Brajabasi	...	17-7	Chinsura Training Academy.
	B. Strinivasam	...	19-1	St. John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Budruddoja	...	17-6	Sasaram H. E. School.
	Buluk Chand	...	18-7	Arrah Zila School.
	Cassim Aboo	...	19-8	Mandalay St. Peter's High School.
650	Chait Narayan Singh	...	22-2	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	Chaki, Nishiranjan	...	17-2	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Chakrabarti, Abanimohan	...	17-7	Dhubri High School.
	„ Akshayakumar	...	17-11	Private student Roll Bar. P 7.
	„ Ambikapada	...	17-1	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Amulyamohan	...	17-6	Chatmohar S. N. H. E. School.
	„ Anadinath	...	20-1	Saktipur K. M. C. Institution.
	„ Anangamohan	...	16-10	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	„ Annadacharan	...	16	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Atulchandra	...	16-11	Sirajganj B. L. High School.
660	„ Balailal	...	18	Amta H. E. School.
	„ Bankimchandra	...	16	Rajbari Raja Suryya Kumar Institution.
	„ Bhubanmohan	...	16	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	„ Bhupendrakumar	...	16-11	Chatkhil Panchgaon Gupta High School.
	„ Bhupendranath	...	18-5	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Bibhutibhusan	...	16-4	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
	„ Bibhutibhusan	...	17-2	Raruli R. K. B. K. Harishchandra Institution.
	„ Bijaykrishna	...	17-7	Kirnahar Shibchandra H. C. E. School.
	„ Binodbihari	...	27-9	Private student Roll Com. P. 9.
	„ Biprapada	...	17-11	Dinhata H. E. School.
670	„ Birendramohan	...	16	Tangail Bindhubasini H. E. School.
	„ Birendranath	...	19	Sirajganj B. L. High School.
	„ Bishnuchandra	...	23	Private Student Roll Cal. P. 81.
	„ Biswanath	...	19-8	Putsuri I. P. Institution.
	„ Brajendrachandra	...	19	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	„ Chandmohan	...	19[illegible]	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Chandranan	...	16-5	Telinipara Bhadreswar H. E. School.
	„ Dharanidhar	...	22-3	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Dharmadas	...	18-6	Chakdighi S. P. Institution.
	„ Dharmananda	...	16-8	Hetampur Raj H. E. School.
680	„ Dhirendrakumar	...	16-9	Midnapur Town School.
	„ Dhirendranath	...	16-10	Jaynagar Institution.
	„ Durgadas	...	19	Mathrun Nabinchandra Institution.
	„ Durgagati	...	16-7	Hazaribagh Zilla School.
	„ Durgapada	...	19-1	Itachona Srinarayan Institution.
	„ Girindrachandra	...	17-6	Sonargaon G. R. Institution.
	„ Girindrakumar	...	19-7	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	„ Gopalchandra	...	16-9	Kuch-Kuchia H. E. School.
	„ Haridas	...	17-5	Yusuff H. E. School, Comilla.
	„ Harinath	...	16-11	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
690	„ Haripada	...	17-1	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Indrakumar	...	21-7	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	„ Jagadischandra	...	17-8	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	„ Jagadischandra	...	16	Khalispur H. E. School.
	„ Jagatbandhu	...	16-10	Bhagalpur Zilla School.

	Chakrabarti,	Jaminiranjan	... 19-1	Chittagong Municipal School.
	„	Jatindrachandra	... 18-6	Netrakona Dutt H. E. School.
	„	Jatindranath	... 16-4	Khanakul Krishnagar Jnanada Institution.
	„	Jatischandra	... 17-11	Comilla Zila School.
	„	Jaychandra	... 18-10	Chinsura U. F. C. Institution.
700	„	Jibaneswar	... 16-11	Rahamatpur H. E. School.
	„	Jitendranath	... 16-8	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	„	Jitendranath	... 20-1	Chuadanga V. J. H. E. School.
	„	Jogeschandra	... 17-3	Comilla Zila School.
	„	Jogeschandra	... 17-10	Brahmo Boys' School.
	„	Jogeschandra	... 17	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„	Kalipada	... 21-2	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„	Karunakumar	... 23-3	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	„	Krishnakumar	... 16-2	Kalighat High School.
	„	Kshitischandra	... 16-7	Dighapatiya P. N. High School.
710	„	Kuladakumar	... 16-1	Sylhet Government High School.
	„	Kumudbandhu	... 17-8	Khulna Zila School.
	„	Madhabkumar	... 16-8	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„	Mahendrakisor	... 16-9	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„	Manindramohan	... 16-2	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„	Mathuranath	... 17-3	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	„	M. N.	... 17	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	„	Nalinikanta	... 16-11	Jagatballabhpur H. E. School.
	„	Nalinikumar	... 16-4	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„	Narendrachandra	... 16-1	Sarail Annada H. E. School.
720	„	Narendranath	... 16-2	Gouripur P. C. Institution.
	„	Narendranath	... 17-2	Balurhat H. E. School.
	„	Nibaranchandra	... 17-6	Comilla Zila School.
	„	Niramay	... 18-4	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„	Nirmalchandra	... 17	Mymensingh Zila Scnool.
	„	Panchanan	... 19-8	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„	Phanibhushan	... 17-3	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„	Phanibhushan	... 20-11	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	„	Prankrishna	... 17	Bally Rivers Thompson Sehool.
	„	Prankumar	... 16-10	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
730	„	Praphullachandra	... 17-6	Tezpur Government High School.
	„	Radhikaranjan	... 17-11	Pabna Institution
	„	Rajendrakumar	... 17	Chittagong Municipal School.
	„	Rajendralal	... 17	Gabha H. E. School.
	„	Ramanimohan	... 16-5	Kazirpagla Abhay Talukdar Institution.
	„	Ramanimohan	... 17-7	Saroatali H. E. School.
	„	Rameshchandra	... 18-6	Baisari H. E. School.
	„	Sachindrakumar	... 18	Tulasar Gurudas H. E. School.
	„	Sailendranath	... 16-11	Victoria Memorial Boarding Institution.
	„	Saratchandra	... 22-9	Teacher Roll Calcutta T. 3.
740	„	Satindranath	... 16-3	Baisari H. E. School.
	„	Satischandra	... 16-3	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
	„	Satischandra	... 20	Baisari H. E. School.
	„	Satyendramohan	... 20-3	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	„	Sitaldas	... 16-1	Shyambazar Vidyasagar School.
	„	Sitanath	... 22-5	Teacher Roll Pur. T. 1.
	„	Sitansunath	... 16	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„	Sukadeb	... 19-1	Edward George School, Madhupur.
	„	Sukumar	... 16-11	Salkia Hindu School.
	„	Surendrachandra	... 19-11	Murapara Victoria H. E. School.
750	„	Surendramohan	... 16-11	Gaila H. E. School.
	„	Surendranath	... 18-8	St. Mary's School, Bhowanipur.
	„	Sureshchandra	... 16-10	Sarail Annada H. E. School.
	„	Sureschandra	... 16-1	Noakhali Zila School.
	„	Thakurdas	... 18	Tulasar Gurudas H. E. School.
	„	Umagati	... 18-1	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar.
	„	Upendrachandra	... 22-7	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	„	Upendrachandra	... 20-3	Ichhapura H. E. School.
	„	Upendrakumar	... 17-1	Karimganj Government High School.

	Chakrabarti Mahinta, Phanindramohan.	17-2	Dacca Pogose School.
760	Chakradhar Jha ...	16-7	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Chanda, Amulyacharan ...	18	Mrityanjay School, Mymensingh.
	" Nabaniprasad ...	16	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Sachindramohan ...	18-5	Comilla Zila School.
	" Sunitibala ...	...	Eden High School for Girls, Dacca.
	" Surendrakumar ...	17-6	Uttarpara Government High School.
	" Upendrachandra ...	20-11	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	Chand Miah ...	19-1	Ditto.
	Chandra, Abhaypada ...	16-1	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Harekrishna ...	16-4	Srikrishna Pathsala.
770	" Harihar ...	16	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	" Mahendralal ...	17-2	Aryya Mission Institution.
	" Pannalal ...	16-9	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	" Prahladchand ...	17-3	Kumar Radhaprasad Institution.
	" Satischandra ...	18-1	Pandra H. E. School.
	" Tulsicharan ...	16-10	Kalighat High School.
	Chandra Bahadur Thapa Kshetry	16-6	Darbar School, Nepal.
	Chandrama Prasad Verma ...	20-2	Buxar H. E. School.
	Chandreshwar Lal ...	19-10	Arrah Zila School.
	Changdar, Sudhindranath ...	16-18	Dighapatiya P. N. High School.
780	Chan Teh Chin ...	16-11	Mandalay St. Peter's High School.
	Chatterji, Ela Romola ...	...	Diocesan Collegiate School.
	Chattopadhyay, Abhyapada ...	23-10	Private Student Roll Cal. P. 56.
	" Abinaschandra ...	16-5	Hasan Ali Jubilee High School, Chandpur.
	" Achyutananda ...	16-3	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Abibhushan ...	17-11	Gokarna P. M. H. E. School.
	" Anilchandra ...	16-3	Doveton College.
	" Anukulchandra ...	17-3	Dhubri High School.
	" Asutosh ...	18-1	Lonsing H. E. School.
	" Bankimchandra ...	16-4	Konnagar H. E. School.
790	" Bhabanicharan ...	16-8	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Bholanath ...	19-1	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	" Bhubanmohan ...	18-4	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	" Bibhutibhushan ...	17-9	Sahebganj H. E. School.
	" Bidhhbhushan ...	18-5	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	" Bidhubhushan ...	21-3	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	" Bidhubhushan ...	17-1	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	" Binaybhushan ...	16-6	Chittagong Municipal School.
	" Binaykrishna ...	17-6	Chinsura Training Academy.
	" Binaykrishna ...	16-10	Karimganj Government High School.
800	" Binodlal ...	16-1	Tulasar Gurudas H. E. School.
	" Bishnupada ...	16-9	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
	" Bisweswar ...	18-9	Chirkunda Nandalal Institution.
	" Chandidas ...	16-7	Palasdanga H. E. School.
	" Chaitanyachandra ...	18-4	Bankura Zlila School.
	" Chinmayranjan ...	16-9	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	" Chittaranjan ...	18-10	Bagati H. E. School.
	" Dhirendranath ...	18-7	Hatuganj M. N. K. H. E. School.
	" Durgacharan ...	16-3	Serampur Union Institution,
	" Durganath ...	18-11	Saktipur K. M. C. Institution.
810	" Ghanaram ...	19	Nasigram H. E. School.
	" Gopalchandra ...	16-9	Kalma Laksmikanta H. E. School.
	" Harendranath ...	16-1	Bangaon H. E. School.
	" Harimohan ...	16-3	Bantra Madhusudan Palchaudhuri H. E. School.
	" Haripada ...	19-2	Purulia Zila School.
	" Haripada ...	16	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	" Hirendranath ...	16-9	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	" Indubhushan ...	17-2	Hare School, Calcutta.
	" Jagadischandra ...	20-11	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	" Jagadischandra ...	16-2	Baisari H. E. School.
820	" Jagadisprasad ...	16-1	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Jaminikanta ...	19-4	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.

	Chattopadhyay,	Jaminiprakas	16-2	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„	Janakinath	16-6	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„	Jatindramohan	18-2	Barasat Government School.
	„	Jatindranath	16-5	Dhubri High School.
	„	Jogendranath	17	Dupleix College, Chandernagar.
	„	Kalipada	19-1	Ichhapur H. E. School.
	„	Kalipada	20-1	Garbati H. E. School.
	„	Kausikicharan	17-3	Netrakona Datta H. E. School.
830	„	Kisorimohan	18-1	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
	„	Kshetramohan	16-5	Salkia A. S. School.
	„	Kumudbandhu	21-5	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„	Lalitkumar	17	Santipur Municipal School.
	„	Lalitmohan	17-7	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	„	Mahendranath	17-11	Patuakhali J. H. E. School.
	„	Manmathanath	16-8	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	„	Manoranjan	17-1	Gaila H. E. School.
	„	Nagendranath	19-1	Budge-Budge P. K. H. E. School.
	„	Nagendranath	16	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
840	„	Nalinikanta	17-2	Lakshmipassa D. C. Institution.
	„	Nandalal	17-5	Konnagar H. E. School.
	„	Narendranath	16-8	Bowbazar High School.
	„	Nisanath	16-1	Mukherjee's Seminary, Muzaffarpur.
	„	Panchanan	17	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
	„	Panchanan	18-11	Rajbari Raja Suryyakumar Institution.
	„	Panchkari	16-7	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
	„	Panxubhushan	17-3	Seal's Free College.
	„	Phanibhushan	16-7	Mahestola H. E. School.
	„	Pramathanath	19-2	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
850	„	Praphullakumar	18	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„	Radhaballabh	18	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„	Radhikacharan	16-10	South Subarban School, Bhowanipur.
	„	Rameschandra, II	17-9	Ichhapura H. E. School.
	„	Ramgopal	17-6	Morton Institution.
	„	Ramkinkar	17	Bankura Hindu School.
	„	Sachindranath	17-9	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„	Sadananda	18-11	Katwa Kasiram Das Institution.
	„	Sambhudas	16-11	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„	Sanatkumar	16-7	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
860	„	Saratchandra	16-1	Barasat Government School.
	„	Sarojmohan	16-4	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	„	Sasadhar	17-11	Mankar H. E. School.
	„	Sasibhushan	18-2	Uttarpara Government H. School.
	„	Satipati	16-4	Hindu School, Colcutta.
	„	Satischandra	18-11	Aryya Mission Institution.
	„	Sibasankar	18	Nasigram H. E. School.
	„	Siddheswar	16-10	Salkia A. S. School.
	„	Sisirkumar	16-2	Mukherjee's Seminary, Muzaffarpur.
	„	Sitaram	18-7	Burdwan Municipal School.
870	„	Subodhchandra	16	Jaynagar Institution.
	„	Subodhgopal	16-9	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	„	Subodhkumar	16-2	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„	Sudhirchandra	16-2	Calcutta, Aryan Institution.
	„	Sudhirendranah	20-1	Ripon Collegiate School, Howrah Branch.
	„	Sudhirkumar	16-1	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„	Sukhamay	16-8	Noakhali Zila School.
	„	Susilkumar	16-1	Nakipur H. E. School.
	„	Tarakdas	16-1	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„	Tejchandra	16	Khagol E. I. R. Indian, School.
880	„	Umadas	17-1	Jangipur H. E. School.
	Chattoraj,	Ganendranath	19-11	Saktipur K. M. C. Institution.
	„	Harshagopal	16-8	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	„	Nabagopal	16-8	Ditto.
	„	Radhapada	18-3	Ukhara H. E. School.
	Chaturbhuj,	Sahaya Varma	19-4	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Chaudhuri,	Abinaschandra	17-1	Chittagong Collegiate School.

	Chaudhuri	Anadinath	... 18-11	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	"	Anantanarayan	... 16-11	Pabna Zila School.
	"	Annadaprasad	... 17	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
890	"	Asutosh	... 17	Rayna H. E. School.
	"	Asutosh	... 18	Private Student Roll Baul. P. 7.
	"	Bagalapada	... 20-2	Kanchantala J. D. J. Institution.
	"	Bhupendranarayan	... 16-8	Jamalpur Donough Government High School.
	"	Bibhabaribhushan	... 16-2	Hughli Collegiate School.
	"	Debendrachandra	... 16-7	Bajitpur H. E. School.
	"	Dhirendranath	... 16	Taki Government School.
	"	Girijasankar	... 16-10	Patiya High School.
	"	Girindranarayan	... 18-1	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	"	Harendrakumar	... 19-11	Shillong Government High School.
900	"	Harendranarayan	... 16	Sylhet Government High School.
	"	Haridas	... 18-7	Keshab Academy.
	"	Haridhan	... 16	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
	"	Haripada	... 19-2	Dinajpur Zila School.
	"	Hemchandra	... 17	Chinsura Training Academy.
	"	Jaminiranjan	... 17-3	Patiya High School.
	"	Jitendrachandra	... 17-11	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	"	Jitendranath	... 19-2	Howrah Zila School.
	"	Jnanendranath	... 16-6	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	"	Jogendrakumar	... 16-10	Habiganj Government High School.
910	"	Kesabchandra	... 16-4	Saran Academy Chapra.
	"	Kuladaprasad	... 16-3	Kurigram H. E. School.
	"	Kumarischandra	... 16-1	Birbhum Zila School.
	"	Mahimchandra	... 18-7	Kazirpagla Abhay Talukdar's Institution.
	"	Manmathanath	... 20-8	Babulia J. S. H. E. School.
	"	Mukundamurari	... 17-11	Sekendarpur H. E. School.
	"	Murarimohan	... 17-1	Midnapur Town School.
	"	Nagendrakumar	... 16-2	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	"	Nalinbihari	... 16	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	"	Nanimadhab	... 16-1	Pabna Institution.
920	"	Narendranarayan	... 20	Jangipur H. E. School.
	"	Narendranath	... 16-4	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	"	Niradchandra	... 16	Calcutta High School.
	"	Phanibhushan	... 17-7	Jangipur H. E. School.
	"	Phanibhushan	... 17	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	"	Praphullachandra	... 16-3	Rangpur Zila School.
	"	Praphullachandra	... 18	Behala H. E. School.
	"	Prasaddas	... 16-5	Serampur Union Institution.
	"	Pratibhakumar	... 16-1	Collins Institute.
	"	Pushpalata	... ...	Private Student Roll Cal. F. P. 2.
930	"	Radharaman	... 16-3	Sylhet Government High School.
	"	Rajendrakumar	... 18-9	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	"	Ramkrishna	... 19-10	Malda Zila School.
	"	Rasbihari	... 17	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	"	Saileschandra	... 16-4	Ramgopalpur P. J. K. H. School.
	"	Saradaranjan	... 17	Chittagong Municipal School.
	"	Saratchandra	... 17-1	Kalighat High School.
	"	Sarojranjan	... 17-4	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	"	Sasankasekhar	... 18-1	Chittagong Municipal School.
	"	Satindralal	... 16	Patiya High School.
940	"	Satischandra	... 28-3	Teacher Roll Chi. T. 4.
	"	Sudhirkumar	... 16-7	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	"	Surendranath	... 18-3	Dinhata H. E. School.
	"	Sureschandra	... 18-5	Silchar Government High School.
	"	Taranath	... 20-8	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	"	Tarapada	... 16-9	Giridih H. E. School.
	"	Upendrachandra	.. 25-6	Dinajpur Zila School.
	"	Brindaban Nanda	... 20-6	Katak Town Victoria H. E. School.
	Chhotaraya, Kapileswar		... 18-1	Khurda H. E. School.
	Chwa Soon Chan		... 19	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
950	Clifford Noronha		... 16-10	Armenitola Government High School.
	Dalilur Rahman		... 21-4	Feni H. E. School.

	Dalui Dhirendranath	16-10	Maju R. N. Basu H. School.
	Dam Matilal	16-3	Mathabhanga H. E. School.
	Das, Abanimohan	19-1	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Adaitacharan	16	Katak P. M. Academy.
	„ Adhiswar	16-1	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Akhilbandhu	16-11	Shahzadpur H. E. School.
	„ Akshayakumar	16-11	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	„ Akshayakumar	20-6	Abhayapuri Abhayeshwari H. E. School.
960	„ Amulyaratan	16-5	Bankura Hindu School.
	„ Anathnath	16-7	Keshab Academy.
	„ Atulchandra	18	Bankura Hindu School.
	„ Baladharchandra	19-2	Kakina Mahimaranjan Memorial H. E. School.
	„ Bamacharan	18-1	Habiganj Government High School.
	„ Baradaprasad	18-8	Comilla Zila School.
	„ Basantakumar	16-1	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Basantakumar	20	Shillong Government High School.
	„ Bhagaban	16-11	Balasore Christian High School.
	„ Bhubanmohan	20	Munshiganj H. E. School.
970	„ Bhupendranath	16	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Bhupendranath	18-10	Lohajang High School.
	„ Bhushanchandra	17	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
	„ Bijaykrishna	18	Konnagar H. E. School.
	„ Bimalacharan	19-11	Sirajganj B. L. High School.
	„ Birendrakumar	17	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Bishnupada	16-6	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Brajendralal	19-4	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	„ Brindabanchanda	16-2	Sandwip Cargill H. E. School.
	„ Brindabanchandra	19-5	Dacca Pogose School.
980	„ Chandicharan	18-3	C. M. S. High School, Bhagalpur.
	„ Darpahari	16-8	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet.
	„ Debendranath	16-8	Dupleix College, Chandernagar.
	„ Dharanidhar	19-2	Balasore Christian High School.
	„ Dinabandhu	16-2	Morton Institution.
	„ Dinabandhu	17-1	Dupleix College, Chandernagar.
	„ Durgacharan	19-2	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Gajendralal	18-2	Habiganj Government High School.
	„ Girischandra	18-9	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet.
	„ Gobindachandra, II	22-5	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
990	„ Gobindaprasad	17-7	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Gokulchandra	18-3	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	„ Gopalchandra	17-5	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	„ Haranchandra	18	Gaila H. E. School.
	„ Harendrachandra	17	Malkhanagar H. E. School,
	„ Harendramohan	17-10	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	„ Harendranarayan	16-11	South Subarban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Harendranath	16-1	Baisari H. E. School
	„ Hareswar	16-4	Abhayapuri Abhayshwari H. E. School.
	„ Harihar	19-10	Puri Zila School.
1000	„ Hemchandra	16	Rajbari Raja Suryya Kumar Institution.
	„ Hiralal	17-11	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	„ Jagatmohan	20	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Jatindranath	18	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Jatindranath	17-10	Habiganj Government High School.
	„ Jatischandra	18-6	Goalanda H. E. School, Rajbari.
	„ Jaykrishna	22-2	Nandigram Carmichael Institution.
	„ Jogeschandra	16-2	Shillong Government High School.
	„ Jogindrachandra	20-9	Bajitpur H. E. School.
	„ Jyotischandra	17-1	Barrackpore Government School.
1010	„ Kaminikumar	19-11	Sonaram Aided High School.
	„ Krishnadayal	19	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	„ Krishnapada	16-2	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	„ Kshitischandra	18-7	Araria H. E. School.
	„ Lalitmohan	20-8	Comilla Zila School.
	„ Mahadeb	17-6	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.

	Das, Mahananda	... 18-9	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	„ Mahendranath	... 18-9	Gaursundar Dwarkanath Institution, Nimtila.
	„ Mahendranath	... 16-2	R. K. Jubilee High School, Noakhali.
	„ Manimohan	... 16-11	Purnea Zila School.
1020	„ Manindranath	... 16-11	Deoghar R. Mitra H. E. School.
	„ Manomohan	... 18-7	Saroatoli H. E. School.
	„ Manomohan	... 19-1	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	„ Manmathanath	... 17-6	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
	„ Mrityunjay	... 16	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Nagendrachandra	.. 18-2	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Nandakisor	... 18-5	Balasore Zila School.
	„ Nandalal	... 19-3	Private Student Roll Pur. P. 1.
	„ Nandalal	... 16-1	Gopalnagar Kerr H. E. School.
	„ Nanigopal	... 17-7	Mahespur H. E. School.
1030	„ Narendranath	... 16-6	Shashati Nahala Abinash H. E. School.
	„ Nilmani	... 19-9	Saktipur K. M. C. Institution.
	„ Nirmalananda	... 16-11	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Phanibhushan	... 17-10	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Prabhaschandra	... 17-4	Bhandarhati B. M. Institution.
	„ Prabhatchandra	... 16-6	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	„ Prabodhmohan	... 16-6	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Pramathanath	... 16-3	Kaliganj R. R. N. Government Aided H. E. School.
	„ Praphullachandra	... 19-11	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Praphullachandra	... 16-3	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet.
1040	„ Praphullakumar	... 16-3	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rabindranath	... 16	Metropolitan Institution, Bowbazar Branch.
	„ Radhakrishna	... 17-10	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	„ Radhasyam	... 17-7	Saktipur K. M. C. Institution.
	„ Rajanikanta	... 17-8	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Rajendrakisor	... 16-5	Balasore Zila School.
	„ Rakhalchandra	... 16-9	Daulatpur H. E. School,
	„ Rameschandra	... 16-9	Balurghat H. E. School.
	„ Ramnarayan	... 16-1	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Ranajitchandra	... 20-6	Gaursundar Dwarkanath Institution, Nimtila.
1050	„ Rasaraj	... 16-9	Kandi Raj H. E. School.
	„ Rasbihari	... 17	Maulavi Bazar High School.
	„ Rohinikumar	... 17-6	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Sadananda	... 17-5	Katak Town Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Saradacharan	... 17-3	R. K. Jubilee High School, Noakhali.
	„ Saratchandra	... 16-8	Mayurbhanj Raj H. E. School, Baripada.
	„ Sarbeswar	... 18-1	Goalpara Prithiviram High School.
	„ Satischandra	... 16-9	Serampur Union Institution.
	„ Satischandra	... 16-2	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satyanarayan	... [illegible]-3	Kidderpur Academy.
1060	„ Satyendranath	... 16-2	Khalispur H. E. School.
	„ Sudhindranath	... 16	Deoghar R. Mitra H. E. School.
	„ Sudhirchandra	... 19-1	Sandwip Cargill H. E. Zchool.
	„ Sujata	... ...	Bethune Collegiate School.
	„ Surendranath	... 16-1	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Sureschandra	... 16-7	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	„ Sureschandra	... 16-6	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	„ Syamcharan	... 17-9	Katak P. M. Academy.
	„ Tarakchandra	... 16-2	Tangail Bindhubasini H. E. School.
	„ Tribhangalal	... 20-1	Pandra H. E. School.
1070	„ Umeschandra	... 19-1	Gauripur P. C. Institution.
	„ Upendranarayan	... 17-1	Mekliganj H. E. School.
	Dasgupta, Asutosh	... 17-3	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Bijayranjan	... 16-9	Kalia Remodelled H. E. School.
	„ Binayendranath	... 16-5	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	„ Chandrachur	... 16-11	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Debendranath	... 16-1	Ichhapura H. E. School.
	„ Debendranath	... 16-7	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Dhirendranath	... 17-1	Comilla Zila School.

	Dasgupta, Dwarkanath	17-3	Malda Zila School.
1080	„ Hemchandra	17	Goalanda H. E. School, Rajbari.
	„ Hemchandra	19-10	Durgapur H. E. School.
	„ Hemendranath	18-1	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Hirendranath	16-3	Chittagong Municipal School
	„ Jagadischandra	17-4	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
	„ Jitendranath	17-3	Woolpur P. C. H. E. School.
	„ Jogeschandra	16	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Lalitchandra	19-2	Ditto.
	„ Manibhushan	16-4	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Manindralal	16-6	Hindu School, Calcutta.
1090	„ Manoranjan	17-3	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Naliniranjan	19-2	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Narendranath	16-4	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Nareschandra	16-8	Kalia Remodelled H. E. School.
	„ Phanindranath	16-2	Saidpur High School.
	„ Praphullakumar	17	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Praphullamohan	20-8	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Praphullaranjan	16-2	Comilla Victoria School.
	„ Ramaprasad	16-11	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Rebatimohan	17-7	Chittagong H. E. School.
1100	„ Sailendranath	16-6	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Sarasimohan	16-8	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Sarbananda	22-3	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	„ Sasadhar	17	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Satyeschandra	16-8	Kurigram H. E. School.
	„ Sisirkumar	16	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Srischandra	19	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„ Subodhchandra	16-6	Chittagong Municipal School.
	„ Surendranath	18	Bankipur Rammohan Ray Seminary.
	„ Tarulata	...	Bethune Collegiate School.
1110	Dasmahapatra, Rohininandan	16	Contai H. E. School.
	Dasray, Bhagbat	16-11	Navadwip Hindu School.
	Dastidar, Manindranath	16-3	Saroatali H. E. School.
	Datta, Abinaschandra	17	Santosh Jahnabi H. E. School.
	„ Akhilkrishna	17-6	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Amarnath	16-10	Halisahar H. E. School.
	„ Amarendranarayan	17-3	Kagram H. E. School.
	„ Ambikacharan	17-2	Banaripara Union Institution.
	„ Anathbandhu	16-3	Boral H. E. School.
	„ Asutosh	16-6	Silchar Government High School.
1120	„ Aswinikumar	19-1	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	„ Basantakumar	17-1	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Bhupatidas	17-4	Aryya Mission Institution.
	„ Bijaybhushan	18-5	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Binodbihari	19-8	Hasan Ali Jubilee High School, Chandpur.
	„ Binodbihari	18-8	Atheneum Institution.
	„ Brajendranath	19	Bangaon H. E. School.
	„ Chandicharan	19-7	Sankari H. E. School.
	„ Debaprasad	16-8	Shillong Govt. High School.
	„ Debendranath	18-5	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
1130	„ Dhananjay	18-1	New Indian School.
	„ Dineschandra	21-10	Sonakanda B. M. Union H. E. School.
	„ Dwijapada	18-6	Sudhakarpur H. E. School.
	„ Dwijendranath	16-6	Silchar Govt. High School.
	„ Ghanasyam	17-1	Katwa Kasiramdas Institution.
	„ Gobindadas	16-3	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Gopiranjan	17-5	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	„ Herambamohan	21-3	Nawabganj H. E. School.
	„ Hirankumar	16-6	R. K. Jubilee High School, Noakhali.
	„ Jagannath	20-4	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
1140	„ Jugalkisor	17-2	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Kaminimohan	17-8	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Kesabchandra	20-2	Ethora S. C. Institution.
	„ Kiranchandra	20-2	Siddhakati H. E. School.

	Datta, Krishnachandra	17-9	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Kshirodmohan	18-8	Silchar Govt. High School.
	„ Lokendranath	17-8	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Mahendranath	17-6	Kirtipasa P. K. Institution.
	„ Maheswar	17-7	Pandra H. E. School.
	„ Mahipendrakumar	16-5	Hare School, Calcutta.
1150	„ Manindranath	16-6	Private Student Roll Cal. P 12.
	„ Nagendranath	17-10	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Nagendranath	16-5	Chirkunda Nandalal Institution.
	„ Nandakisor	16-9	Itachona Srinarayan Institution.
	„ Narendranath	18-6	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Narendranath	20-11	Yusuff H. E. School, Comilla.
	„ Nirmalkumar	16-2	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	„ Nripendranath	16-1	Debrugarh Govt. High School.
	„ Pannalal	17-5	Seal's Free College.
	„ Paramananda	16	Jaynagar Institution
1160	„ Prabhakar	16-4	Bandgora H. E. School.
	„ Prahladchandra	18-7	Kaliganj R. R. N. Govt. Aided H. E. School,
	„ Pulinchandra	19	Keshab Academy.
	„ Rabindranath	16-5	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	„ Radhakanta	18-2	Town School, Calcutta.
	„ Rajendranath	18-9	Union Institution, Banoripara.
	„ Rameschandra I	16-3	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	„ Ramgati	18-11	Bankura Hindu School.
	„ Rebatikumar	18-11	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	„ Rebatimohan	18	Nabinagar H. E. School.
1170	„ Sailendranath	16-1	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Samarendrakisor	16-10	Silchar Government High School.
	„ Saratchandra	16-8	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Sarojkumar	16-5	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Sarojmohan	16-8	Bagati H. E. School.
	„ Sasibhushan	18-2	Woolpur P. C. H. E. School.
	„ Satyagopal	17-5	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Sibendranath	16-6	Khalispur H. E. School.
	„ Sripada	19-5	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	„ Surendrachandra	16-1	Jorhat Government High School.
1180	„ Surendrachandra	16	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath	16-8	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Susilchandra	17	Manikganj H. E. School.
	„ Syamapada	19-1	Itachona Srinarayan Institution.
	„ Syamlal	21-1	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	„ Tarakanta	17-6	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Taraninath	18-3	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet.
	„ Tarapada	18-4	Kagram H. E. School.
	„ Upendrachandra	17	Kidderpur Academy.
	„ Upendrasankar	16-4	Silchar Government High School.
1190	Dattagupta, Aswinikumar	18	Durgapur H. E. School.
	„ Manindranath	16	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Satischandra	17-9	Durgapur H. E. School.
	Dattaray, Bhupendranath	16-7	Sherpur Victoria Academy
	„ Harikisor	16	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	Daw, Sibchandra	16-10	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	De, Anilchandra	17-5	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Ashutosh	16-3	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Ashutosh	18-1	Garbati H. E. School.
	„ Baradacharan	17-4	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
1200	„ Basantakumar	16-11	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Dharanidhar	17	Metropolitan Institution, Barabazar Branch.
	„ Dineschandra	17	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Gurudayal	18-8	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Hirendrachandra	20-10	Dhubri High School.
	„ Hirendralal	17-4	Chittagong Municipal School.
	„ Isanchandra	18-2	Silchar Government High School.
	„ Jnanadaprasad	17-6	Rangpur Zila School.

	De, Jogendrachandra	... 17-3	Swarnagram Radhanath H. E. School.
	„ Jogeschandra	... 16	Silchar Government High School.
1210	„ Jyotishchandra	... 16-3	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	„ Kalipada	... 16-1	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	„ Kanailal	... 19-2	Judas H. E. School.
	„ Kiranchandra	... 16-3	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Kshetramohan	... 17-10	Town School, Calcutta.
	„ Kunjabihari	... 18-1	Bhanga H. E. School.
	„ Lalitmohan	... 16-9	Howrah Zila, School.
	„ Lalitmohan	... 16-7	Town School, Calcutta.
	„ Manindramohan	... 17-11	Goalanda H. E. School, Rajbari.
	„ Manmathabhushan	17-10	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
1220	„ Manomohan	... 18-1	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	„ Mukundalal	... 17-7	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	„ Munindrabihari	... 17-9	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Nadiarchand	... 17-3	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Nagendranath	... 17-4	Kuch-Kuchia H. E. School.
	„ Nagendranath	... 18	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„ Naliniranjan	... 18-1	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Nandalal	... 18-6	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Narendrakumar	... 19-1	Syamagram Mohinikisor H. E. School.
	„ Phanibhushan	... 16-7	Itna H. E. School.
	„ Prabhaskumar	... 17-2	Metropolitan Institution.
1230	„ Pulinbihari	... 20-6	Habiganj Government High School.
	„ Purnachandra	... 17-6	New Indian School.
	„ Rameshchandra	... 18-6	Comilla Victoria School.
	„ Rashbihari	... 17-1	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Rebatikanta	... 17-2	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
	„ Sanjibchandra	... 16-2	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	„ Sasimohan	... 16-6	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet.
	„ Satischandra	... 17-6	Chittagong Municipal School.
	„ Satishcandra	... 18-6	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
1240	„ Satyendranath	... 17-9	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	„ Sridamchand	... 18-1	New Indian School.
	„ Surendrakumar	... 18-1	Feni H. E. School.
	„ Sureschandra	... 16-11	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	Deb, Annadacharan	... 16-3	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet.
	„ Apurbakrishna	... 17-9	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Asokchandra	... 17-2	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Brajendrachandra	... 16-11	Silchar Government High School.
	„ Gurudas	... 16-10	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Haramohan	... 19-7	Habiganj Government High School.
1250	„ Harendrachandra	... 18-1	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet.
	„ Haripada	... 17	Kesheb Academy.
	„ Hrideschandra	... 16-1	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Jatindrachandra	... 18-10	Tezpur Government High School.
	„ Kumudbihari	... 16-8	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Manindrachandra	... 18-8	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	„ Prakaskrishna	... 17-2	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Rukminikanta	... 18-1	Maulavi Bazar High School.
	„ Sachindrakumar	... 17-7	Sylhet Government High School.
	Debbarma, Anantakrishna	... 17-2	Agartola Unakanta Academy.
1260	„ Jyotilal	... 16-3	Ditto ditto.
	Debsarkar, Sudhirkumar	... 16-3	Contai H. E. School.
	Debsarma, Sonapati	... 20-2	Barpeta High School.
	Dechaudhuri, Krishnalal	... 16	New Indian School.
	Dedhara, Gobindakisor	... 17-8	Thakurgaon H. E. School.
	Deka, Gangadhar	... 16-11	Mangaldai High School.
	Delwar Hossain Khan	... 18-8	Chittagong Madrasa.
	Deo Bhushan Tiwari	... 16-9	Hathwa Eden School.
	Deokinandan Sinha	... 16-5	Saran Academy, Chapra.
	Deonath Sahay	... 17-6	Bihar H. C. E. School.
1270	Deray, Brajendrabijay	... 16-1	Jenkins School, Cooch-Behar.
	Desarkar, Jatindramohan	... 16-1	Nagarpur H. E. School.
	„ Mahendrakumar	... 18-6	Kaliganj R. R. N. Govt. Aided H. E. School.

	Desarkar, Ranjaykanta	17-2	Netrakona Dutt. H. E. School.
	Dhal, Giridhari	17-2	Katak P. M. Academy.
	Dhar, Bipinchandra	18-7	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Indubhushan	17-2	Jaynagar Institution.
	„ Jagadischandra	18-2	Teota Academy.
	„ Kshirodlal	17-3	Silchar Govt. High School.
	„ Lalmohan	16-1	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
1280	„ Murarimohan	18	Kandi Raj H. E. School.
	„ Narendrachandra	17-11	Silchar Govt. High School.
	„ Prabodhchandra	16-7	Habiganj Govt High School.
	„ Pramodkrishna	19-1	Karimganj Government High School.
	„ Surendrachandra	20-1	Satkania H. E. School.
	Dharam Nath Sahai	16-7	Chapra Zila School.
	Dighal, Sureschandra	16-4	Panditsar H. E. School.
	Dikshit, Gaurisankar	17-8	Shree Vishuddhananda Saraswati Vidyalaya.
	Dip Naraina Prasad	16-2	Chapra Collegiate School.
	Duara, Sudhalata	...	Bethune Collegiate School.
1290	„ Sukhalata	...	Bethune Collegiate School.
	Dwari, Kangalicharan	19-3	Amta H. E. School.
	Dwarikanath Varmah	16-1	Patna Collegiate School.
	Efazuddin Ahmed	28-11	Private Student Roll Pab. P. 3.
	E. Maung	16-10	Bassein Government High School.
	E. Maung Maung	19-11	E. W. M. High School, Mandalay.
	Emdad Ali	17	Bhola Government High School.
	Endo, Nalinimohan	18-1	Debrugarh Government High School.
	Enola	...	Private Student Roll Shi F. P. 1.
	Fahim Uddin Sarker	17-7	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
1300	Farhat Husain	16-11	Chapra Collegiate school.
	Fazal Alim	16-9	Barari Rai H. M. T. Bahadur's H. E. School, Bhagalpur.
	Fazlar Rohaman	16-1	Syamagram Mohini Kisor H. E. School.
	Fazlul Karim	16-7	Noakhali Zila School.
	Forzanali Mandal	21-5	Ramlal Academy, Chakdaha.
	Fozlur Rahaman Mollah	19-6	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Gain, Bipinbihari	19-7	Mugberia Gangadhar H. E. School.
	Gan, Manindranath	16-3	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ganapati Sahai	17-7	Saran Academy, Chapra.
	Ganes Pershad	17-3	Arrah Zila School.
1310	Ganesh Narayan Sinha Verma	18-5	Gaya Zila School.
	Ganesh Proshad Verma	16-9	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Asitacharan	17-1	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Asutosh	17-3	Hasan Ali Jubilee High School, Chandpur.
	„ Atulchandra	17-2	Bankipur Rammohan Ray Seminary.
	„ Bankimchandra	16-5	Bankura Hindu School.
	„ Batakrishna	16-9	Chatra Nandalal Institution.
	„ Bhupendranath	16-4	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Bhupendranath	17-4	Raniganj H. E. School.
	„ Bhutosh	16-8	Dinhata H. E. School.
1320	„ Bibutibhushan	17-4	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Bibhutibhusan	17	Bhagirathpur H. E. School.
	„ Bimalchandra	16-11	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	„ Binaykrishna	16	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Chandrabhushan	19-8	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Debidas	16-3	Madhipura Shirres Institution.
	„ Dhirendramohan	17-2	Satirpara Kalikumer Institution.
	„ Dwijapada	17-7	Itachona Srinarayan Institution.
	„ Girindralal	17-2	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	„ Gunadhar	16-7	Howrah Zila School.
1330	„ Gunendranath	17-11	Panditsar H. E. School.
	„ Haridas	17-6	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	„ Haridas	19-5	Sonamukhi J. H. E. School.
	„ Haripada	16-1	Gangaprasad Jagannath H. School, Baltali.
	„ Harisadhan	18-11	Mymensigh Zila School.
	„ Janakinath	16-11	Sheakhala H. E. School.
	„ Jatindrakumar	16-10	Comilla Victoria School.

	Gangopadhyay, Jogendranath ...	16-1	Brajamohan Institution, Baaisal.
	„ Kalipada ...	16	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Kesablal ...	17-1	Uttarpara Government H. School.
1340	„ Krishnalal ...	16-5	Bagerhat H. E. School.
	„ Kshetranath ...	31	Private Student Roll Bur P. 1.
	„ Kshirodbihari ...	18-6	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
	„ Matilal ...	16-10	Jangipur H. E, School.
	„ Mukundalal ...	17-7	Ariadaha Kalachand H. E, School.
	„ Nanibhushan ...	18-7	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	„ Nanigopal ...	16-11	Badla H. E. School.
	„ Narendralal ...	16-9	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Nepalchandra ...	16-9	Bhanga H. E. School.
	„ Nikhileswar ...	16-7	Rangpur Zila School.
1350	„ Paranchandra ...	16-1	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Pramathanath ...	17	Nilphamari H. E. School.
	„ Raicharan ...	19-1	Private Student Roll Rang. P. 1.
	„ Rebatimohan ...	16-7	Kalma Laksmikanta H. E. School.
	„ Sailendranath ...	18-5	Udaynarainpur S. C. Institution.
	„ Sanatkumar ...	17-1	Shambazar Vidayasagar School.
	„ Sibchandra ...	16-8	St. Mary's School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Subodhchandra ...	16-10	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Sudhansuprakas ...	16-7	Serampur Union Institution.
	„ Tripuraprasanna	16-2	Hasan Ali Jubilee High School, Chandpur.
1360	Ganguli, Shonathkumar ...	20	Bishop's College School.
	Garai, Anukulchandra ...	17-3	Muragachha H. E. School.
	Gattolall Audichya ...	18	Shree Vishuddhananda Saraswati Vidyalaya.
	Gauri Shankar Lal ...	20-1	Patna Collegiate School.
	Gaya Prasad ...	18-8	Gaya Zila School.
	Gaya Prasad ...	21-6	Private Student, Roll Pat P. 32.
	Gaya Parsad Tiwary ...	16-10	Northbrook School, Darbhanga.
	George, Tha Dun ...	19-7	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Ghara, Bharan Singh ...	17-11	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	Ghatak, Satischandra ...	16-11	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
1370	Ghati, Bhubanmohan ...	17-8	Pingla Krishna Kamini Institution.
	G. Hin Wain, ...	19-8	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Ghinawan Sinha ...	18-2	Chapra Zila School.
	Gholam Merajuddin ...	18-2	Dacca Madrasa.
	Ghosh, Abaninath ...	16	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Adharchandra ...	18-8	Cuttack P. M. Academy.
	„ Ajaykumar ...	17-1	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack.
	„ Amulyacharan ...	16-1	Ripon Collegiate School, Howrah Branch.
	„ Anangamohan ...	17-1	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	„ Anathnath ...	17-10	Janai Training School.
1380	„ Apurbanarayan ...	17-11	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Atulchandra ...	18-3	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Atulchandra ...	16-3	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Basantakumar ...	16-7	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Basantakumar ...	17-2	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	„ Batakrishna ...	17-1	Howrah Zila School.
	„ Bhupendranath ...	16-3	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Bhutnath ...	16-1	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	„ Bibhuprasad ...	16-3	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Bijaygopal ...	16-3	Hare School, Calcutta.
1390	„ Binaybhushan ...	16-1	Bagerhat H. E. School.
	„ Binayendranath ...	18	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	„ Binayendranath ...	16-8	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Binaylal ...	16-2	Madaripur H. E. School.
	„ Binodbihari ...	17-8	Kalia Remodelled H. E. School.
	„ Bishnupada ...	16-3	Ukhara H. E. School.
	„ Brajendranath ...	17-1	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Chandrasekhar ...	16-2	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	„ Chandrasekhar ...	17	Chapra Zila School.

	Ghosh, Charuchandra	... 17-10	Binodpur B. K. High School.
1400	" Charuchandra	... 17-1	Hare School, Calcutta.
	" Charuchandra	... 17	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
	" Debendranath	... 28-1	Teacher Roll Far T. 2.
	" Dhirendranath	... 16-1	Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur Branch.
	" Dhirendranath	... 17-11	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Dhurjhaticharan	... 18-3	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	" Gaurangadas	... 16-10	Labpur J. L. H. E. School.
	" Gaurisankar	... 16-1	Midnapur Town School.
	" Girindranath	... 16-2	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Gobindachandra	... 22-11	Private Student Roll Pur P. 10.
1410	" Harendrakumar	... 25-11	Taltala High School.
	" Haricharan	... 16-9	Narikeldanga George High School.
	" Hiralal	... 18-11	Bajitpur Rajkumar Edward Institution.
	" Hrishikesh	... 17-2	Mekliganj H. E. School.
	" Jatilchandra	... 20-2	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
	" Jatindrakumar	... 16	Bahirdia H. E. School.
	" Jatindralal	... 21-9	Contai H. E. School.
	" Jitendramohan	... 16-11	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	" Jitendramohan	... 16-2	Comilla Victoria School.
	" Jitendranath	... 20-4	Bishenpur H. E. School.
1420	" Jitendranath	... 17-11	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	" Jitendranath	... 17-7	Magura H. E. School.
	" Jitendranath	... 17-11	Khulna Zila School.
	" Jnanendrachandra	... 19-10	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
	" Jnanendranath	... 16	Budge-Budge P. K. H. E. School.
	" Jogendranath	... 16-6	Nawapara G. C. H. E. School.
	" Jyotishchandra	... 16	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Jyotirindranath	... 16-8	Goalpara Prithwiram High School.
	" Kalicharan	... 17-4	Calcutta Academy.
	" Kalidas	... 16-3	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
1430	" Kamalacharan	... 16-7	Mukherjee's Seminary, Muzaffarpur.
	" Krishnapada	... 18-1	St. Mary's School, Bhowanipur.
	" Kshitinath	... 18	Raruli R. K. B. K. Harischandra Institution.
	" Kuchilchandra	... 16-4	Bankura Hindu School.
	" Kumudbandhu	... 17-4	Raruli R. K. B. K. Harischandra Institution.
	" Kumudbihari	... 17-1	Bogra Zila School.
	" Lalmohan	... 18-9	Kesab Academy.
	" Mahendrachandra	... 18-3	Madaripur H. E. School.
	" Manindranath	... 16-4	Baharu H. E. School.
	" Manindranath	... 16-1	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
1440	" Manmathanath	... 16-1	Khararia H. E. School.
	" Nagendranath	... 17-8	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Nagendranath	... 17-11	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	" Nalinbihari	... 19-4	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Nanilal	... 18-6	Ranchi Zila School.
	" Nanigopal	... 16-10	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	" Narendranath	... 18-2	Phultala Re-Union H. E. School.
	" Phanibhushan	... 16-5	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	" Prabhaschandra	... 18-1	Khulna Zila School.
	" Prabodhchandra	... 17-2	Uttarpara Government H. School.
1450	" Pramodaprasanna	... 17	Atheneum Institution.
	" Praphullakumar	... 16	Raniganj H. E. School.
	" Praphullakumar	... 17-1	Hugli Branch School.
	" Praphullakumar	... 19-8	Sripur M. C. H. E. School.
	" Pratapchandra	... 19-2	Tangail Bindubasini H. E. School.
	" Pulinbihari	... 16-6	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	" Pulinbihari	... 18-1	Karimganj Government High School.
	" Pulinbihari	... 17-5	Jaynagar Institution.
	" Rabindranath	... 16-9	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Radhikaprosad	... 17-8	Hindu School, Calcutta.
1460	" Rangalal	... 16-3	Dacca Pagose School.
	" Rohinikanta	... 17-1	Hare School, Calcutta.

	Ghosh, Rasbihari	... 17-2	Naihati Mahendra School.
	„ Santoshkumar	... 16-4	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	„ Santoshkumar	... 16-2	Kidderpur Academy.
	„ Santoshkumar	... 17-2	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Saratchandra	... 18-3	Bahirdia H. E. School.
	„ Saratchandra	... 16-2	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Sarbaribhushan	... 16-5	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Satindramohan	... 16-1	Itachona Srinarayan Institution.
1470	„ Satischandra, I	... 17-1	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Satischandra, II	... 17-3	Ditto.
	„ Satyaprasad	... 16-8	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh's Institution.
	„ Satyendramohan	... 20	Private Student Roll Com. P. 7.
	„ Satyendranath	... 16-2	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Satyendranath	... 19	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Satyendranath	... 16-2	Baharu H. E. School.
	„ Sibamohan	... 17-1	Jaynagar Institution.
	„ Sisirkumar	... 16-3	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	„ Sisirkumar	... 16-3	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
1480	„ Srijanakrishna	... 18	Ranaghat P. C. H. E. School.
	„ Subodhchandra	... 18-1	Collins Institution.
	„ Subodhkumar	... 16-4	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„ Sudhadhan	... 16-4	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sudhansukrishna	17-10	Ripon Collegiate School, Howrah Branch.
	„ Suhridkumar	... 16-8	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Sukumarchandra	... 16	Brahmo Boys' School.
	„ Sunilkumar	... 17-5	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Surendranath	... 16-3	Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal
	„ Taranimohan	... 16-1	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
1490	„ Tarapada	... 17	Kesab Academy.
	„ Upendrachandra	... 19-1	Madaripur, H. E. School.
	„ Upendralal	... 16-5	Panditsar, H. E. School.
	„ Upendranath	... 18-1	Chirkunda Nandalal Institution.
	„ Trailokyanath	... 17-2	Cuttack P. M. Academy.
	Ghoshal, Asutosh	... 18-11	Itachona Srinarayan Institution.
	„ Bhushanchandra	... 17-1	Panitras H. E. School.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	... 18	Palasdanga, H. E. School.
	„ Kunjabihari	... 16-5	Konnagar, H. E. School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	... 17-9	Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur Branch.
1500	„ Nutbihari	... 16-9	Mugkalyan, H. E. School.
	„ Rajkumar	... 16-1	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	Ghoshdastidar, Sudhindranath	... 16-11	Gabha H. E. School.
	Giri, Rajendranath	... 18-2	Mugberia Gangadhar H. E. School.
	Giridhar Prasad Sinha	... 17	Patna Collegiate School.
	Girija Prosad	... 16-6	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	Gobardhan Jha	... 18-11	Purnea Zila School.
	Gocharan Sinha Chowdhary	... 18-3	Arrah Zila School.
	Gogai, Harinath	... 17-11	Sibsagar Govt. High School.
	„ Rupram	... 18-9	Nazira, Aided High School.
1510	Gokul Nath Sinha	... 16-5	Patna Collegiate School.
	Golam Kayum Bhuia	... 17	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	Golam Khezair Baidya	... 16-3	Baruipur H. E. School.
	Golam Kibria	... 16-2	Dacca Madrasa.
	Gopalanand	... 16-10	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	Gopalsaran Parsad	... 17-3	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Goswami, Debaprasad	... 16-7	Serampur Collegiate School.
	„ Umakanta	... 16-9	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	Guha, Aswinikumar	... 21-1	Goalanda H. E. School, Rajbari.
	„ Birendranath	... 16-7	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
1520	„ Dineschandra	... 17-11	Madaripur H. E. School.
	„ Haranchandra	... 18-11	Gabha H. E. School.
	„ Jatindranath	... 16-11	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Manoranjan	... 17-1	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Mohinimohan	... 17-11	Hasan Ali Jubilee High School, Chandpur.
	„ Prankumar	... 16-11	Madaripur H. E. School.
	„ Praphullakumar	... 16-10	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	„ Rakhalchandra	... 16-7	Cuttack P. M Academy.

	Guha, Subodhkumar	... 16-10	Banaripara Union Institution.
	Guhaniyogi, Birendrakumar	... 18-9	Santosh Jahnabi H. E. School.
1530	„ Tarakbandhu	... 17	Tangail Bindubasini H. E. School.
	Guharay Aswinikumar	... 16-9	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Kritantakumar	... 18-11	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Guhathakurta, Praphullaranjan	... 18-11	Perojpur Government High School.
	„ Sudhirranjan	... 16-2	Gabha H. E. School.
	Guin, Jatintranath	... 17-11	Sekandarpur H. E. School.
	Gupta, Ajitkanta	... 16-6	Nilphamari H. E. School.
	„ Amulyaratan	... 16-11	Gaila H. E. School.
	„ Anilkumar	... 17-3	Begusemi Brahmadeo Prasad, H. E. School.
	„ Bijaykrishna	... 16-1	Barisa H. E. School.
1540	„ Brajagopal	... 16-4	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Charuchandra	... 16-7	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Gobindadas	... 16-2	Sambalpur Zila School.
	„ Gokulbihari	... 17	Barisa H. E. School.
	„ Gopalchandra	... 16-2	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Gopendranath	... 16-4	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Hariprasanna	... 16-11	Goalpara Prithwiram High School.
	„ Indubhushan	... 16-2	Bagerhat H. E. School.
	„ Jagadischandra	... 16	Senhati High School.
	„ Jatindranath	... 19-6	Morton Institution.
1550	„ Jitendranath	... 16-8	Chatra Nandalal Institution.
	„ Jyotishchandra	... 20-5	Satkhira P. N. H. E. School.
	„ Kshirodbihari	... 16-6	Silchar Government High School.
	„ Mrinalkumar	... 16	Bhola Government High School.
	„ Nityaranjan	... 18-1	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	„ Pramodbandhu	... 16-2	Mathabhanja H. E. School.
	„ Praphullakumar	... 17-4	Mogura H. E. School.
	„ Ratischandra	... 17-5	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rebatimohan	... 16-3	Arrah Zila School.
	„ Sanatkumar	... 18-11	Jessore Zila School.
1560	„ Satindranath	... 16-5	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Satischandra	... 16-1	Dinajpur Zila School.
	„ Satischandra	... 16-2	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Satischandra	... 17-6	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Sunitibala	... ...	Eden High School for Girls, Dacca.
	„ Susilkumar	... 16-3	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Tejendranath	... 16-6	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	„ Umapati	... 16-4	St. Columba's Collegiate School, Hazaribagh.
	Habibuddin Chowdhuri	... 20-7	B. L. Mukerjee's Free Institution, Boinchee.
	Habibuddin Ahmed	... 16-10	Maldah Zila School.
1570	Habibullah Khan	... 16-2	Calcutta Madrasah.
	Habibur Rahman	... 17	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Hafizul Huque	... 16-10	Faridpur Zila School.
	Hajarika, Damodar	... 17-1	Jorhat Government High School.
	Hajra, Dwijapada	... 16-2	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Haricharan	... 16-2	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Haripada	... 20-11	Serampur Collegiate School.
	„ Jaykrishna	... 18-2	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Niromal	... ...	Diocesan Collegiate School.
	„ Rajanikanta	... 16-3	Asansole H. E. School.
1580	Haldar, Balaram	... 16-6	Dumka Zila School.
	„ Banbihari	... 16-3	Chandrakona Jirat H. E. School.
	„ Bijayprasanna	... 18-8	A. V. School, Krishnagar.
	„ Diptimay	... 19-2	Private Student Roll Birb. P. 4.
	„ Haramohan	... 18-6	Nakipur H. E. School.
	„ Haridas	... 17-2	Jharia H. E. School.
	„ Hrishikesh	... 18-2	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	„ Nabakumar	... 17-8	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Nalinikanta	... 17-2	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	„ Pannalal	... 17	Metropolitan Institution, Bara Bazar Branch.
1590	„ Pritindrakumar	... 18-2	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.

	Haldar, Taraknath	... 18-9	Bishnupur H. E. School.
	Halimuddin Ahmed	... 16-11	Dinajpur Zila School.
	Hansa, Harendrachandra	... 20-7	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
	„ Maheschandra	... 17-6	Ditto ditto.
	Hara Nandan Sahaya	... 16-6	Arrah Zila School.
	Hargauri Sahay	... 16-9	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	Harhangi Prasad Misra	... 23-10	Chapra Zila School.
	Harihar Charan	... 22-7	Private Student Roll Pat-P. 44.
	Harihar Prasad	... 20-4	Saran Academy, Chapra.
1600	Har Narain Saksena	... 19-7	Patna Collegiate School.
	Hismat Dad Khan	... 19-1	Contai H. E. School.
	H. Azimuddin	... 16-5	Calcutta Madrasah.
	Hira Proshad	... 16-2	Bettiah Raj H. E. School.
	Hira Sinha	... 19-4	Chapra Zila School.
	Hla Moung	... 17-5	St. John's College S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Hor, Sureschandra	... 19-10	Nator Maharaja's High School.
	Horchaudhuri, Sailendrasankar	... 16-10	Kalia Remodelled H. E. School.
	Hariday Narayan	... 17-7	Monghyr Training Academy.
	Htwe Aung	... 20-11	Govt., A. V. School, Prome.
1610	Iakub Ali	... 20	Ramgopalpur High School.
	Indra Naraien	... 18-5	Beguserai Brahmadeo Prasad H. E. School.
	Indra, Jaminikata	... 16-6	Sutragarh M. N. H. E. School.
	Iswar Prashad	... 20-4	Patna M. A. A. School.
	Jabad Ali	... 17-9	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	Jacob Balihar	... 17-8	St. Columba's, Collegiate School, Hazaribagh.
	Jadu Nandan Prasad	... 18-7	Purnea Zila School.
	Jafar Sajjad	... 16-3	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	Jagannath Parsad	... 16-10	Columba's Collegiate School, Hazaribagh.
	Jagannath Prasad Mishra	... 17-1	Northbrook School, Darbhanga.
1620	Jagannath Prasad Singh	... 19-3	Dhenkanal H. E. School.
	Jagannath Varma	... 16-10	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	Jagashwer Proshad	... 23-11	Patna M. A. A. School.
	Jagat Narayan	... 18	Hathwa Eden School.
	Jagatnarayan Prasad	... 16-10	Siwan V. M. H. E. School.
	Jagdeo Thakur	... 17-4	Sitamarhi H. E. School.
	Jagdish Tewari	... 19-3	Mukherjee's Seminary, Muzaffarpur.
	Jaggi Sinha	... 17-1	Chapra Zila School.
	Jalal Ahamed	... 19-5	R. K. Jubilee High School, Noakhali.
	Jalauddin Ahmed	... 18	Cuttack P. M. Academy.
1630	Jamuna Sahai	... 17-2	Sasaram H. E. School.
	Jana, Gopal Chandra	... 17-11	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
	Jangabahadur Sinha	... 17-11	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Jayprokash Lall	... 16-6	Matihari Zila School.
	Jiwan Singh	... 16-4	Ranchi Zila School.
	Joardar, Bishnupada	... 16-2	Goalanda H. E. School, Rajbari.
	„ Ramanimohan	... 19-1	Naogaon K. D. H. E. School.
	Johnson Kan Gyi	... 16-1	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Jugeswar Prosad	... 16-9	Bankipur Rammohan Ray Seminary.
	Kabezuddin Ahmed	... 16-9	Bogra Zila School.
1640	Kabiraj, Gaurdas	... 17-9	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	„ Sibadas	... 16-8	Naihati Mahendra School.
	Kachchap, James Allen	... 18-8	St. Columba's Collegiate School, Hazaribagh.
	Kailashpati Narain	... 17-9	C. M. S. High School, Bhagalpur.
	Kailashpati Narain Sinha	... 17-11	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	Kailaspati Sahai	... 20	Hathua Eden School.
	Kakati, Lalitnath	... 17-10	Sibsagar Government High School.
	Kali Datt Jha	... 18-11	Bettiah Raj H. E. School.
	Kamaleshwari Prasad	... 17-7	Dumka Zila School.
	Kanjilal, Aswinikumar	... 16-2	Kotchandpur H. E. School.
1650	„ Dhirendrabhushan	... 21-9	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	Kanungo, Hemendralal	... 17-1	Chittagong Municipal School.
	Kapildeo Sahay Sinha	... 19-2	B. N. Collegiate School, Bankipur.
	Kapildeva Sahay	... 17	Bankipur Rammohan Ray Seminary.
	Kar, Atulchandra	... 18-4	Bishenpur H. E. School.

	Kar, Baidyanath	... 16-5	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Basantakumar	... 17	Balasore Zila School.
	„ Gaurinath	... 20-1	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Harendrachandra	... 17-1	Feni H. E. School.
	„ Haripada	... 19-5	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
1660	„ Madhusudan	... 17-1	Khurda H. E. School.
	„ Manoranjan	... 16	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Murarimohan	... 17-1	Victoria Memorial Boarding Institution
	„ Nilkantha	... 16-8	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Raghunath	... 16-9	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack.
	„ Rameschandra	... 17-10	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Sisirkumar	... 18-9	Senhati High School.
	„ Srimantabihari	... 17-2	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	„ Sukumar	... 17-6	Yusuff H. E. School., Comilla.
	„ Surendranath	... 16-7	Bishenpur H. E. School.
1670	„ Swapneswar	... 18-11	Cuttack P. M. Academy.
	Karan, Mahendranath	... 27-5	Private Student Roll Cal P. 61.
	Karbhaumik Gobindachandra	... 20	Bangora Umalochan H. E. School.
	Karmajundar Harigopal	... 16-6	Sahebganj H. E. School.
	„ Jatindrakumar	... 16-4	Woolpur P. C. H. E. School.
	Karmakar, Bijaygaur	... 16-8	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Gopalchandra	... 21-10	Nakipur H. E. School.
	„ Jogeschandra	... 18-9	Sandwip Cargill H. E. School.
	„ Krishnachandra	... 21-3	Private Student Roll Com. P. 12.
	„ Nityagopal	... 17-6	Rangpur Zila School.
1680	„ Surendranath	... 17	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	Kartic Nath Pandeya	... 16-3	Monghyr Zila School.
	Kashishwar Prosad	... 16-1	Monghyr Zila School.
	Kawleshwari Prashad	... 16-7	Baldev's Academy, Dinapur.
	Kayal, Nanilal	... 18-10	Sarisha H. E. School.
	Kazi Abdussamad	... 17-8	Rangpur Zila School.
	Kazi Zainul	... 17-5	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	Kedar Nath	... 16-5	Gaya Town School.
	Kedar Nath	... 17-8	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Keder Nath Sinha	... 23-4	Private Student Roll Pat P. 43.
1690	Kedernath Varma	... 17-2	Monghyr Zila School.
	Keramat Ali	... 16-3	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	Khabiruddin Biswas	... 22-2	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	Khadga Bahadur Basnyat	... 16-8	Darbar School, Nepal.
	Khaitan, Chandiprasad	... 16-3	Shree Vishuddhananda Saraswati Vidyalaya.
	Khalil Ahmed	... 19-5	Private Student Roll Jes. P. 2.
	Khalilur Rahman	... 16-6	Monghyr Training Academy.
	Khan, Abonibhushon	... 16-9	C. M. S. High School, Calcutta.
	„ Manindranath	... 19-10	Kuchiakal Radhaballabh's Institution.
	„ Murarimohan	... 18-3	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
1700	„ Tinkari chandra	... 16	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Udaychandra	... 16-1	Santipur Municipal School.
	Khara, Upendranath	... 18-2	Budge-Budge P. K. H. E. School.
	Khastgir, Asalata	...	Bidyamayi H. E. School for Girls, Mymensingh.
	„ Indulekha	...	Bethune Collegiate School.
	Khatua, Gaurhari	... 23-6	Ashadtalia Coronation Memorial H. E. School.
	„ Rajanikanta	... 19-5	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
	Khaura, Jatindranath	... 19-7	Ditto ditto.
	„ Radhikanath	... 19-3	Pingla Krishna Kamini Institution.
	Khin Mg Gyi, I	... 18-2	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
1710	Khondkar Muhammad Ali	... 20-1	Basirhat H. E. School.
	Khoo Gwan Sein	... 18-2	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Kin Maung Gyi	... 18-2	Ditto ditto.
	Kin Maung Gyi	... 17-3	St. Patrick's Insntitution, Maulmein.
	K. Kyaung Sein	... 17-11	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	K. Meera Sahib	... 18-9	Ditto ditto.
	K. N. Moorthy	... 18-6	Ditto ditto.

	Koar, Chittabinodan	...	16-6	Seal's Free College.
	„ Prakaschandra	...	16-4	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	Kole, Pramathanath	...	16-2	Ditto ditto.
1720	Konar, Debendranath	...	20-5	Harinarayanpur H. E. School.
	„ Panchanan	...	20-8	Itachona Srinarayan Institution.
	„ Satkari	...	18-2	Burdwan Municipal School.
	„ Tulsicharan	...	19-4	Itachona Srinarayan Institution.
	Kuar, Manmathanath	...	18-11	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	Kulabhi, Girijanath	...	18-3	Basirhat H. E. School.
	„ Kalipada	...	16-1	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	Kurar, Bholanath	...	16-1	Bagati H. E. School.
	„ Ramapati	...	17-1	Kishenganj H. E. School.
	„ Ratikanta	...	17-10	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
1730	„ Sasadhar	...	16	Metropolitan Institution, Barabazar Branch.
	Kunda, Bijaychandra	...	17-7	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
	„ Narendramohan	...	19-4	Chittagong Municipal School.
	Kundu, Dineschandra	...	20-6	Bhanga H. E. School.
	„ Durgapada	...	18-8	Putsuri I. P. Institution.
	„ Haripada	...	20-11	Private Student Roll Cal. P. 46.
	„ Himansubhushan	...	16-11	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Jitendrakumar	...	19-2	Saidpur High School.
	„ Krishnagopal	...	18-5	Kushtia H. E. School.
	„ Pramathanath	...	19	Goalunda H. E. School.
1740	„ Priyanath	...	19	Patiya High School.
	Kunja Bihari Lal	...	18-11	Northbrook School, Darbhanga.
	Kyaw Maung	...	20	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Kyaw Nyun	...	18-5	Bassein Government High School.
	Kyaw Shwin	...	18-5	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Kyaw Thaw	...	21-9	Government High School, Akyab.
	Kyaw Thin	...	17-2	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	L. A. Abdulla	...	18-6	St. John's College, S. P. G. Rangoon.
	Laha, Amulyacharan	...	18-2	Hare School, Calcutta.
	Lahiri, Anandamohan	...	18-7	Aryya Mission Institution.
1750	„ Bhupendrachandra	...	16-2	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Bimalakanta	...	16-4	Rasbihari H. E. School, Karakdi.
	„ Harendranath	...	18-8	I. R. Belilios Institution, Howrah.
	„ Hemantakumar	...	16-1	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Jyotirmay	...	16	Majdia Railbazar H. E. School.
	„ Kalipada	...	17-9	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Nagendranath	...	16-11	Gauripur P. C. Institution.
	„ Niranjan	...	23-5	Sirajganj B. L. High School.
	„ Pramathanath	...	19-5	Mathabhanga H. E. School.
	„ Sudhendusekhar	...	16-10	Ripon Collegiate School, Howrah Branch.
1760	„ Surajlal	...	17-4	Private Student Roll Baul. P. 8.
	„ Tulsidas	...	16-10	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
	Lakiat-ulla Mia	...	19-7	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	Lakshman Dubey	...	16-1[illegible]	Palamau Zila School.
	Lakshmi Narain	...	17-10	Buxar H. E. School.
	Lakshcman Prashad	...	18	Chapra Zila School.
	Lakshmi Narain	...	23-6	Saran Academy, Chapra.
	Lakshmi Narain	...	16-9	Siwan V. M. H. E. School.
	Lakshmi Narayana	...	16-6	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Lakshmi Narayan Singha	...	16-4	Bankipur Rammohan Ray Seminary.
1770	Lakshmi Narayan Sinha	...	24-2	Teacher. Roll Muz 73.
	Lala Subimalchandra	...	16-9	Chittagong Municipal School.
	Lalagopal Prosad	...	16-11	Birbhum Zila School.
	Lekha Nathu Upadhyaya	...	18-5	Durbar School, Nepal.
	Leong Lone Futt	...	17-5	Bassein Government High School.
	Lim Shoo Kyee	...	17-9	St. Patrick's Institution Maulmein.
	Lodh Jogendrakumar	...	16-1	Durgapur H. E. School.
	Loknath Sahay	...	19-2	St. Columba's Collegiate School, Hazaribagh.
	M. Abdul Hai	...	21-7	Chittagong Madrasa
	M. Abaidullah	...	17-10	Buxar H. E. School.
1780	M. A. Dawoodji	...	18	High and Normal Sahool, Rangoon.

	M. A. Shikoor	... 22	Teacher, Roll Maul T. 1.
	Ma Hannah	... ...	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Ma Thein	... ...	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Mahabir Chaudhury	... 18-5	Monghyr Zila School.
	Mahabir Chowdhury	... 18-5	Williams H. E. School, Supaul.
	Mahabir Prashad	... 21-5	Jamui H. E. School.
	Mahabir Prasad	... 17-6	Ranchi Zila School.
	Mahabir Sahu	... 19-9	B. B. Collegiate School Muzaffarpur.
	Mahammad Abdul Hakim	... 17-11	Khankhanapur Surajmohini Institute.
1790	Mahammad Abdul Hamid	... 18-10	Sibsagar Government High School.
	Mahammad Aminal Haque	... 17-2	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Mahammad Ekramul Haque	... 16-1	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School. Bhagalpur.
	Mahammed Emaduddin	... 18-11	Nawabganj Harimohan Institution.
	Mahammad Ghyasuddin	... 17-8	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Mahamed Ismail	... 18-6	Bhola Government High School.
	Mahamud Yasin	... 16-2	Khurda H. E. School.
	Mahanti Bipracharan	... 18-3	Cuttack P. M. Academy.
	" Biranarayan	... 18-5	Katak Town Victoria H. E. School.
	" Debendranath	... 17	Katak P. M. Academy.
1800	" Gopalcharan	... 18-7	Katak Mission High School.
	" Madhusudan	... 16-6	Jajpur H. E. School.
	" Nilmani	... 19-1	Private Student Roll, Cal. 23.
	Mahapatra, Balukeswar	... 18-7	Kotak P. M. Academy.
	" Bipinananda	... 16-8	Balasore Zila School.
	" Krishnachandra	... 17-11	Ravenshaw Collegiate School. Katak.
	" Loknath	... 17-1	Katak P. M. Academy.
	" Ramachandra	... 17-3	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	Maharana, Banbihari	... 16-7	Katak Mission High School.
	Mahatabuddin	... 20	Comilla Zila School.
1810	Maheshwar Prasad	... 19-10	Bankipur, T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Mahmood Hasan	... 17	Private Student Roll, Cal., p. 8.
	Mahmood Khan	... 17-11	Samastipur H. E. School.
	Mahmudul Ameen	... 16-10	Shillong Government High School.
	Maiti, Anandachandra	... 20-5	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	" Atulkrishna	... 16-11	Contai H. E. School.
	" Kulachandra	... 21-5	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
	Maitra, Basantakumar	... 17-3	Sagore Dutt Free H. E. School, Kamarhati.
	" Bhabaniprasad	... 18-9	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	" Bhupendranarayan	... 16-2	Santipur Oriental Academy.
1820	" Jogendranath	... 16-7	Dubalhati Raja Haranath H. E. School.
	" Jogendranath	... 16-2	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	" Mihirkumar	... 16-9	Hare School, Calcutta.
	" Niradakrishna	... 19-5	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Probodhchandra	... 16-4	Jhenidah H. E. School.
	" Ramcharan	... 19-3	Rajbari, Raja Suryya Kumar Institution.
	" Ramsankar	... 16-3	Ulipur M. S. H. A. V. School.
	" Saidendranath	... 18-9	Puthia P. N. H. E. School.
	" Saileschandra	... 16-5	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Satyendranath	... 16-9	Narayanganj H. E. School.
1830	" Sibchandra	... 17-3	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	" Syamapada	... 16-1	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	Maitreya, Manomohan	... 16-6	Keshab Academy.
	Maizuddin Ahamed	... 22-3	Naogaon K. D. H. E. School.
	Majed Ali Khan	... 19-2	Kasba H. E. School.
	Majumdar, Abinaschandra	... 17-2	Mahespur H. E. School.
	" Anilchandra	... 16-4	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Anandachandra	... 18-7	R. R. Institution, Raozan.
	" Asutosh	... 16-7	Manikganj H. E. School.
	" Atulpada	... 16-8	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
1840	" Dhirendranath	... 16-1	Magura H. E. School.
	" Gaurangaballabh	... 19-8	Comilla Zila School.
	" Girindramohan	... 18-7	Majdia Railbazar H. E. School.
	" Gopiraman	... 19-1	Jamsherpur B. N. High School.
	" Jatindrachandra	... 18-1	Brahmanbaria Edward Institution.

	Majumdar, Jnanendranath	... 28-6	Teacher Roll Cal. T. S.
	" Kamalakanta	... 19-1	Sandwip Cargill H. E School.
	" Krishnadas	... 19-3	Pakur Raj H. E. School.
	" Krishnagopal	... 16-8	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	" Manoranjan	... 17	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
1850	" Manomohan	... 17-6	Dumka Zila School.
	" Manomohan	... 17-7	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	" Nanigopal	... 16-3	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	" Narendranath	... 17	Jaypur Lohagara Institution.
	" Niradranjan	... 16-5	Morton Institution.
	" Nripendranath	... 16-8	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Nripendranath	... 17-1	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	" Paresprasad	... 16-1	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Praphullachandra	... 17-8	Purnea Zila School.
	" Praphullaram	... 19-5	Ramgopalpur High School.
1860	" Radhanath	... 16-9	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
	" Radharanjan	... 21	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	" Rameschandra	... 16-9	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	" Satischandra	... 17-7	Dinajpur Zila School.
	" Sudhirkumar	... 17-7	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	" Sudhirkumar	... 16-6	St. Mary's School, Bhowanipur.
	" Sundargopal	.. 16-8	Saktipur K. M. C. Institution.
	" Surabandhu	... 16-7	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	" Surendranath	... 17-6	Pabna Zila School.
	" Syamacharan	... 17-1	R. R. Institution Raozan.
1870	Makhalasar Rahaman	... 18	Satkania H. E. School.
	Malakar, Rajendralal	... 16-2	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	Mali, Sasibhushan	... 18-3	Maulavi Bazar High School.
	Malik, Amiyanath	... 16-11	Bantra Madhusudan Palchaudhuri H. E. School.
	" Annadaprasad	... 19-1	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	" Bimalapada	... 16	New Indian School.
	" Dhirendranath	... 16-2	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	" Kartikchandra	... 17	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	" Krishnapada	... 16-11	Howrah Zilla School.
	Mallik, Kshirodbihari	... 17-1	Srikrishna Pathsala.
1880	" Pasupatinath	... 16-11	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	Mandal, Atalbihari	... 19-3	Jaynagar Institution.
	" Balaram	... 16-2	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh's Institution.
	" Bamandas	... 18-2	Saktipura K. M. C. Institution.
	" Banamali	... 20-3	Midnapur Town School.
	" Bhandiban	... 22-7	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	" Dhirendranath	... 17-11	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Gopiballabh	... 17-1	Barasat Government School.
	" Kamadanath	... 17-1	Naogaon K. D. H. E. School.
	" Khagendranath	... 16-7	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
1890	" Makhanlal	... 17-8	Sarisha H. E. School.
	" Niradbaran	... 16-3	Palasdanga H. E. School.
	" Niradbaran	... 16-11	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh's Institution.
	" Niranjan	... 20-6	Jiaganj Edward Coronation Institution.
	Mangal Prosad Sinha	... 18-1	Monghyr Zila School.
	Manick Lall Agorwalla	... 16-3	Morton Institution.
	Mata Prasad ...	... 18-5	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	Mathura Prasad	... 16-2	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Matiur Rahman	... 16-2	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	Matook Dhari Prasad Verma	... 19-8	Saran Academy, Chapra.
1900	Maulik, Amulyakumar	... 16-11	Khulna Zila School.
	Maung Aung Pe	... 22	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Ba Aye	... 19-5	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Maung Ba Chit	... 18-11	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Ba Han	... 19-8	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Maung Ba Hline	... 19-10	Ditto ditto.
	Maung Ba Hnan	... 19-6	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Ba Htoo	... 18-2	Ditto ditto.
	Maung Ba Kya	... 16-4	Ditto ditto.

	Maung Ba Lat	...	20-9	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
1910	Maung Ba Lwin	...	16-3	Mandalay St. Peter's High School.
	Maung Ba Maung, II	...	19-7	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Ba Min	...	16-4	Mandalay American Baptist Mission High School.
	Maung Ba On, I	...	18-10	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Ba On, II	...	19-11	Ditto ditto.
	Maung Ba Phyu	...	18-4	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Maung Ba Su	...	19-4	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Ba Than, I	...	16-4	Ditto ditto.
	Maung Ba Thaw	...	20	Ditto ditto.
	Maung Ba Thin	...	17-2	Ditto ditto.
1920	Maung Ba Thwin	...	19-9	Teacher. Roll Ran., T 10.
	Maung Ba U, I	...	17-8	Mandalay American Baptist Mission High School.
	Maung Ba U, II	...	16-10	Ditto ditto.
	Maung Ba Yan	...	18-2	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Ba Yin	...	17-11	E. W. M. High School, Mandalay.
	Maung Ba Yin	...	20	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Chan Tun	...	19	Ditto ditto.
	Maung E. Maung	...	18-7	Ditto ditto.
	Maung Gaw Ya	...	18-10	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Maung Gyi, I	...	18-7	St. John's College., S. P. G. Rangoon.
1930	Maung Hla Baw	...	20	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Hla Saung	...	18-10	Mandalay American Baptist Mission High School.
	Maung Hla Maung	...	16-9	Government Aided Vernacular School, Prome.
	Maung Hman	...	16-8	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Htin Bwa	...	17-3	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Maung Ka, II	...	19-8	Mandalay St. Peter's High School.
	Maung Khin Maung	...	17-2	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Kyaw Dun	...	22-2	Government High and Normal School, Maulmein.
	Maung Kyaw Myint	...	16-5	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Kyaw Nyun	...	18-2	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
1940	Maung Lun Aung	...	18-2	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Maung Chan	...	17-2	Ditto ditto.
	Maung Mg Gyi	...	19-1	St. Patrick's Institution, Maulmein.
	Maung Mya ...	...	17-8	E. W. M. High School, Mandalay.
	Maung Nyun	...	20-5	St. John's College, S. P. G. Rangoon.
	Maung Nyun	...	20-6	Private Student Roll Maul P. 1.
	Maung Pe Aung	...	18-8	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Pe Thin	...	18-11	Ditto ditto.
	Maung Pe Tint	...	18-11	Ditto ditto.
	Maung Po Chit	...	19-4	Government High and Normal School, Maulmein.
1950	Maung Po Maw	...	23-11	Teacher Roll Ran T. 6.
	Maung Pu	...	19-7	Doveton College.
	Maung Sain	...	19-11	Mandalay St. Peter's High School.
	Maung San	...	18-10	Ditto.
	Maung San Nyun	...	19-3	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung San Wah	...	17-6	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Maung Sein	...	20	Teacher Roll Mand T. 4.
	Maung Shain	...	20-2	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Maung Shwe Oh	...	18	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Than Tin	...	17-9	Ditto.
1960	Maung Thazi	...	18-2	Ditto.
	Maung Thein Maung	...	18-2	Ditto.
	Maung Tin	...	18-3	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Maung Tun Lin, I	...	19	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Tun Maung	...	22	Ditto.
	Maung Tun Myin	...	17-9	Ditto.
	Maung U Tha	...	19-1	St. Patrick's Institution, Maulmein.
	Maung Tun Yee	...	19-11	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Yun	...	20	Ditto.
	Maung Yun Aung	...	17-10	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
1970	Maung Zin	...	16-6	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.

	Mayra, Narayanchandra	18-7	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	Md. Abdul Hamid, 1	19-2	Dhalla H. E. School.
	Md. Abu Sayeed	17	Private Student Roll Sha. P. 4.
	Md. Amjad Hossain	18-2	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Md. Idris	18-5	Northbrook School, Darbhanga.
	Md. Ismail Mallick	28-10	Private Student Roll Pat. P. 35.
	Md. Jawad Husain	18-4	Private Student Roll Cal. P. 69.
	Md. Khotib Mollah	16-1	Hatuganj M. N. K. H. E. School.
	Md. Masud Ahmed	18-8	Bankipur J. K. Ghosh's Academy.
1980	Md. Mazaffaruddin Ahmed	16-4	Chittagong Madrasa.
	Md. Mohiuddin	16-2	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Md. Sajjad Ali	18-10	Calcutta Madrasah.
	Md. Sarafat Ali	20	Naokhila P. N. H. E. School.
	Md. Sayeed	16-8	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Md. Yaqub Khan	24-8	Private Student Roll Muz. P. 17.
	Md. Yusuf	18	Mukherjee's Seminary, Muzaffarpur.
	Mg Ba Sein	19-8	Mandalay St. Peter's High School.
	Mg Chit Myaing	20-2	Government High and Normal School, Maulmein.
	Mg Hla Aung	18-2	St. Patrick's Institution, Maulmein.
1990	Mg Kyaw	18	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Mg Lun Maung	19-4	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Mg Ohn Shwe	17-6	Bassim Government High School.
	Mg Po Kha	18-11	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Mg Thein	20-2	Mandalay St. Peter's High School.
	Mg Tint Maung	20-3	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Mg Tun Yin	18	St. Patrick's Institution, Maulmein.
	Mir Tajammul Ali	17-11	Bogra Zilla School.
	Mirza Bulaqui	16-1	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	„ Mohamad	20-5	Madrasa Mohamedia Randeria High School, Rangoon.
2000	Misra, Banamali	16-11	Khurda H. E. School.
	„ Bholanath	11-4	Saktipur K. M. C. Institution.
	„ Gobardhanchandra	17-2	Ghatal H. E. School.
	„ Harprasad	21-3	Saran Academy Chapra.
	„ Jatindranath	19-2	Dumka Zila School
	„ Kamalalochan	19-9	Sambalpur Zila School.
	„ Kesabchandra	19-6	Mayurbhanj Raj H. E. School Baripada.
	Madhab Mishra	18-8	Araria H. E. School.
	Misra, Nagendranath	17-2	Maldah Zila School.
	„ Pitambar	18 2	Madhipura Shirres Institution.
2010	„ Prasannakumar	19-1	Sambalpur Zila School.
	„ Purnachandra	17-11	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	„ Saligram	17-9	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Sasibhushan	17-9	Maldah Zila School.
	„ Shitalprasad	17-4	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Mistri, Dinabandhu	19-1	Ichhapura H. E. School.
	Mitra, Amiyachandra	16-1	Kishenganj H. E. School.
	„ Anilkrishna	17	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Atulkrishna	16-3	Jang Bahadur Caronation School, Jamtara.
	„ Bankabihari	22	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
2020	„ Bijoykumar	16-2	Kalighat High School.
	„ Bhagabaticharan	16-3	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Brindabanchandra	16-6	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Dasarathi	16-5	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	„ Dhirendranath	17-3	Seal's Free College.
	„ Ganeschandra	16-7	Howrah Zila School.
	„ Hariprasanna	16-8	Calcutta Academy.
	„ Hirendralal	16-2	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Hrishikes	18-1	Jaynagar Institution.
	„ Jatindrakrishna	16-3	Kishenganj H. School.
2030	„ Jnanendranath	16-10	Rarull R. K. B. K. Harischandra Institution.
	„ Kalipada	21-3	Sripur M. C. H. E. School.
	„ Kanakkanti	16-2	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	„ Lakshminarayan	16-1	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.

	Mitra, Mahimaranjan	... 16-5	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	" Nilkrishna	... 16-7	Khulna K. M. S. C. Institution.
	" Panabicharan	.. 16-1	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	" Phanibhushan	... 21-1	Sailkupa H. E. School.
	" Praphullachandra	... 18-7	Hare School Calcutta.
	" Rajchandra	... 18	Bankipur A. S. School.
2040	" Rakhaldas	... 16-3	Purulia Zila School.
	" Sachindrakumar	... 20-3	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	" Sachindranath	... 18-1	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	" Sadhankumar	... 16-5	Hugli Collegiate School.
	" Sailendrasekhar	... 21-2	Sankari H. E. School.
	" Santoshkumar	... 16	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	" Santoshkumar	... 17-3	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	" Satyaprasad	... 16-1	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	" Subodhchandra	... 18-4	Hughli Branch School.
	" Subodhchandra	... 17-1	Metropolitan Institution.
2050	" Sudhakanti	... 18-1	Brahmo Boy's School.
	" Sudhindrakumar	... 16-11	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	" Sunitchandra	... 16-4	New Indian School.
	" Surendranath	... 16-3	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	" Susilkrishna	... 20-5	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	" Syamacharan	... 16-5	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Thakogopal	... 16-6	C. M. S. High School, Garden Reach.
	Modak, Rajendranath	... 16-3	Hooghli Branch School.
	Mohammed Abdullah	... 16-11	Dacca Madrasa.
	Mohamad Abdul Korim	... 16-1	Sylhet Government High School.
2060	Mohammad Abdul Majid	... 18-5	Calcutta Madrasah
	Mohommed Ahsanullah	... 16-2	Midnapur Town School.
	Mohammad Aleemuddin	... 18-5	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Ali Ahmad	... 17	R. R. Institution, Raozan.
	Mohammed Ali Shirazi	... 18-2	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	Mohammad Aziz	... 16-2	Siwan V. M. H. E. School.
	" Barkatulla	... 16	Shahzadpur H. E. School.
	" Enamullah	... 19-1	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	" Esmail	... 17-4	Rangpur Zila School.
	Muhammad Fazlur Rahman	... 16-2	Patna Collegiate School.
2070	Mohd. Habibullah	... 16	Calcutta Madrasah.
	Mohammad Hamza	... 18	Northbrook School, Darbhanga.
	Mohammed Ibrahim	... 19-7	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Mohammad Ibrahim	... 18-2	Barisal Zila School.
	Mohammad Ishaque	... 17-11	Saran Academy, Chapra.
	Mohamed Ismail	... 17-1	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	Mohammad Jirjies	... 17-10	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	Mohd. Khabir Alam	... 26-1	Private Student, Roll Pat., P. 4.
	Mohammad Manzoorul Haque	... 16-8	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Mohammed Miyan	... 18-9	Chittagong Madrasa.
2080	Mohammad Mosud Sekh	... 19-1	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	Mohammad Nizam-uddin	... 16-9	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	Mohd. Rafee Ahmad	... 16-4	Calcutta Madrasah.
	Mohammad Reasat Hossain	... 18-2	C. M. S. High School, Bhagalpur.
	Mohammed Sajjad	... 18-10	Dumka Zila School.
	Mohamed Shafi	... 16-2	Siwan V. M. H. E. School.
	Mohammad Sulaiman	... 16-1	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Mohamad Umar	... 22-4	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Mohammad Umar	... 17-6	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	Mohammad Wasi Rahmani	... 31-6	Private student, Roll Bha. P. 7.
2090	Mohammad Zobair Siddiqui	... 17-4	Private student, Roll Pat. P. 26.
	Mokammel Sorder	... 25-8	Bagerhat H. E. School.
	Mokhlaser Rahaman	... 20-1	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	Mookerji, Renuka	... ...	Bethune Collegiate School.
	Mooni Prasad	... 21	Hathwa Eden School.
	Moreino, Thaddeus L.	... 18-5	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Motahar Hossain Khan	... 16-8	Bogra Zila School.
	Motaharul Haque	... 16-6	Bagerhat H. E. School.
	Motiur Rohman	... 18-10	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	Mozelle Saul ...	... ...	Loreto House.
2100	Mrityunjaya Prasad Singh	... 18-3	Arrah Zila School.

	M. Sulaiman Begg ...	... 18-5	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Mukhati, Upendranath	... 17-2	Bankura Zila School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abhayapada	... 17-4	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	„ Ahibhushan	... 19-11	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Amalchandra	... 16-3	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Amarchand	... 18-1	Autshahi Radhanath H. E. School.
	„ Amulyadhan	... 16-2	Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Anantacharan	... 17-2	Swarnagram Radhanath H. E. School.
	„ Anukulchandra	... 17-3	Midnapur Collegiate School.
2110	„ Apurbachandra	... 16-2	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	„ Asokkrishna	... 16-1	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Baidyabhushan	... 23	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	„ Baidyanath	... 18-4	Uttarpara Govt. H. School.
	„ Baladeb	... 17-8	Ranaghat P. C. H. E. School.
	„ Balaichand	... 17-8	Bhaita H. E. School.
	„ Bankimchandra	... 16	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Bankimchandra	... 16-1	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Basantakumar	... 16-11	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Basantakumar	... 17-1	Bahirdia H. E. School.
2120	„ Bhudeb	... 16-1	Uluberia H. E. School.
	„ Bhupendranath	... 16-3	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	16-3	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	17-11	Aryya Mission Institution.
	„ Bijaybhushan	... 16-1	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Bijaykrishna	... 20	Taki Govt. School.
	„ Bijaykrishna	... 17-10	Baharu H. E. School.
	„ Binaybhushan	... 17-4	Tangail Bindhubasini H. E. School.
	„ Binaykumar	... 16-4	Feni H. E. School.
	„ Binodabhushan	... 17	Hindu School, Calcutta.
2130	„ Bipradas	... 16-8	Gustia K. N. H. E. School.
	„ Bishnupada	... 16-2	Serampur Union Institution.
	„ Brajendranath	... 17-8	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Byomkes	... 18-7	Jharia H. E. School.
	„ Chandicharan	... 18-2	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Chunilal	... 17-9	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Debendranath	... 17-7	Private Student, Roll Cal., P. 27.
	„ Debiprasad	... 16	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Debkinkar	... 16-2	Uttarpara Govt. H. School.
	„ Dharanidhar	... 17-4	Rampurhat H. E. School.
2140	„ Gadadhar	... 18-10	Bantra Madhusudan Palchaudhuri H. E. School.
	„ Gokulkrishna	... 16-4	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Gopendranarayan	19-2	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
	„ Gurudas	... 16-6	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Haranchandra	... 16-2	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Harihar	... 16	Chandpur Hassanali Jubilee High School.
	„ Harinibaran	... 16-3	Morton Institution.
	„ Haripada	... 21-2	Sankari H. E. School.
	„ Haripada	... 19	Palong H. E. School.
	„ Haripada	... 17-4	Bankura Hindu School.
2150	„ Hiralal	... 19-2	Gaila H. E. School.
	„ Hrishikes	... 16-3	Darjeeling High School.
	„ Janardan	... 20-10	Banaripara Union Institution.
	„ Jatindranath	... 17-11	Dupleix College, Chandernagar.
	„ Jitendranath	... 17-3	Garalgacha H. E. School.
	„ Jnanendragopal	... 17-8	Mayurbhanj Raj H. E. School, Baripada.
	„ Jogeschandra	... 16-8	Jhalakati Govt. H. E. School.
	„ Jogeschandra	... 16-1	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Kalikinkar	... 18-5	Baluti H. E. School.
	„ Kalipada	... 17-1	Kuch-Kuchia H. E. School.
2160	„ Kamadananda	... 16-3	Burdwan Municipal School.
	„ Kanakbhushan	... 16-10	Seal's Free College.
	„ Kangalicharan	... 16-7	Baidyapur George Institution.
	„ Karalipada	... 16	Rajbari Raja Suryya Kumar Institution.
	„ Kasinath	... 19-10	Private Student, Roll Hug., P. 2.
	„ Kshirodchandra	... 19-2	Dubalhati Raja Haranath H. E. School.
	„ Kshitishchandra	16-11	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.

	Mukhopadhyay,	Kshudiram ...	17-7	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	"	Kumudbihari ...	16-10	Gangaprasad Jagannath H. School, Beltali.
	"	Kuraram ...	18-10	Bogra Coronation Institution.
2170	"	Lalitmohan ...	19-4	Morton Institution.
	"	Mahadeb ...	17-7	Bawali H. E. School.
	"	Manimohan ...	16-10	Juniadah H. E. School.
	"	Manindranath ...	16-5	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	"	Manoranjan ...	17-6	Sholak-Batajor Union Institution.
	"	Mrityunjay ...	17-4	Bankipur A. S. School.
	"	Nandalal ...	17-2	Contai H. E. School.
	"	Nandalal ...	16-4	Seal's Free College.
	"	Naranarayan ...	17-3	Labpur J. L. H. E. School.
	"	Narendranath, I ...	16-2	Kalighat High School.
2180	"	Nikhileswar ...	18-4	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	"	Nimaicharan ...	19-5	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	"	Niradranjan ...	17-4	Hemnagor Sosimukhi H. E. School.
	"	Nirajnath ...	16-5	Uttarpara Government High School.
	"	Nisikanta ...	16-2	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	"	Panchugopal ...	17-7	Kidderpur Academy.
	"	Panchugopal ...	16-2	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	"	Pankajnath ...	20-10	Howrah Zila School.
	"	Prabhakar ...	19-1	Ditto.
	"	Pramathanath ...	17-2	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
2190	"	Pramathanath ...	17-8	Saktipur K. M. C. Institution.
	"	Pramodkumar ...	16-2	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	"	Prankrishna ...	20-6	B. L. Mukerjee's Free Institution, Boinchee.
	"	Prankumar ...	16-8	Kandi Raj H. E. School.
	"	Praphullahari ...	19-6	Behala H. E. School.
	"	Praphullakumar...	16-6	Uttarpara Government High School.
	"	Prasantakumar ...	16-3	Gaya Zila School.
	"	Pushpitaranjan ...	17-1	Birbhum Zila School.
	"	Rabindranath ...	17-3	Seal's Free College.
	"	Raghunath ...	16-1	Bhagalpur Zila School.
2200	"	Rajkumar ...	16-5	Bankipur A. S. School.
	"	Rakhapanchu ...	16	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	"	Ramanimohan ...	18	Gaila H. E. School.
	"	Rameswar ...	18-4	Kartikpur H. E. School.
	"	Saileschandra ...	20-11	Comilla Victoria School.
	"	Saileschandra ...	17-1	Silchar Government High School.
	"	Sasibhushan ...	18-3	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	"	Satischandra ...	16-1	Gobardanga H. E. School.
	"	Satyaranjan ...	18-7	Agartola Umakanta Academy.
	"	Satyacharan ...	17-8	Uttarpara Government H. School.
2210	"	Satyakinkar ...	16-9	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	"	Satyendranath ...	16-11	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	"	Siddheswar ...	18-6	Balagarh H. E. School.
	"	Srikar ...	18	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	"	Sripada ...	16-5	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	"	Sudhansusekhar	16-8	Hughli Collegiate School.
	"	Sukhabihari ...	16-2	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	"	Surendranath ...	19-3	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	"	Sureschandra ...	16-1	Dainhat H. E. School.
	"	Susilchandra ...	16-1	Hare School, Calcutta.
2220	"	Swarnendubhushan.	18	Raniganj H. E. School.
	"	Syamkinkar ...	18-7	Purulia Zila School.
	"	Syamapada ...	17-11	Ukhara H. E. School.
	"	Syamaprasad ...	16-6	Uttarpara Government High School.
	"	Tinkari ...	16-10	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	"	Tinkari ...	17-7	Mankar H. E. School.
	"	Tulsidas ...	16	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	"	Upendralal ...	17-9	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.

	Mukteshwar Prashad	16-5	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Mustaphi, Haridas	16-3	Hughli Collegiate School.
2230	„ Narsinhakumar	16-3	Town School, Calcutta.
	„ Prajapati	18-7	Purnea Zila School.
	„ Sudhansukumar	16-3	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	Muzaffarullah	16-1	Comilla Zila School.
	Nag, Bankimbihari	16-9	Bhanga H. E. School.
	„ Binodbihari	18	Tangail Bindhubasini H. E. School.
	„ Dharmadas	17-1	Sekendarpur H. E. School.
	„ Gobindasaran	18-8	Aryya Mission Institution.
	„ Jnanadakanta	16-2	Bankipur Rammohan Roy Seminary.
	„ Kumudchandra	16-9	Shillong Government High School.
2240	„ Paramesprasanna	16-2	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Paramkrishna	16-1	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Santimayee	...	Christ Church School.
	„ Someswar	16-10	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	Nagbansi Sahai	17	Araria H. E. School.
	Nagchaudhuri, Praphullachandra	17-1	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	„ Sarojkumar	16-7	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	Nageshwar Prosad	16-11	Monghyr Zila School.
	Nageswor Prasad	18-2	Bettiah Raj H. E. School.
	Najmul Husain Choudhry	19-9	Calcutta Madrasah.
2250	Nama, Rajanikanta	21-8	Yusuff H. E. School, Comilla.
	Namadas, Ramchandra	17-11	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	Nan, Sudhirchandra	16-1	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	Nand Keshore Proshad	18-7	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Nand Kishore	17-9	Hare School, Calcutta.
	Nand Lall ...	17	Saraswati Academy, Darbhanga.
	Nanda, Haripada	16-2	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
	Nandi, Amulyaratan	20-7	Midnapur Town School.
	„ Aswinikumar	20	Sonakanda B. M. Union H. E. School.
	„ Goshthabihari	16-9	Srikrishna Pathsala.
2260	„ Hemchandra	16-5	Jaydebpur Rani Bilasmani High School.
	„ Kaminimohan	17-1	Puri Zila School.
	„ Krishnalal	18-3	Khankhanapur Surojmohini Institution.
	„ Kunjamohan	19-7	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	„ Lalitmohan	19-2	Comilla Zila School.
	„ Manomohan	16-1	Gaibandha High School.
	„ Mrityunjay	22-8	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Nakuleswar	17-6	Phultala Re-Union H. E. School.
	„ Nandalal	17	Serampur Union Institution.
	„ Nanilal	18-11	Baidyapur George Institution.
2270	„ Pratulchandra	16-5	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Srischandra	16-4	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Surendranath	17-1	Gaila H. E. School.
	„ Sureschandra	20-5	Kushtia H. E. School.
	Naraharishwar Prosad	18-8	Chapra Zila School.
	Nath, Jatindramohan	18-1	A. V. School, Krishnagar.
	„ Jogindrachandra	16-9	Goalpara Prithwiram High School.
	„ Kaminikumar	17-1	Hailakandi V. M. High School.
	„ Narayanchandra	19-2	Telinipara Bhadreswar H. E. School.
	„ Rajanikanta	18-9	Karimganj Government High School.
2280	„ Sasikumar	18	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	Nayak, Balmakunda	16-5	Katak P. M. Academy.
	„ Kapilcharan	18-6	Contai H. E. School.
	Nazir Ahmed	18-4	Mandalay St. Peter's High School.
	Nazir Alam ...	18-2	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Nehal Hasan	16-1	Patna Collegiate School.
	Nejabot Ali	16-1	Ramgopalpur High School.
	Niyogi, Jatindranath	17-11	Santosh Jahnabi H. E. School.
	„ Nilkanta	16-8	Seal's Free College.
	„ Purnachandra	16-9	Bowbazar High School.
2290	„ Rameshchandra	16-5	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.

	Niyogi, Surabala	......	Bidyamayi H. E. School for Girls, Mymensingh.
	" Surendranarayan	20-7	Santosh Jahnabi H. E. School.
	Nur Hossain Shaikh	18-2	Chittagong Municipal School.
	Nural Haque	21	Noakhali Zila School.
	Nurul Hasan Ansari	23	Saran Academy, Chapra.
	O Ah Hee	17-5	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Ohn Pe	19	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Ohn Pe	19-1	St. John's College S. P. G. Rangoon
	Omer Mallik	16-2	Labpur J. L. H. E. School.
2300	On Lwin	16-5	Bassein Govt. High School.
	Padma Dutt Raturi	16-3	Darbar School, Nepal.
	Paharaj, Batakrishna	18-4	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	Pal, Atalbihari	18	C. M. S. High School, Garden Reach.
	" Atalbihari	17-1	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	" Binodbihari	17-11	Syamagram Mohinikisor H. E. School.
	" Binodbihari	19-1	Karapara H. E. School.
	" Debnath	17-8	Serajganj B. L. High School.
	" Digendrachandra	19-3	Silchar Govt. High School.
	" Haricharan	17-5	Bhajanghat H. E. School.
2310	" Hemchandra	19-6	Santosh Jahnabi H. E. School.
	" Hemendranath	21-6	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	" Jajneswar	21-11	Bagerhat H. E. School.
	" Jogindranath	17-8	Barasat Govt. School.
	" Kailaschandra	16-8	Ripon Collegiate School, Howrah Branch.
	" Kalidas	16-1	Howrah Zila School.
	" Kalimohan	20-1	Ichhapura H. E. School.
	" Kshetranath	18-2	Okersa H. E. School.
	" Mahimchandra	19-3	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	" Mathuramohan	16-3	Sylhet Government High School.
2320	" Mrityunjay	19-8	Gafargaon Islamia High School.
	" Muralidhar	17-6	Abdullapur H. E. School.
	" Nagendranath	16-5	Mahestala H. E. School.
	" Niharranjan	18-9	Private student, Roll Bir. P. 5.
	" Pasupati	17-4	Nakrakonda H. E. School.
	" Pramadasundar	18-2	Comilla Zila School.
	" Pramathanath	17-9	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	" Radhagobinda	17-5	Dumkal H. E. School.
	" Radhasyam	19-4	Itachona Srinarayan Institution.
	" Rajanikanta	18-7	Contai H. E. School.
2330	" Rajendranath	17	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	" Ramanimohan	16-1	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Rameschandra	21	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Upendranath	17-2	Krishnngar Collegiate School.
	" Upendranath	18-6	Keshab Academy.
	Palchaudhuri, Pramathabhushan	16-4	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	Palit, Bhupatinath	16-11	Pirojpur Government High School.
	" Jitendramohan	16-2	Habiganj Government High School.
	" Narendranath	16	Kuch Kuchia H. E. School.
	" Rabindranath	16-5	Deoghar R. Mitra H. E. School.
2340	Pan, Golokbihari	16-4	Kuchiakol Rodhaballabh Institution.
	" Kripapada	16-9	Badla H. E. School.
	Pande, Judhishthir	20-5	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	Pandit, Kishannarayan Gurtu	16-6	Katak Mission High School.
	" Nagendranath	17-1	Nator Maharaja's High School.
	" Ramkamalnath	16-10	Jamalpur Donough Government High School.
	" Santoshkumar	17-1	Jhikra H. E. School.
	" Syamanath Wali	19-11	B. N. R. Indian H. E. School, Kharagpur.
	" Syamnarayan Gurtu	18-1	Katak Mission High School.
	Panja, Dhanapati	18	Hare School, Calcutta.
2350	Paras Nath	20-10	Buxar H. E. School.
	Parbat, Khagendranath	17-3	Patuakhali J. H. E. School.
	Parial, Nagendrachandra	16-1	Saroatali H. E. School.
	Pathak, Niradchandra	16-7	St. Columba's Collegiate School, Hazaribagh.

	Pati, Loknath	... 17-7	Katak P. M. Academy.
	Patni, Gobindaram	... 16-10	Silchar Govt. High School.
	Pator, Ajitnath	... 17-10	Dumka Zila School.
	Patra, Narayan	... 18-11	Jajpur H. E. School.
	Pattanayak, Banbihari	... 18-7	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	" Chandrasekhar	... 18-5	Katak P. M. Academy.
2360	" Gauricharan	... 19	Puri Zila School.
	" Kailaschandra	... 16-11	Balasore Zila School.
	" Kumarnarayan	... 16	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
	" Lalabihari	... 16-1	Jajpur H. E. School.
	" Radhamohan	... 19-2	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	Paul, Brahmabala	... ...	Bankipur Girls' High School.
	Peary, Lal Agarwalla	... 16-2	Merton Institution.
	Peter Kin Maung	... 19	Mandalay St. Peter's High School.
	Phukan, Sukhendranath	... 16-3	Jorhat Govt. High School.
	P. Muthu Swamy	... 16-2	Mandalay St. Peter's High School.
2370	Pobali, Gangaram	... 17-1	Atheneum Institution.
	Po Chit	... 21-1	Govt. A. V. School, Prome.
	Poddar, Nabadwipchandra	... 21-1	Hasan Ali Jubibe High School, Chandpur.
	" Sudarsan	... 16-2	Barisal Zila School.
	Pradhan Lakshminarayan	... 18-6	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
	P. Rajamanikkam	... 16-3	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Pramanik Bhabanicharan	... 18-10	Serajganj Victoria H. E. School.
	" Nandadulal	... 17-3	Maldah Zila School.
	" Surendramohan	... 17-11	Pabna Zila School.
	Prem Manohar Daud Caliph	... 19-10	St. Columba's Collegiate School, Hazaribagh.
2380	P. Samraj	... 17	Mandalay St. Peter's High School.
	Pujhari, Kunjabihari	... 20-11	Sambalpur Zila School.
	Purkait, Narendranath	... 17-8	Sarisha H. E. School.
	Purkayastha, Chandrasekhar	... 16-5	Habiganj Government High School.
	" Gaganchandra	... 17-10	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet
	" Satischandra	... 16-1	Sylhet Government High School.
	Pushpa Raj Raj Bhundari	... 16-3	Darbar School, Nepal.
	Putatunda, Narayanchandra	... 18-10	Kalaskati H. E. School.
	Quazi Abdul Latif	... 20-6	Ulubaria H. E. School.
	Radhakrishna Prasad	... 18-4	Bettiah Raj H. E. School.
2390	Radha Prasad Verma	... 18-10	Buxar H. E. School.
	Rafiqur Rahman	... 16	Hare School, Calcutta.
	Raghava Prasad Sinha	... 17-3	Madhipura Shirres Institution.
	Raghubir Kisor Jain	... 19-1	Kidderpur Academy.
	Raghunandan Prasad	... 22-2	Banka M. K. H. E. School.
	Raghunandan Prasad	... 19-1	Mukherjee's Seminary, Muzaffarpur.
	Raghunath Prasad	... 19-2	Arrah Town School.
	Raha, Atulchandra	... 17-4	Sailkupa H. E. School.
	" Ramchandra	... 16-1	Chatmohar S. N. H. E. School.
	Rahman Ali	... 19-6	Mahamuni Anglo-Pali Institution.
2400	Rajaratnam Nadar	... 16-7	Bishop's College School.
	Raj Bali Lal	... 20-8	Saran Academy, Chapra.
	Rajendra Prasad	... 16-3	Arrah Zila School.
	Rajeshwari Prosad	... 16-3	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	Rajguru, Bibhutibhushan	... 21-9	Sonamukhi J. H. E. School.
	Rajkishore Narayan Lal	... 17-3	Patna Collegiate School.
	Rajranjanprasad Sinha	... 17-3	Hajipur H. E. School.
	Rakshit, Balaichand	... 18-1	Atheneum Institution.
	" Jitendramohan	... 18-10	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	" Kantibhushan	... 17-6	Narikeldanga George High School.
2410	" Prabhaschandra	... 16-2	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	Ram Ayodhya Sinha	... 20	Saran Academy, Chapra.
	Rama Nandan Misra	... 21-2	Saran Academy, Chapra
	Rama Nand Prosad	... 18-3	Chapra Zila School.
	Rama Shankar Prasad	... 18-2	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Ramavatar Sinha	... 22-5	Madhubani Watson H. E. School.
	Ramawtar Chaudhary	... 19-4	Darbhanga Raj H. E. School.
	Ramendra Prasad Sinha	... 16-10	Gopalganj V. M. H. E. School.
	Rameshwar Prasad Sinha	... 16	Bankipur Rammohan Ray Seminary.

	Ram Lahkan Sinha	... 18-5	Gopalganj V. M. H. E. School.
2420	Ram Nandan Sahay	... 16-7	Ranchi Zila School.
	Ram Narayan	... 18-6	St. Columba's Collegiate School, Hazaribagh.
	Ram Nirikshan Sinha	... 19	Madhubani Watson H. E. School.
	Rampadartha Sinha	... 17	Beguserai - Brahmadeo Prasad H. E. School.
	Ramprasad	... 16-2	Patna City School.
	Ramsager Sinha	... 16	Bettiah Raj H. E. School.
	Ramvilas Prosad	... 17-3	Sitamarhi H. E. School.
	Rath, Dadhibaman	... 17-1	Katak P. M. Academy.
	„ Dinabandhu	... 19-7	Puri Zila School.
	Ratinath Jha	... 20-11	Monghyr Training Academy?
2430	Rawneshwor Prasad	... 16-4	St. Columba's Collegiate School, Hazaribagh.
	Ray, Abhayapada	... 16-2	Deoghar R. Mitra H. E. School.
	„ Abinaschandra	... 17-6	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Amarnath	... 16-2	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Anilkumar	... 17-7	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Asutosh	... 16-1	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Asutosh	... 18-3	Abaipur Ramsundar Intitution.
	„ Batakrishna	... 16-3	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Bhabataran	... 17	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Bhudebchandra	... 20-6	Bishenpur H. E. School.
2440	„ Bhupendrachandra	... 16-4	Jung Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	.. 17-9	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	... 16-9	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Bimalaksha	... 16	Bandgora H. E. School.
	„ Binaykrishna	... 16-4	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Bijaychandi	... 16-3	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Binayendranath	... 16-3	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Birajmohan	... 17-4	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Birendrabinod	... 16-2	Chittagang Municipal School.
	„ Birojabhushan	... 16-1	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
2450	„ Bishnuchandra	... 16-1	Kandi Raj H. E. School.
	„ Biswanath	... 16	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Biswnath	... 16-2	Midnapur Hindu School.
	„ Biswananda	... 17-10	Noagaon K. D. H. E. School.
	„ Brajendrakumar	... 17-3	Nasigram H. E. School.
	„ Charuchandra	... 17-2	Dinajpur Zila School.
	„ Chinmayananda	... 16-10	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	„ Debendranath	... 16-8	Goalanda H. E. School, Rajbari.
	„ Debiprasanna	... 18-10	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	„ Dhrubapada	... 18-8	Dhubri High School.
2460	„ Dineschandra	... 18-9	Balurghat H. E. School.
	„ Durgadas	... 16-1	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Dwarkanath	... 18-6	Halisahar H. E. School.
	„ Gaurisankar	... 16-8	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Girijabhushan	... 18-8	Jangipur H. E. School.
	„ Gobindachandra	... 17-1	Raniganj H. E. School.
	„ Harendrachandra	... 16-11	Dumkal H. E. School.
	„ Harendranath	... 18-9	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Institution.
	„ Haripada	... 16-2	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	„ Haripada	... 17-3	Dinajpur Zila School.
2470	„ Hemchandra	.. 16-9	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Hemchandra	... 17-6	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Hemendranarayan	... 16-6	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Iswarchandra	... 20-3	Dubalhati Raja Haranath H. E. School.
	„ Jatindramohan	... 19-6	Pirojpur Govt. High School.
	„ Jadunath	... 17-3	Teota Academy.
	„ Jaminibhushan	... 16-5	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	„ Jaminikanta	... 16-3	Baisari H. E. School.
	„ Jitendranarayan	... 18-1	Gauripur P. C. Institution.
	„ Jnanendranath	... 19-6	Teota Academy.
2480	„ Jogeswarnath	... 18-11	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	„ Jyotishchandra	... 17-3	Sandwip Cargill H. E. School.

	Ray, Jyotirmay	...	16-5	Goalpara Prithwiram High School.
	„ Kaliprasanna	...	17-1	Mekliganj H. E. School.
	„ Kaliprasanna	...	16-7	Haripal Gurudayal Institution.
	„ Karunaranjan	...	16-3	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Kasinatha	...	17	Burdwan Municipal School.
	„ Kamalaksh	...	18-10	Labpur J. L. H. E. School.
	„ Karunasindhu	...	17-2	Halisahar H. E. School.
	„ Kesabchandra	...	18-9	Santosh Jahnabi H. E. School.
2490	„ Krishnachandra	...	18-4	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Krishnagobinda	...	21-3	Private Student, Roll Syl. P. 8.
	„ Krishnakumar	...	20-2	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	„ Kshetramohan	...	17-10	Comilla Victoria School.
	„ Kshirodchandra	...	17-4	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Kumudbandhu	...	17-1	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Lila	...	...	Eden High School for Girls, Dacca.
	„ Manimohan	...	17-10	Boral H. E. School.
	„ Manindrachandra	...	18-11	Idilpur H. E. School.
	„ Manojmohan	...	16-6	Hare School, Calcutta.
2500	„ Mohinimohan	...	17-6	Ujanchar K. N. H. E. School.
	„ Mohinimohan	...	16-2	Singur Mahamaya Institution.
	„ Mohinimohan	...	18-6	Kuch-Kuchia H. E. School.
	„ Mrikangabhushan	...	16-5	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	„ Nakulkisor	...	16	Syamagram Mohinikisor H. E. School.
	„ Nandakumar	...	16-2	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Nandakumar	...	16-7	Jara H. E. School.
	„ Niharchandra	...	16-2	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Nirmalchandra	...	17-2	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Nirmalchandra	...	18-1	New Indian School.
2510	„ Nirmalkumar	...	16-3	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„ Nisikanta	...	17-3	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Prabodhchandra	...	16	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Pratibha	...	...	Bethune Collegiate School.
	„ Pramodkumar	...	16-2	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Pramathanath	...	20	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Pramathanath	...	16-2	South Subarban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Pramathanath	...	18-6	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Institution.
	„ Panchanan	...	16	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	„ Priyanath	...	16-2	Ashadtalia Coronation Memorial H. E. School.
2520	„ Radhikaranjan	...	16-11	Pabna Institution.
	„ Rajendranath	...	16-2	Singur Mahamaya Institution.
	„ Rajkumar	...	18-8	Netrakona Dutt H. E. School.
	„ Rameschandra	...	17-3	Jenkins School, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Rameschandra	...	19	Pabna Institution.
	„ Ramendrachandra	...	16-5	Goalanda H. E. School, Rajbari.
	„ Sachchidananda	...	17	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Sachindrabhushan	...	17-1	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Sachindranath	...	16-5	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	„ Sachindranath	...	19-7	Narit Nayaratna Institution.
2530	„ Saktipada	...	19-10	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	„ Sambhunath	...	17-10	Private Student, Roll Ber. P. 3.
	„ Sarojkumar	...	17-5	Ethora S. C. Institution.
	„ Sasankamohan	...	17-4	R. R. Institution, Rangoon.
	„ Sasankasekhar	...	16-6	Midnapur Town School.
	„ Sasisekhar	...	20-4	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.
	„ Satischandra, II	...	18-11	Midnapur Hindu School.
	„ Satischandra	...	17-1	Ramgopalpur P. J. K. H. School.
	„ Satyasadhan	...	18-3	Irphala K. M. Institution.
	„ Sisirkumar	...	20-7	Sailkupa H. E. School.
2540	„ Srischandra	...	17-1	Baharu H. E. School.
	„ Sudhirchandra	...	16-5	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Sudhirchandra	...	16-4	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Sudhirranjan	...	16-1	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Surendrachandra	...	16-10	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
	„ Surendranarayan	...	16-7	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Susilchandra	...	18-6	Armenitola Government High School.
	„ Sukhamay	...	17-7	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	„ Subalchand	...	16-6	Burdwan Municipal School.

	Ray, Tinkari	... 18	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
2550	„ Upendrakumar	... 16-5	Feni H. E. School.
	„ Upendranath	... 18-6	Dinajpur Zila School.
	Raybandyopadhyay, Bhabatosh	... 17-11	Hughli Branch School.
	Raychaudhuri, Bhabaranjan	... 16	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bhupalchandra	... 16-5	Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur Branch.
	„ Hariprasanna	... 16	R. K. Jubillee High School, Noakhali.
	„ Hiralal	... 17-7	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Gunendranath	... 16-1	Woolpur P. C. H. E. School.
	„ Jogendrachandra	... 17-4	Idilpur H. E. School.
	„ Kanailal	... 17	Mukherji's Seminary, Muzaffarpur.
2560	„ Kasablal	... 17-10	Woolpur P. C. H. E. School.
	„ Kshirodgopal	... 16-11	Mahespur H. E. School.
	„ Monica	...	Diocesan Collegiate School.
	„ Rakshakar	... 19-7	Kandi Raj H. E. School.
	„ Ranadakanta	... 17-4	Pirojpur Government High School.
	„ Rambhushan	... 19-11	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.
	„ Santoshkumar	... 17-3	Gokarna P. M. H. E. School.
	„ Satyendranaryan	16-8	Kandi Raj H. E. School.
	„ Subimal	... 16-6	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Subodhkumar	... 16-7	Halisahar H. E. School.
2570	„ Sudhansukumar	... 16-2	Baruipur H. E. School.
	„ Sudhindrakumar	16-2	St. Mary's School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Surendrakumar	... 16-6	Sonakanda B. M. Union H. E. School.
	Roul, Hemantakumar	... 18-6	Katak Mission High School.
	Roy, Leila ...	... ...	Diocesan Collegiate School.
	„ Monica ...	... ...	Chota Nagpur Girls' H. E. School.
	„ Monica ...	... ...	Diocesan Collegiate School.
	Rudra, Manindranath ...	... 16-2	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	S. A. Ghaffar Razvi ...	... 16-3	B. N. Collegiate School, Bankipur.
	S. A. M. Ataul Huq ...	... 16	Calcutta Madrasah.
2580	S. Ghafoorul Hossan ...	... 19-8	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	S. Manzoor Ahsan ...	... 16-3	Beguserai Brahmadeo Prasad H. E. School.
	S. M. Shurful Huq ...	... 18	Bankipur A. S. School.
	S. M. H. Akhtar ...	... 16-2	Gaya-Sahebganj H. E. School.
	S. Hasan Ali ...	... 16-6	Hasan Ali Jubilee High School, Chandpur.
	S. Sin Hong ...	... 18-11	Government High and Normal School, Maulmein.
	Sabiruddin Biswas ...	... 20-11	Kanchantala J. D. J. Institution.
	Sadangi, Ramakrishna ...	... 17-6	Sambalpur Zila School.
	Sadasiva Prosad ...	... 18-7	Godda Coronation H. E. School.
	Sadhu Ambikacharan ...	... 17	Khararia H. E. School.
2590	„ Banabihari ...	... 16-3	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Gobindaprasad	... 18-8	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	Sadhukhan, Upendranath	... 16-6	Raruli R. K. B. K. Harischandr Institution.
	Sadudar Rahaman ...	... 1[illegible]-1	Sonakanda B. M. Union H. E. School.
	Saghir Ahmad Alwi ...	... 18	Gaya Zila School.
	Saha, Benimadhab	... 16-7	Bharenga H. E. School.
	„ Bhaktibhushan	... 18	Maldah Zila School.
	„ Bholendrakumar	... 20-5	Mathabanga H. E. School.
	„ Bidhubhushan	... 17-2	Jaypur Lohagora Institution.
	„ Brajabasi	... 17	Naokhila P. N. H. E. School.
2600	„ Brajendrachandra	... 16-7	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	„ Gokulchandra	... 19-6	Ranaghat P. C. H. E. School.
	„ Debendrachandra	... 19-1	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	„ Jagatbandhu	... 21	Comilla Victoria School.
	„ Jogeschandra	... 16-6	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Jugalkisor	... 18-4	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	„ Kailaschandra	... 20-9	Ujanchar K. N. H. E. School.
	„ Lalitmohan	... 19-1	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Madanmohan	... 16-7	Ujanchar K. N. H. E. School.
	„ Madanmohan	... 18-3	Rajbari Raja Suryya Kumar Institution.

2610	Saha, Manmathanath	17-3	Rashbihari H. E. School, Karakdi.
	„ Nanigopal	16-6	Kushtia H. E. School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	20-7	Khankhanapur Surojmohini Institution.
	„ Niradmohan	17-1	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	„ Prangobinda	18	Shahzadpur H. E. School.
	„ Purnachandra	18-5	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Radhaballabh	18-5	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
	„ Radharaman	18-9	Bajitpur H. E. School.
	„ Radhikamohan	19-3	Lakshmipur, H. E. School.
	„ Ramchandra	19-2	Dacca Pogose School.
2620	„ Rasbihari	21-7	Jung Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	„ Sasimohan	17-2	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Sudhanyakumar	18-6	Hare School, Calcutta,
	„ Syamacharan	20	Wazirpur W. B. Union Institution.
	„ Tarapada	19-8	Shrikhanda H. E. School.
	Saharay, Nakuleswar	16-9	Brajamohan Institution Barisal.
	Sahu, Srinibas	18-3	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	Sakhawat Hossain Molla	17	Uluburia H. E. School.
	Samaddar, Rajendralal	20-11	Barisal Zila School
	„ Sailendranath	16-2	Bagnan H. E. School.
2630	„ Sibendranath	16-8	Khalispur H. E. School.
	Samanta, Basantakumar	18-1	I. R. Belilios Institution, Howrah.
	„ Chandicharan	17-1	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	„ Kesabananda	17	Rayana H. E. School.
	Sambhunath Ojha	16-11	Purulia Zila School.
	Samiruddin Ahmad	18-7	Mrityunjoy School, Mymensingh.
	Samsul Alam Mohammed Aflatun	16-9	Sandwip Cargill H. E. School.
	San Hla	18-9	St. John's College, S. P. G. Rangoon.
	San Tun U	19-2	Government High School, Akyab.
	San Tun Aung	19-3	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
2640	Sanyal, Binayak	16	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Chandranath	16-4	Dinajpur Zila School.
	„ Chapola		Private Student, Roll Cal F. P. 4
	„ Charuchandra	17-1	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	„ Janakinath	21	Mrityunjoy School Mymensingh.
	„ Jibendrasaran	18-6	Dhubri High School.
	„ Jnanendramohan	18-4	Dighapatiya P. N. High School.
	„ Jnanendranath	16-3	Serampur Union Institution.
	„ Manindrakumar	16-1	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Manindranath	16-5	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
2650	„ Nanigopal	17-1	Deoghar R. Mitra H E. School.
	„ Pramathanath	16-6	Serampur Union Institution.
	„ Rebatikanta	16-7	Dighapatiya P. N. High School.
	„ Saradindubhushan	16-3	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Srischandra	19-1	Jung Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	Sarafatali Khan	18-5	Fakura Madanmohan Academy.
	Saryu Prashad	19-1	Motihari Zila School.
	Sardar, Jasimuddin	20-1	Bogra Zila School.
	Sarkar, Akshaykumar	20-4	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Anathnath	20-7	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
2660	„ Anilkrishna	16-7	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Bankabihari	17-10	Jenkins School, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Basantakumar	17-11	Nakrakonda H. E. School.
	„ Bhujangabhushan	17-3	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Bhupalchandra	16-3	Hasan Ali Jubilee High School, Chandpur.
	„ Bupatimohan	17-1	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Bidhubhushan	17-7	Banaripara Union Institution.
	„ Binapani		Private Student, Roll Cal. F. P. 3.
	„ Biswabijay	17-7	Arambagh H. E. School.
	„ Chandicharan	18-2	Bantra Madhusudan Palchaudhuri H. E. School.
2670	„ Dwijendranath	16-1	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Ganeschandra	16-5	Fakura Madanmohan Academy.
	„ Gaurmohan	18	Jagabandhu H. E. School, Torekona.
	„ Girischandra	19-3	Magura H. E. School.

	Sarkar, Harendralal	... 24-4	Private Student, Roll Cal P. 45.
	„ Haridas	... 17-7	Maulavi Bazar High School.
	„ Haridas	... 16	Rol C. M. Tayyeb Institution.
	„ Hemchandra	... 17	Pabna Institution.
	„ Indubhushan	... 16-8	Dhubri High Shool.
	„ Iswarchandra	... 20-1	Netrakona Dutt H. E. School.
2680	„ Jnanendrakumar	... 19-10	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Jatindranath	... 16	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	„ Kaliprasanna	... 18	Jhalakati Government H. E. School.
	„ Khagendranath	... 18-3	Tala B. De Institution.
	„ Kshetramohan	... 18-2	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Kshitischandra	... 19-2	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kshitischandra	... 19-2	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Mahendranath	... 17-6	Goila H. E. School.
	„ Manimohan	... 16-6	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Nagendrakumar	... 17-7	Khulna Zila School.
2690	„ *Nagendranath	... 17-10	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Nalinaksha	... 17-1	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Nilkrishna	... 16-1	C. M. S. High School, Garden Reach.
	„ Nilmadhab	... 16-8	Serajganj B. L. High School.
	„ Nrityagopal	.. 23	Amlasadarpur H. E. School.
	„ Pulinchandra	... 18-4	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
	„ Rameschandra	... 17-1	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Sachindramohan	... 16-8	Radhanagar Majumdar Academy.
	„ Saileschandra	... 18-8	Patuakhali J. H. E. School.
	„ Saradaranjan	... 18	Bijhari H. E. School.
2700	„ Saratchandra	... 17-9	Dinajpur Zila School.
	„ Satischandra	... 16-11	Kidderpur Academy.
	„ Satischandra	... 16-10	Budge Budge P. K. H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath	... 17-1	Banaripara Union Institution.
	„ Syamacharan	... 18-10	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	Sarkhel, Radhikaranjan	... 17-1	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	Sarma, Gopiranjan	... 18-1	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet.
	„ Hrishikes	... 16-4	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet.
	„ Jnanendrachandra	... 16-11	Murapara Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Krishnakanta	... 17-10	Baburhat H. E. School.
2710	„ Naranath	... 19-11	Tezpur Government High School.
	„ Purnadhar	... 20-2	Nowgong Government High School.
	„ Sadananda	... 17-7	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	„ Umakanta	... 18-11	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	Sarmasarkar, Ramchandra	... 17-3	Dhalla H. E. School.
	Sasmal, Pareschandra	... 16-7	Contai H. E. School.
	Satapathi, Srikantha	... 25-8	Katak Town Victoria H. E. School.
	Satyanarayan Dubey	... 16-8	Pakur Raj H. E. School.
	Satya Narayan	... 18-2	B. N. Collegiate School, Bankipur.
	Sayed Ahamed Ullah	... 16	Patiya High School.
2720	Sayed Humayun Shah	... 17-8	Ranchi St. Paul's High School.
	Sayedul Huque	... 20-1	R. R. Institution, Raozan.
	Sayeed Mohamad	... 16-2	Patna City School.
	Sein E.	... 20-10	Government High School, Akyab.
	Sein Tun Oung	... 18-4	Government High School, Akyab.
	Sen, Anukulchandra	... 16-1	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Apurbachandra	... 17-3	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	„ Bhabanicharan	... 17-10	Bankipur Rammohan Ray Seminary.
	„ Bimalchandra	... 16	Chittagong Municipal School.
	„ Binayranjan	... 17-1	Comilla Zila School.
2730	„ Binayranjan	... 16-2	Debrugarh Government High School.
	„ Bireswar	... 16-2	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Brindabanbihari	... 17-2	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Debendranath	... 20-3	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„ Dwijendranath	... 16-5	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Harilal ...	... 16-1	Sagore Dutt Free H. E. School, Kamarhati.

	Sen, Harinarayan	...	16-4	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Harischandra	...	18-11	Khagol E. I. R. Indian School.
	„ Jagatkiran	...	16-1	Ranaghat P. C. H. E. School.
	„ Jyotishchandra	...	16-1	Saroatali H. E. School.
2740	„ Kalikumar	...	18-7	Karimganj Government High School.
	„ Kasichandra	...	20-7	Saroatali H. E. School.
	„ K. N.	...	36	Private Student, Roll Maud P 2.
	„ Kesabchandra	...	17-9	Midnapur Town School.
	„ Mahendrakumar	...	17-5	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	„ Matindrakumar	...	16-1	Netrakona Dutt H. E. School.
	„ Mrigendranath	...	17	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ N. L.	...	18-3	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	„ Nagendralal	...	19	Chittagong Municipal School.
	„ Narendranath	...	16-1	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
2750	„ Nikunjabihari	...	17-2	Mahamuni Anglo-Pali Institution.
	„ Nilmadhab	...	17-2	Chirkunda Nandalal Institution.
	„ Phanindranath	...	18-8	Lakshmannath H. E. School.
	„ Prabodhchandra	...	17-1	Silchar Govt. High School.
	„ Praphullachandra	...	16-6	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Pradyotkumar	...	16-2	Darbhanga Raj H. E. Schoool.
	„ Pulinbihari	...	17-1	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Pulinbihari	...	16	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Radhajiban	...	17-6	Meherpur H. E. School.
	„ Rathindranath	...	18-8	Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur Branch.
2760	„ Sachindranath	...	17	Nator Maharaja's High School.
	„ Sailendranath	...	16-6	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Saileswar	...	16-5	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	„ Sarojkumar	...	17-7	Krishnagar C. M. S. St. John s High School.
	„ Subhashchandra	...	16-4	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Subodhchandra	...	16-2	Chittagong Municipal School.
	„ Sukumar	...	16-2	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Surendrabijay	...	17-3	Chittagong Municipal School.
	„ Susilananda	...	16-8	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	„ Tripurasankar	...	16-2	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
2770	„ Umeschandra	...	17-8	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	Sengupta, Abalakanta	...	16-8	Kalma Lakshmikanta H. E. School.
	„ Abinaschandra	...	16-7	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Anukulchandra	...	16-4	Kalia Remodelled H. E. School.
	„ Apurbakumar	...	17	Kurigram H. E. School.
	„ Bankimbihari	...	18-1	Pirojpur Government High School.
	„ Bhupalchandra	...	17-1	Patuakhali J. H. E. School.
	„ Bimalendu	...	16-11	Brajomohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Binodbihari	...	16-4	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Bipradas	...	16-1	Barahanagar Victoria School.
2780	„ Dhirendramohan	...	16-2	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Digbijay	...	19-5	Dinajpur Zila School.
	„ Dineschandra	...	18-2	Comilla Zila School.
	„ Harendrakumar	...	20-11	Durgapur H. E. School.
	„ Harendranath	...	17	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Harshanath	...	16-[illegible]	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	„ Hemchandra	...	22-4	Mathabhanga H. E. School.
	„ Hemchandra	...	19-5	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	„ Jitendranath	...	17-11	Araria H. E. School.
	„ Jnanendrakumar	...	17-3	Kartikpur H. E. School.
2790	„ Kaminikumar	...	17-11	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Kiranchandra	...	17-2	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Kumudbandhu	...	16-1	Kalia Remodelled H. E. School.
	„ Kumudbihari	...	20	Yusuff H. E. School, Comilla.
	„ Manimohan	...	16-3	Navadwip Hindu School.
	„ Manoranjan	...	17	Brajomohan Institution Barisal.
	„ Prabhatchandra	...	18	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
	„ Praphullanath	...	16-4	Sonarang H. E. School.
	„ Priyanath	...	16-3	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Rakhaldas	...	16-7	Morton Institution.
2800	„ Rameschandra	...	16-2	Barisal Ziia School.
	„ Sailendranath	...	17-11	Srikrishna Pathsala.

	Sengupta, Satindranath	...	16-2	Kirtipasa P. K. Institution.
	„ Satischandra	...	16-11	Brajomohan Institution, Barisal
	„ Satischandra	...	17-2	Kirtipasa, P. K. Institution.
	„ Satyagopal	...	...	Barisal Zilla School.
	„ Satyendranath	...	16-11	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Shumoti	...	...	Diocesan Collegiate School.
	„ Sitalchandra	...	18-7	Puri Zilla School.
	„ Sunitiranjan	...	16-2	Rangpur Zilla School.
2810	„ Surendrakumar	...	17-2	Bhola Government High School.
	„ Surendranath	...	21-10	Teacher, Roll Bar. T. 1.
	„ Sureschandra	...	16-10	Hasan Ali Jubilee High School, Chandpur.
	„ Susikumar	...	17-2	Bhola Government High School.
	„ Upendrachandra	...	22-7	Murapara Victoria H. E. School.
	Serajul Islam	...	16-9	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Set, Kesabchandra	...	16-2	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Sachindranath	...	16-6	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	Shahadut Hossain	...	16-7	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	Shah Alam	...	17-1	Jangipur H. E. School.
2820	Shah Ali Khan	...	17-1	Naokhila P. N. H. E. School.
	Shah Mujtaba Hassain Faredi	...	21-7	Bankipur, A. S. School.
	Shah Mohomad Umair	...	16-6	„ T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Shaikh Rahmattullah	...	20-2	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	„ Abdul Kadir	...	18-10	Hazaribagh Zilla School.
	„ Abdur Rashid	...	19-2	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	„ Sultan Hassain	...	18-1	Barrackpore Government School.
	„ Zobadar Rohoman	...	16-2	Birbhum Zilla School.
	Shakur Muhammad	...	18-3	Barisal Zilla School.
	Shambhu Bermeswer Prosad	...	16-7	Patna Collegiate School.
2830	Shamsuddin Ahmed	...	17-7	Madaripur H. E. School.
	Shamsul Haque	...	18	Bhola Government High School.
	Sharfuddin Ahmad	...	16-1	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Shamsul Hoque Khan	...	18-7	Khulna Zila School.
	Shamsuzzoha	...	20-11	Bankipur Rammohan Ray Seminary.
	Shankar Prasad	...	20-1	Madhipura Shirres Institution.
	Sharafat Ali Khan	...	19-1	Dacca Madrasa.
	Shaw, Babulal	..	18-7	Deoghar R. Mitra H. E. School.
	Shaikh Maqsud Alam	...	16-3	Chapra Zila School.
	Sheo Narayan Prasad	...	17-9	Chapra Collegiate School.
2840	Sherajul Islam	...	20-7	Muradnagar Durgaram H. E. School.
	Shirajul Haque	...	17-1	Chittagong Municipal School.
	Shivanandan Pershad	...	16-4	Mukherjee's Seminary, Muzaffarpur.
	Shivanarayan Sinha	...	17-4	Madhubani Watson H. E. School.
	Shivanath Sahay	...	17-7	Monghyr Zila School.
	Shiva Prasad	...	19-10	Patna City School.
	Shubh Narain	...	17-7	Siwan V. M. H. E. School.
	Shyam Behari Prasad Varma	...	19-2	Hathwa Eden School.
	Shyamsundra Parashad	...	16-7	B. B. Collegiate School, Muzaffarpur.
	Siddhanta, Pankajaksha	...	16-10	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
2850	Sikdar, Satischandra	...	20-1	Pabna Institution.
	„ Sudhirchandra	...	16-1	Khararia H. E. School.
	„ Tarankrishna	...	17-8	Khulna Zila School.
	Sil, Durgamohan	...	17-7	Kartikpur H. E. School.
	„ Ganeschandra	...	17-3	Bowbazar High School.
	„ Kartiklal	...	16-5	Kidderpur Academy.
	„ Rasamay	...	17-4	Seal's Free College.
	„ Sudhindranath	...	16-9	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	Singh, Santilata	...	...	Bankipur Girls' High School.
	Singeshwari Prasad	...	16-3	Bankipur A. S. School.
2860	Sinha, Abhayapada	...	17	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	„ Abinaschandra	...	16-8	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Amarendranath	...	16-1	Edward George School, Madhupur.
	„ Amulyadhan	...	16-11	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	„ Atulchandra	...	17-8	Saroatali H. E. School.
	„ Bholanath	...	18-10	Pakur Raj H. E. School.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	...	18-7	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	„ Birajakanta	...	16-11	Mathabhanga H. E. School.

	Sinha, Charuchandra ...	21	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Chunilal ...	16	Serajganj Victoria H. E. School.
2870	„ Ganeschandra ...	20-8	Jung Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	„ Gangaprasad ...	19	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Gaurangasundar ...	19-1	Palasdanga H. E. School.
	„ Gobindalal ...	19-4	Dainhat H. E. School.
	„ Gopinath ...	16	Ripon Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Hiralal ...	27	Teacher, Roll Cal. T. 2.
	„ Jatiswar ...	17-1	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Kartikchandra ...	21-2	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	„ Kshetramohan ...	19-7	Midnapur Town School.
	„ Lalitmohan ...	16	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
2880	„ Manindragopal ...	17-5	Dainhat H. E. School.
	„ Mayurchand ...	19-4	Silchar Govt. High School.
	„ Nagendranath ...	19-1	Private Student, Roll Pur. P. 3.
	„ Pratapchandra ...	17-10	Nator Maharaja's High School.
	„ Purnachandra ...	16-6	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Purnendubhushan ...	17-2	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Ramchandra ...	19-11	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	„ Rasiklal ...	16-8	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Sachindranarayan ...	16-8	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Sasisekhar ...	17-3	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
2890	„ Satchidananda ...	16-1	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	„ Sriramchandra ...	18-9	Khurda H. E. School.
	„ Subodhchandra ...	16-3	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Sudarsan ...	19-6	Jangipur H. E. School.
	„ Sudhansumohan ...	17-10	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„ Sudhansusekhar ...	16-1	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	„ Sureschandra ...	17-1	Jenkins School, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Suryyakanta ...	16-3	Hemnagar Sasimukhi H. E. School.
	„ Syamaprasad ...	18	Jangipur H. E. School.
	„ Taponath ...	16-7	Metropolitan Institution.
2900	„ Tarapada ...	16-2	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Tarapada ...	16-6	Raghunathpur G. D. Lang Institution.
	„ Umeschandra ...	20-1	Hemnagar Sasimukhi H. E. School.
	Sinharay, Hemendranath ...	18-10	Baburhat H. E. School.
	„ Manaskumar ...	16-1	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	Sinheswar Prasad Sinha ...	23-3	Betiah Raj H. E. School.
	Sirajuddin Khan ...	17-11	Bajitpur H. E. School.
	Sirajul Islam Choudhury ...	17-2	Sylhet Government High School.
	Som, Anilprakas ...	16-2	Collins Institute.
	„ Atulkrishna ...	16-1	Sylhet Government High School.
2910	„ Chintaharan ...	16-7	C. M. S. High School, Bhagalpur.
	„ Dasarathi ...	16-2	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Narendranath ...	16-8	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	„ Nripendrachandra ...	16-6	Maulavi Bazar High School.
	„ Priyabandhu ...	19-7	Hemnagar Sasimukhi H. E. School.
	„ Surendrakumar ...	16-3	Dinajpur Zila School.
	Sonto Singh ...	18-1	Shillong Government High School.
	Sthanpati, Asutosh ...	16-9	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Sudhishta Narain ...	16-11	Hathwa Eden School.
	Sukhdeo Pande ...	17-7	Asansole H. E. School.
2920	Sultan Mahmud ...	16-4	Noakhali Zila School.
	Sur, Prabodhchandra ...	16-2	Uttarpara Government H. School.
	„ Hrishikes ...	16-7	Hooghli Collegiate School.
	„ Sudhirchandra ...	17-1	Town School, Calcutta.
	„ Tripurendrakumar ...	17-2	Chittagong Municipal School.
	Sukdeva Narayan ...	18-6	Bankipur Ram Mohan Ray Seminary.
	Surajnath Prasad ...	17-11	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	Surendradeva Narain ..	16-3	Bankipur Ram Mohan Ray Seminary.
	Surya Prasad Sinha, I ...	17-11	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Sutradhar, Bholanath ...	18-6	Kuchiakal Radhaballabh's Institution.
2930	Syed Abbas Ali ...	20-11	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	„ Abu Ehiya Bazle Murshedi ...	16	Balasore Zila School.

	Syed A. M. Shamsuddin Ahmed ...	18	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Abdul Rauf ...	17-2	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Abdul Wohab ...	16-11	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Abdur Rahim ...	17-1	Maulavi Bazar High School.
	" Abdus Samad ...	18-4	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Ahmud Hussain ...	17-1	Sibsagar Government High School.
	" Ali Afsar ...	17-7	Labpur J. L. H. E. School.
	" Ali Athar ...	16	Rol C. M. Tayyeb Institution.
2940	Syedali Biswas ...	16-8	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	Syed Ali Imam ...	17-5	Gopalganj V. M. H. E. School.
	" Anwar Karim ...	16	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Fazlur Rahman ...	16-7	Gopalganj V. M. H. E. School.
	" Gholam Ahmad ...	21	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	" Golam Jilani ...	16-6	Ranchi Zila School.
	" Haider Imam ...	16-1	Bankipur Ram Mohan Ray Seminary.
	" Jamaluddin Ahmad ...	16-6	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Kasim Ali ...	19	Ramgopalpur High School.
	" Mahammed Taha ...	17-4	Calcutta Madrasah.
2950	" Mahmud Shere ...	16-2	Patna City School.
	" Manzur Ahsan ...	16-8	Bankipur Ram Mohan Ray Seminary.
	" Md. Atiqullah ...	16-6	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	" Mohammad Enayet Ali ...	20-7	C. M. S. High School, Bhagalpur.
	" Mohammad Halim ...	16-2	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Mohammad Hasnain ...	16-8	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Mohammad Ibrahim ...	17	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Mohammad Nayim ...	17	Bankipur Ram Mohan Ray Seminary.
	" Mohammad Qadree ...	19-9	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Mohammad Shafi ...	20-3	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
2960	" Md. Izharul Haque ...	17-5	Private Student Roll Bha. P. 13.
	" Md. Zarif ...	20	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	" Morshead Uddin Ahmed ...	18-7	Dhalla H. E. School.
	" Naimazzaman ...	18-3	Jamalpur Donough Government High School.
	" Noor Alam ...	16-4	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	" Nurul Imam ...	16-2	Motihari Zila School.
	" Qudrut Hossain ...	16-9	Patna City School.
	" Wasi Ahmed Rizwi ...	17-1	Northbrook School, Darbhanga.
	" Shah Mohammed Manzoor Razvi.	20-9	Gaya Zila School.
	" Yakub Ali ...	16	Sylhet Government High School.
2970	" Zafiruddin Ahmad ...	16-3	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	" Zafir Ahsun ...	18-9	Gaya Town School.
	Syud Ali Akbar ..	20-2	Taltala High School.
	Tagore, Alokendranath ...	17-5	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	Taiyab Ali Choudhury ...	19-2	Silchar Government High School.
	Talukdar, Kaminimohan ...	16-2	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Tapadar Trailokyanath ...	16-6	Dacca Pagose School.
	Tapeswari Prasad ...	16-3	Patna Collegiate School.
	Taraphdar, Radhikalal ...	16-1	Kalighat High School.
	" Syamapada ...	16-7	Kishenganj H. E. School.
2980	Tat, Nandadulal ...	17-6	Bantra Madhusudan Palchaudhuri H. E. School.
	T. Ba Hli ...	16-2	St. Patrick's Institution, Maulmein.
	Tasimuddin Ahmed ...	19-11	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	Tauhid Uddin Ahmed ...	16-7	Dinajpur Zila School.
	Tewari, Surendranath ...	17-11	Maliara H. E. School.
	Thakur Jnanendranath ...	20-11	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	Tin Pe ...	20-8	Government A. V. School, Prome.
	Tin U ...	17-4	Government A. V. School, Prome.
	T. Luaia ...	17-6	Shillong Government High School.
	T. Maung Ngwe ...	17-5	Bassein Government High School.
2990	Tok Gyi ...	18	Mandalay American Baptist Mission High School.
	Tribeni Prasad Verma ...	19	Buxar H. E. School.

	T. S. Pillay	... 17-9	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Uma Shanker	... 19-7	B. N. R. Indian H. E. School, Kharagpur.
	Ushapati Singha	... 17-3	Darbhanga Raj H. E. School.
	U Tha Zan	... 19-2	Government High School, Akyab.
	Vishvanath Sharan	... 19-6	Northbook School, Darbhanga.
	V. Ramaswamy	... 19-6	St. Patrick's Institution, Maulmein.
	Wadadar, Himansubinod	... 18-10	Serajganj B. L. High School.
	We Hla	... 20-2	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
3000	White, Fred	... 17-1	Government High and Normal School, Maulmein.
	Yusoff Ahamed Shaikh	... 16-2	Saroatali H. E. School.
	Zahiruddin Ahmad	... 19-7	Chittagong Municipal School.
3003	Zahurul Ebad	... 20-5	Arrah K. J. Academy.

SECOND DIVISION.

(Arranged in alphabetical order.)

	A. Akhtar Rizwi	... 17	Gaya Zila School.
	Aar Mahammad	... 18-1	Satkania H. E. School.
	Abdul Alim	... 22-10	Teacher Roll, Chi., T. 1.
	Abdul Alim	... 16-3	Collins Institution.
	Abdul Aziz	... 18-8	Kakina Mahimaranjan Memorial H. E. School.
	Abdul Aziz	... 19	Sasaram H. E. School.
	Abdul Aziz Ahamad	... 24-11	Bangora Umalochan H. E. School.
	Abdul Baree	... 17-11	Feni H. E. School.
	Abdul Bari	... 19-3	Private Student Roll, Bha., P. 11.
10	Abdul Bari	... 17-6	Madaripur H. E. School.
	Abdul Bari	... 19-4	Teacher Roll, Chi., T. 8.
	Abdul Bari Bhuiya	... 18-1	Abdullapur H. E. School.
	Abdul Gafur	... 19-11	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Abdul Gani Miah	... 16-7	Tangail Bindhubasini H. E. School.
	Abdul Goffer Khan	... 18-6	Sirajganj B. L. High School.
	Abdul Goffur	... 19-3	Comilla Zila School.
	Abdul Goffur	... 17	Raipura Rajkisor Radhamohan Institution.
	Abdul Hai Khairwi	... 17-10	Patna Collegiate School.
	Abdul Hakim	... 20-2	Bankipur Rammohan Ray Seminary.
20	Abdul Hamid	... 19-10	Giridih H. E. School.
	Abdul Hamid	... 18-10	Saraswati Academy, Darbhanga.
	Abdul Haque	... 18-10	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Abdul Jabbar	... 21-11	Private Student Roll, Cal., P. 83.
	Abdul Karim	... 17-9	Rajbari Raja Suryyakumar Institution.
	Abdullah	... 16-2	Calcutta Madrasah.
	Abdul Latiff	... 24	Pakur Raj H. E. School.
	Abdul Latiff	... 19-4	Beguserai Brahmadeo Prasad H. E. School.
	Abdul Maji	... 20-6	Purnea Zila School.
	Abdul Mamin	... 18-2	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
30	Abdul Mannaf-al-majee	... 21-6	Shahzadpur H. E. School.
	Abdul Mazid	... 19-10	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	Abdul Mazid	... 18-11	Syaaagram Mohinikisor H. E. School.
	Abdul Mazid	... 23-11	Ujanchar K. N. H. E. School.
	Abdul Moiz	... 17-2	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Abdul Muttalib Choudhury	... 20-11	Silchar Government School.
	Abdul Qawi	... 19-4	Private Student Roll Cal. P. 65.
	Abdul Quddus	... 18-7	Patna Collegiate School.
	Abdul Rahaman	... 17-7	Baburhat H. E. School.
	Abdul Rahman Mir	... 19-7	Paikpara Union Institution.
40	Abdul Rahim	... 23-8	C. M. S. High School, Bhagalpur.
	Abdul Samad Khan	... 18-7	Sonakanda B. M. Union H. E. School.
	Abdul Satter Miah	... 16-8	Ichhapura H. E. School.
	Abdul Shakkur	... 17-1	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	Abdul Wahed	... 17-6	Chittagong H. E. School.
	Abdul Wazed Mian	... 19-2	Paigram Kasba H. E. School.
	Abdur Rahim	... 17-6	Kandi Raj H. E. School.

	Abdur Rahman Akanda	18-1	Gaibandha High School.
	Abdur Rahman Khan	20-1	Malda Zila School.
	Abdur Rahman Sarder	20	Gaibandha High School.
50	Abdur Rashid Molla	20-7	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	Abdur Razzaque	16	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	Abdur Razzaque	17-6	Pabna Zila School.
	Abdur Roaf Chaudhury	17-11	Karimganj Government High School.
	Abdus Samad	21-5	Yusuff H. E. School, Comilla.
	Abdus Sattar Choudhury	16-10	Sylhet Government High School.
	Abdus Shakur Fasihi	17-1	Gaya Zila School.
	Abdus Somad Talukder	19	Netrakona Dutt H. E. School.
	Abedali Sirker	23-2	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	Abid Husain	20-3	Bankipur A. S. School.
60	A. B. Mahammad Yakub	21-2	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	A. B. M. Kabir Ahamad	16-6	Ditto.
	Abu Ahammed Bazler Rohim Chowdary.	22-1	Sandwip Cargill H. E. School.
	Abu Mahamed	21-5	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	Abu Mohammed	18-3	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Abu Taleb Khan	16-4	Khulna Zila School.
	Abul Hossain	17	Malda Zila School.
	Abul Hossain Mollah	19-2	Kushtia H. E. School.
	Abul Mohamed Mahammad Ishaque	17	Chittagong Madrasa.
	Acharyya, Akhilchandra	26	Private Student Roll Pab. P. 2.
70	„ Ambikacharan	22-10	Paschimgaon Badarunnessa High School.
	„ Haripada	16-11	Meherpur H. E. School.
	„ Krishnachandra	21-3	Harinarayanpur H. E. School.
	„ Panchanan	16-7	Rasbihari H. E. School, Karakdi.
	„ Patitpaban	18-7	Goswain Durgapur H. E. School.
	„ Radhabinod	19-3	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	„ Achutanand	19-3	Buxar H. E. School.
	Achyutananda Sahay	17-6	Monghyr Zila School.
	Adhikari, Bhudebchandra	20-3	Katak Town Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Dharanikanta	17-8	Pingna H. E. School.
80	„ Jatindramohan	20-3	Morton Institution.
	„ Jitendranath	18-4	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Narendranath	18-4	Dinhata H. E. School.
	„ Nisibhusan	17-1	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Ramprasad	17	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	„ Sachinandan	18-2	Panitras H. E. School.
	„ Santoshkumar	17-4	Morton Institution.
	„ Satischandra	16-11	Serampur Union Institution.
	Aftabuddin Ahamed	19-1	Comilla Zila School.
	Agarwalla Ramnath	17-9	Jorhat Government High School.
90	Ahamedar Rahaman	28-5	Fatikcheri Coronation H. E. School.
	Ahamed Badar Uddin	19-11	Siddhakati H. E. School.
	Ahameduddin Shah	19-1	Rangpur Zila School.
	A. H. M. Abdul Latif	19-10	Khagol E. I. R. Aided H. E. School.
	Ahmed Ali	18-5	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Ahmed Aii	20-9	Hailakandi V. M. High School.
	Ahmed Danesh-al-Deen Qamaral-Zaman.	19	Nilphamari H. E. School.
	Ahmed Hossain	16-6	Jenkins School, Cooch-Behar.
	Ahmud Basheer	16-2	Darbhanga Raj H. E. School.
	Ahsan Ali Khan	19-4	Manikganj H. E. School.
100	Ahsanullah Ahmed	17-3	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar.
	A. H. Sayeedullah	16-8	Dacca Madrasah.
	Aich, Aswinikumar	18-11	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Aswinikumar	21	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	„ Basantakumar	16	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Aikat, Bankimchandra	18-1	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	A. Jyotish Narayan Singh	16-2	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Akhowrishiva Shankar Sahay	18-7	Gaya Town School.
	Akleshwar Proshad	17-1	Bhagalpur Zila School.

	Akshaykumar Lal	... 17	Siwan V. M. H. E. School.
110	Alakh Narayan Sinha	... 23-7	Tikari Raj H. E. School.
	Gregory M. Alaverdy	... 18-10	Armenian College, Calcutta.
	Ali Ahmed Sikder	... 21-3	Murapara Victoria H. E. School.
	Aliakbar Kazmi	... 16-2	Patna M. A. A. School.
	Alimuddin Ahmed	... 22-2	Pabna Zila School.
	Altafur Rahman	... 18-3	Purnea Zila School.
	Altapuddin	... 18-1	Baburhat H. E. School.
	Aluni, Phanilal	... 18-7	Kidderpur Academy.
	Aminul Haque	... 17	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Amin Ulla	... 21-2	Private Student Roll Com. P. 4.
120	Amjad Ali	... 22-6	Maldah Zila School.
	A. M. Muhammad Abbas Khan	... 16-6	Ripon Collegiate School.
	A. Mohammad Hashmee	... 18-1	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	Amzad Ali Mian	... 18-1	Pabna Zila School.
	Anandi Prosad	... 22-5	Beguserai Brahmadeo Prasad H. E. School.
	Anisuddin Mia	... 19	Sibchar N. K. Institution.
	A. N. M. Abdullatiff Khan	... 19-1	Dacca Madrasa.
	Anwarali Joarder	... 17-4	Mahespur H. E. School.
	Anwarul Azam	... 17-11	Sripur M. C. H. E. School.
	Apcar Carapiet C.	... 20-2	Armenian College.
130	Arman Ali	... 18-3	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	Arshad Ali	... 17	Dacca Madrasa.
	Arzanali Mojumdar	... 18-1	Silchar Government High School.
	A. S. A. Kobir	... 18-9	Yusuff H. E. School, Comilla.
	Ashabak Akan	... 21-2	Kalma Laksmikanta H. E. School.
	Ashraf Ali	... 18	Comilla Zila School.
	Ash, Sabitri	... ...	Chota Nagpur Girls' H. E. School.
	Asimuddin Miah	... 19-7	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Asiot Ulla Ahmed	.. 19-2	Private Student Roll Bog. P. 1.
	Asiruddin Sardar	... 20-2	Basirhat H. E. School.
140	Asmatali Khan	... 21-5	Bhola Government High School.
	Asmatulla Akanda	... 17-11	Naokhila P. N. H. E. School.
	Atawar Rahman	... 18	Noakhali Zila School.
	Audh Behari Lal	... 21-2	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	Aung Than	... 18-3	St. John's College S. P. G. Rangoon.
	Ausaf Uddin Ahmed	... 22-10	Dhalla H. E. School.
	Azhar Ali	... 18-7	Faridpur Zila School.
	Azizal Islam	... 16-1	Rangpur Zila School.
	Azizul Hussain	... 18-5	Jorhat Government High School.
	Azizul Husain	... 16-1	Debrugarh Government High School.
150	Azizulla	... 17	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	Azizur Rahman	... 18-10	Sonaram Aided High School.
	Ba Aung	... 20-11	Government A. V. School, Prome.
	Babban Prasad	... 22-2	Buxar H. E. School.
	Babua Jha	... 20-1	Darbhanga Raj H. E. School.
	Babu Lal Mandal	... 21-8	Madhipura Shirres Institution.
	Badan Khan	... 22-11	Gopalganj Mathuranath Institution.
	Ba Chit	... 27-3	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Badiar Rahman	... 20-2	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	Badir Uddin Mondal	... 19-1	Naogaon K. D. H. E. School.
160	Badiuzzaman	... 19-9	Chatkhil Panchgaon Gupta High School.
	Bagchi, Nanigopal	... 20-8	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	„ Prabodhnath	... 18-11	Khurda H. E. School.
	„ Upendrachandra	... 21-2	Satirpara Kalikumar Institution.
	Ba Gyaw	... 18-10	St. John's College, S. P. G. Rangoon.
	Ba Han	... 21-8	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Bahidar, Raghunath	... 19-10	Sambalpur Zila School.
	Bairagi, J. Jagatbandhu	... 18-1	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Baksi, Anukulchandra	... 16-3	Narail Subdivisional H. E. School.
	„ Bankimchandra	... 17-3	Palasdanga H. E. School.
170	„ Harikumar	... 19-2	Bogra Zila School.
	„ Jitendranath	... 18-5	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Manmathanath	... 17-3	Private Student Roll. Cal 73.
	Balaram Sinha	... 21-9	Chapra Collegiate School.
	Bal Bhadra Jha	... 18-11	Northbrook School, Darbhanga.

	Baldeo Prasad	20-8	B. N. Collegiate School, Bankipur.
	Baldeo Sinha Verma	23-3	Tikari Raj H. C. E. School.
	Bal, Jnanendranath	17-10	Ujanchar K. N. H. E. School.
	„ Nandalal	21-2	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Nidhi	16-8	Katak P. M. Academy.
180	„ Satischandra	19	Rowila H. School.
	„ Satyendrachandra	17-7	Dacca Pogose School.
	Ba Lun	20-8	Government A. V. School, Prome.
	Bandoghati, Kesabal	19	Kotwalipara Union Institution.
	Bandyopadhyay, Adhyanath	18	Mitra Institution. Bhowanipur Branch.
	„ Amulyacharan	18-3	Saidpur High School.
	„ Amulyakumar	19-2	Midnapur Hindu School.
	„ Apurbakumar	21-1	Garbeta H. E. School.
	„ Atulkrishna	18-11	Gaya Zila School.
	„ Bagalanandan	19	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
190	„ Banamali	18-3	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Bankimchandra	16-8	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	„ Barendranath	18-1	Baharu H. E. School.
	„ Basantakumar	16-8	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Bhismalal	16-9	Kumar Radhaprasad Institution.
	„ Bibha	...	Brahmo Girls' High School.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	19-4	Serampur Collegiate School.
	„ Bijankrishna	16-1	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	„ Bijaygopal	18-10	Panihati Trannath H. E. School.
	„ Bijaykrishna	17-6	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
200	„ Birendramohan	18-5	Pingna H. E. School.
	„ Brajalal	20-5	Lonsing H. E. School.
	„ Brajendragopal	16-9	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Brajendrakumar	18-6	Saktipur K. M. C. Institution.
	„ Chunilal	20-7	Jaypur Lohagara Institution.
	„ Chunilal	18-3	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
	„ Debendranath	18-5	Kirtipasa P. K. Institution.
	„ Debendranath	19	Jaynagar Institution.
	„ Debidas	17-5	Nasigram H. E. School.
	„ Dhanendranath	21-11	Private Student Roll Cal. P. 3.
210	„ Dharmadas	17-6	Ikra B. B. H. E. School.
	„ Dhirendranath	18-4	Autshahi Radhanath H. E. School.
	„ Dhirendranath	16-8	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Durgacharan	16-7	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Gadadhar	18	Ranaghat P. C. H. E. School
	„ Gaurchandra	16-7	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	„ Haradhan	17-1	Arbalia J. V. H. E. School.
	„ Harendranath	22-6	Private Student Roll Cal. P. 38.
	„ Haripada	19-2	Banari H. E. School.
	„ Haripada	18-10	Madaripur H. E. School.
220	„ Harisadhan	16-3	Serampur Union Institution.
	„ Harisadhan	17-6	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	„ Hiranmay	16-3	Barrackpore Government School.
	„ Hrishikes	1[illegible]-3	Janai Training School.
	„ Indranarayan	17-7	Midnapore Town School.
	„ Jagatbandhu	20-1	Gaila H. E. School.
	„ Jatindranath	17-8	Raniganj H. E. School.
	„ Jitendranath	16-9	Matihari Zila School.
	„ Jitendranath	17-2	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Jitendranath	19-2	Bhanga H. E. School.
230	„ Jitendranath	18	Tangail Bindhubasini H. E. School.
	„ Jitendranath	21-3	Private Student Roll Khu. P. 2.
	„ Jogendrachandra	18-2	Uttarpara Government High School.
	„ Jogeschandra	20	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Jyostnakumar	18-6	Sonakanda B. M. Union H. E. School.
	„ Jyotishchandra	16-6	Palong H. E. School.
	„ Kanailal	18-1	New Indian School
	„ Kanailal	20-7	Barrackpore Government School.
	„ Kesabchandra	21	Baidyapur George Institution.
	„ Khagendranath	22-11	Private Student Roll Bha., P. 12.
240	„ Kisorimohan	19	Jhenidah H. E. School.

	Bandyopadhyay, Krishnapada	16-2	Katak P. M. Academy.
	„ Kshetramohan	19-3	Bankipur Rammohan Ray Seminary.
	„ Kshitischandra	17	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
	„ Kshitischandra	18-11	Katwa Kasiram Das Institution.
	„ Kumudranjan	19-11	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	„ Lakshminarayan	16-4	Bhandarhati B. M. Institution.
	„ Mahendranath	18-3	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	„ Manindrakumar	18-11	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„ Manomohan	18	Ditto.
250	„ Matilal	17-6	Bhola Government High School.
	„ Mohitkumar	17-9	Chatra Nandalal Institution.
	„ Nagendrakumar	21-7	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Nagendranath	19-3	Bhola Government High School.
	„ Nanigopal	16-1	Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Nanigopal	16-1	Nawapara G. C. H. E. School.
	„ Narendranath	17-11	Behala H. E. School.
	„ Nikhilchandra	17-1	Kartikpur H. E. School.
	„ Nirmalkrishna	17-8	Morton Institution.
	„ Panchkari	19-1	Ranaghat P. C. H. E. School.
260	„ Pankajkumar	16-1	Jangipur H. E. School.
	„ Paresnath	16-1	South Suburban School, Bhownipur.
	„ Paresnath	16-2	Burdwan Municipal School.
	„ Patitpaban	18-8	Deoghar R. Mitra H. E. School.
	„ Phanibhushan	18-2	Bhajanghat H. E. School.
	„ Prabodhchandra	17-6	Singur Mahamaya Institution.
	„ Pramathanath	17-2	Cotton Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Praphullachandra	16-2	Arambagh H. E. School.
	„ Prasaddas	19-2	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Purnachandra	19-10	Paikpara Union Institution.
270	„ Rajendralal	17-3	Swarnagram Radhanath H. E. School.
	„ Rakhaldas	20-8	Chinsurah Training Academy.
	„ Renupada	16	Memari Vidyasagar Memorial Institution.
	„ Sachindranath	17-1	Kukutia K. K. Institution.
	„ Sudhansubhushan	16-1	Jhenidah H. E. School.
	„ Sailendranath	16-2	Nakipur H. E. School.
	„ Saktipada	17	Raghunathpur G. D. Lang Institution.
	„ Saktipada	18-4	Rol C. M. Tayyeb Institution.
	„ Sanatkumar	19-10	Nilphamari H. E. School.
	„ Saradindu	18-2	Sridhar Bansidhar School, Nawabganj.
280	„ Saratchandra	17-4	Binodpur B. K. High School.
	„ Saratchandra	16-3	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Satyakrishna	20-8	C. M. S. High School, Garden Reach.
	„ Sibadas	16-9	Singur Mahamaya Institution.
	„ Srischandra	19-8	Ranchi St. Paul's High School.
	„ Subinaykumar	16-4	Jorhat Govt. High School.
	„ Sudhansukumar	16-6	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Sudhansumohan	17-3	Bankipur Rammohan Ray Seminary.
	„ Surendranath	16-3	Comilla Victoria School.
	„ Sureschandra	16-11	Madaripur H. E. School.
290	„ Sureschandra	20-7	Jaydebpur Rani Bilasmani High School.
	„ Susilkumar	19	Kidderpur Academy.
	„ Tarapada	20-2	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Taraprasad	17-10	Taki Govt. School.
	„ Tulsidas	19-4	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Upendranath	17-8	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	Banerjee, Shephalika	...	Brahmo Girls' High School.
	Ba Ni	18-3	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Banik, Dinabandhu	21-8	Comilla Zila School.
	„ Jajneswar	19	Dhobakhola Coronation H. E. School.
300	„ Kanailal	16	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet.
	Bankey Bihari	18-9	Saran Academy, Chapra
	Ba Oh II	18-4	St. John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Baral, Nrisinhaprasad	18-8	Gokarna P. M. H. E. School.
	Barari, Madhusudan	18-10	Solaghar High School.
	Barbara, Trailokyanath	16-7	Golaghat Govt. High School.
	Bardhan, Gopikrishna	16	Chinsurah Training Academy.
	„ Hemkumar	18-10	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.

	Bardhan, Nareschandra	... 19-1	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	„ Sudhirkumar	... 16-5	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
310	Bardolai, Ratneswar	... 18-11	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	Barik, Ramanath	... 18-10	Contai H. E. School.
	Barman, Anukulchandra	... 20-5	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Baruya, Babulchandra	... 20-2	Jorhat Government High School.
	„ Baradaranjan	... 16-8	R. R. Institution, Raozan.
	„ Bhagiram	... 17-8	Mangaldai High School.
	„ Bindulal	... 18-3	Rangamati H. E. School.
	„ Debkumar	... 16-3	Debrugarh Government High School.
	„ Dineschandra	... 16-2	Gauripur P. C. Institution.
	„ Girindralal	... 17-8	Collins Institute.
320	„ Krishnaprasad	... 17-2	Government High School, Golaghat.
	„ Kshirodchandra	... 16-2	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Nabinchandra	... 18	Private Student, Roll. Jor. P. 4.
	„ Pramodchandra	... 19-4	Jorhat Bezbaruya High School.
	„ Rabindralal	... 20-2	Mahamuni Anglo-Pali Institution.
	„ Rajanikanta	... 20-8	Brahmo Boys' School.
	„ Ramkumar	... 20-9	Satkania H. E. School.
	„ Saratchandra	... 20-5	Jorhat Government High School.
	Basak Asutosh	... 16-4	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	„ Bilwadabhushan	... 18-3	Nator Maharaja's High School.
330	„ Kalikumar	... 17-9	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	„ Radhagobinda	... 19-1	Manikganj H. E. School.
	„ Rajendrakumar	... 17-7	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Utpalchandra	... 17-2	Metropolitan Institution.
	Basakdas, Jagathari	... 17-2	Dacca Ukil's Institution.
	Bashir Ahmed	... 18-1	Chittagong Municipal School.
	Basir Uddin Ahmed	... 16-11	Kaliganj R. R. N. Government Aided H. E. School.
	Basu Alindrachandra	... 16-9	Sirajganj B. L. High School.
	„ Amiyanath	... 16-2	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„ Amulyaratan	... 18-2	Taki Government School.
340	„ Amulyaratan	... 22-2	Private student, Roll Cal. P. 24.
	„ Anathbandhu	... 20	Bowbazar High School.
	„ Anilkumar	... 18-6	New Indian School.
	„ Bagalacharan	... 21-1	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Bhupendrnath	... 17-10	J. R. Belilios Institution, Howrah.
	„ Birendranath	... 16-6	Khararia H. E. School.
	„ Charuchandra	... 19-11	Ilsoba Mandlai H. E. School.
	„ Cyril	... 17-3	Serampur Collegiate School.
	„ Debendrakrishna	... 17-2	Atheneum Institution.
	„ Dhirendranath	... 16-2	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
350	„ Dwijendranath	... 17-2	Panditsar H. E. School.
	„ Florence Saroshiebala	... ...	L. M. S. Girls' High School, Calcutta.
	„ Gobardhan	... 17-4	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	„ Goshthagopal	... 18-5	Arambagh H. E. School.
	„ Haragobinda	... 18-2	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	„ Hariprasanna	... 16-3	Sailkupa H. E. School.
	„ Hemangamohan	... 16	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	„ Hemantakumar	... 18-10	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Hemantakumar	... 16	Burdwan Municipal School.
	„ Indubhushan	... 18-2	Bajitpur Rajkumar Edward Institution.
360	„ Ivy Indubala	... ...	L. M. S. Girls' High School, Calcutta.
	„ Jagabandhu	... 17-4	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Jatindranath	... 19-10	Dupleix College, Chandernagar.
	„ Jnanendramohan	... 17-3	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	„ Jnanendranath	... 18-2	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Jogendrachandra	... 18-2	Hashara Kalikishor H. E. School.
	„ Jugalkisor	... 18-6	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Kalidas	... 16-4	Nowgong Government High School
	„ Kalikrishna	... 18-4	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	„ Kalikrishna	... 18-2	Bowbazar High School.
370	„ Kalipada	... 18-7	Phultala Re-Union H. E. School.
	„ Kalipada	... 16-5	Panihati Trannath H. E. School.
	„ Lalitmohan	... 17-3	Ariadah Kalachand H. E. School.
	„ Lalitmohan	... 17-10	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.

	Basu, Makhanlal	...	16-6	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Makhanlal	...	17-9	Armenitola Government High School.
	„ Makhanlal	...	16	Sailkupa H. E. School.
	„ Manindrakumar	...	17	Narail Subdivisional H. E. School.
	„ Manindranath	...	17-8	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Manmathanath	...	17-2	Ditto ditto.
380	„ Munindranath	...	19-1	Taki Government School.
	„ Nagendranath	...	19-4	Bankipur A. S. School.
	„ Nakarilal	...	19-1	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	„ Nalindrachandra	...	16-2	Morton Institution.
	„ Nalinikanta	...	19-5	Shyambazar Vidyasagar School.
	„ Narendrachandra	...	17-1	Paikpara Union Institution.
	„ Narendranath	...	16-8	Howrah Zila School.
	„ Nareschandra	...	16-4	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Niradkumar	...	17-2	Arbalia J. V. H. E. School.
	„ Parimalkumar	...	19-9	Chittagong Municipal School.
390	„ Pasupati	...	17-8	Itachona Srinarayan Institution.
	„ Pasupati	...	20-11	Jaynagar Institution.
	„ Patitpaban	...	19	Gangaprasad Jagannath H. School, Beltali.
	„ Prabodhchandra	...	18-1	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Pramathanath	...	18-1	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	„ Pramodchandra	...	16-9	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Praphullacharan	...	18-5	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Praphullakumar	...	16-4	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Prasaddas	...	19-6	Calcutta Academy.
	„ Prasaddas	...	17-6	Baranagar Victoria School.
400	„ Purnima	...		Private Student Roll Cal. F. P. 9.
	„ Rabindranath	...	16-11	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	„ Radhikalal	...	19-3	Nagarpur H. E. School.
	„ Ramendraprasad	...	18-5	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rammohan	...	18-4	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	„ Raneschandra	...	18-8	Bajitpur Rajkumar Edward Institution.
	„ Sachindrakrishna	...	17-2	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Saratchandra	...	20-4	Bahirdia H. E. School.
	„ Satyagopal	...	17-6	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Subarnakumar	...	16-7	Armenitola Government High School.
410	„ Sudhansukumar	...	18-2	Phultala Re-Union H. E. School.
	„ Sudhirkumar	...	17-11	Ariadah Kalachand H. E. School.
	„ Sudhirkumar	...	16-7	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„ Surendrakumar	...	16-4	Tezpur Government High School.
	„ Sureschandra	...	17-6	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Susilchandra	...	19	Bishnupur H.E. S chool.
	„ Tejendranath	...	17-8	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Tulsidas	...	16-3	Dasghara H. E. School.
	Basuchaudhuri, Hemadakanta	...	21-11	Banogram Century Institution.
	Basudeb Lal	...	18-4	Hazaribagh Zila School.
420	Basudeva Narayan	...	16-3	Monghyr Zila School.
	Basumajumdar Nalinikanta	...	17	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	Basumallik, Amarendranath	...	19-7	Serampur Union Institution.
	„ Jyotiprakas	...	17-6	Taltala High School.
	Basuray, Sitansunath	...	19-8	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	Ba Thein Tin	...	19-2	High and Normal School Rangoon.
	Ba Tun	...	19-6	Mandalay St. Peter's High School.
	Ba Ya	...	17-9	Bassein Government High School.
	Bazlul Haque	...	20-8	Manikganj H. E. School.
	Bazlur Rahaman Khan	...	23-3	Yusuff H. E. School, Comilla.
430	Beechey, John Wright	...	20-1	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Benimadhava Prasad	...	17-11	Darjeeling High School.
	Bera, Bipinbihari	...	16-6	Parbatipur Patitpabani H. E. School.
	Betal, Rasamay	...	19-1	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	Bhadra, Priyanath	...	19-7	Senhati High School.
	„ Sibendranath	...	16-1	Khalispur H. E. School.
	Bhaduri, Amulyakumar	...	17-4	Sutragarh M. N. H. E. School.
	„ Binaykrishna	...	19-6	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	„ Nagendranath	...	16-8	Mayurbhanj Raj H. E. School.
	„ Siddheswar	...	16-2	Morton Institution.
440	„ Suniti	...	...	Private Student Roll Cal. F. P. 5.

	Bhaduri, Surendranath	18-8	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	„ Sureschandra	20-1	Pabna Institution.
	Bhagvan Dayal	16-9	Bankipur Rammohan Ray Seminary.
	Bhagwatprasad Dutta Keolyar	22-8	Samastipur H. E. School.
	Bhakta, Kalipada	20-5	Shyambazar Vidyasagar School.
	Bhandari, Manomohan	20-3	Sarisha H. E. School.
	Bhar, Tarabhushan	18-1	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	Bhat, Prahladchandra	19-10	Howrah Zila School.
	Bhatt, Amarnath	16-2	Bihar H. C. E. School.
450	Bhatta, Satischandra	19-4	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	Bhattacharyya, Abinaschandra	16-11	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Akshaykumar	18-11	Murapara Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Amareschandra	16-2	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Amulyacharan	16-10	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Anandiranjan	16-1	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	„ Anangamohan	17-8	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet.
	„ Anantadeb	18-10	Nasigram H. E. School.
	„ Annadacharan	20-11	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	„ Aswinikumar	20-9	Karimganj Government High School.
460	„ Basantakumar	16-1	Hatuganj M. N. K. H. E. School.
	„ Bhabaprasad	18-2	Chinsurah U. F. C. Institution.
	„ Birojamohan	16	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Bisweswar	18-11	Private Student Roll Cal. P. 5.
	„ Debendrachandra	19-2	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
	„ Digindrachandra	17-3	Sarail Annada H. E. School.
	„ Girindramohan	16-2	Itna H. E. School.
	„ Haripada	18	New Indian School.
	„ Haripada	16-4	Gopalnagar Kerr H. E. School.
	„ Harshanath	19	Jaydebpur Rani Bilasmoni High School.
470	„ Hemankasekhar	16-1	Bantra Madhusudan Palchaudhuri H. E. School.
	„ Hemendrachandra	18-8	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	„ Hemendrachandra	20-7	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Hirendranath	17-5	Siddhakati H. E. School.
	„ Hiralal	25-10	Salap H. E. School.
	„ Indubhushan	17-4	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	„ Indubhushan	17-1	Pabna Institution.
	„ Jadunath	20	Ditto.
	„ Jagadindranath	17-2	Chatmohar S. N. H. E. School.
	„ Jaminikanta	20-7	Siddhakati H. E. School.
480	„ Jaminimohan	19-9	Baniachong Harischandra High School.
	„ Janakinath	17-11	Manikganj H. E. School.
	„ Jatindranath	18-5	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Jatindraprasad	23-11	New Indian School.
	„ Jatiswar	19-1	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Jibankrishna	26-9	Teacher Roll Kri. T. 1.
	„ Jnanadaranjan	16-2	Silchar Government High School.
	„ Jogendranath	17-8	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.
	„ Jogeschandra	19-6	Naogaon K. D. H. E. School.
	„ Jyotishchandra	16-7	Kidderpur Academy.
490	„ Kalachand	18-7	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Kalichandra	17	Netrakona Dutt H. E. School.
	„ Kamakhyaprasad	17-2	Mangaldai High School.
	„ Kumudbandhu	18-10	Autshahi Radhanath H. E. School.
	„ Kumudbihari	18-1	Sagore Dutt Free H. E. School, Kamarhati.
	„ Kusumkumar	18-7	Guptipara H. E. School.
	„ Lalitmohan	18-11	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	„ Mahendrabijay	18-1	Wazirpur W. B. Union Institution.
	„ Manoranjan	18-1	Bhagyakul Harendralal H. E. School.
	„ Nabendrakumar	17-3	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
500	„ Nagendramohan	21-3	Private Student Roll Far. P. 4.
	„ Nanigopal	18-5	Gopalnagar Kerr H. E. School.
	„ Narayanchandra	19	Jiaganj Edward Coronation Institution.
	„ Narendranath	17-9	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	„ Narendranath	17-6	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	„ Nepalchandra	18	Gaila H. E. School,

	Bhattacharyya, Niradchandra	17-8	Jaynagar Institution.
	„ Parbatinath	19-4	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	„ Pareschandra	17-6	Murapara Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Paresnath	16	Harinabhi A. S. School.
510	„ Phanibhushan	19-6	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	„ Phanindranath	18-3	Muzaffarpur Mukherjee's Seminary.
	„ Prabhaschandra	16-8	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Pramodranjan	17	Andul H. C. E. School.
	„ Praphullachandra	16-9	Barahanagar Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Prasaddas	20-2	Ilsoba Mondlye H. E. School.
	„ Purnachandra	19-10	Manikganj H. E. School.
	„ Purnachandra	17	Chatra Nandalal Institution.
	„ Pushkarnath	18-5	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Rameschandra	17	Satirpara Kalikumar Institution.
520	„ Rameschandra	23-9	Teacher Roll Mym. T. 1.
	„ Ranendranath	16-7	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Sailendranath	19-3	Kalighat High School.
	„ Saktipada	16-3	Katwa Kasiramdas Institution.
	„ Saradasankar	17-7	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Sasadhar	20-2	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	„ Sasibhushan	17-7	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Satischandra	18-5	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Satyendranath	18-4	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Satyeschand	16-9	Harinarayanpur H. E. School.
530	„ Sibadas	17-1	Jamui H. E. School.
	„ Sitalchandra	17	Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur Branch.
	„ Somendranath	18-3	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	„ Sri Ramaprasanna	17-10	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Srischandra	21-2	Tulasar Gurudas H. E. School.
	„ Sukumar	16-1	Babulia J. S. H. E. School.
	„ Surendrakumar	18-1	Karimganj Government High School.
	„ Sureschandra	23-9	Dhalla H. E. School.
	„ Tarabhushan	21-9	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	„ Tranadabhushan	19-4	Kandi Raj H. E. School.
540	„ Tripuraricharan	17	Barasat Government School.
	Bhaumik, Bijaychandra	17-10	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Debendrakumar	17-5	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	„ Girischandra	18-1	Baradi H. E. School.
	„ Jagadischandra	16-3	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Jogeschandra	19-2	Karatiya M. A. O. H. School.
	„ Kaliprasad	16-7	Manikganj H. E. School.
	„ Kaliprasanna	17-11	Private Student Roll Ber. P. 2.
	„ Kshitischandra	19-3	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	„ Manindranath	17-6	Debiganj N. N. H. E. School.
550	„ Praphullaranjan	20-3	Hashara Kalikishor H. E. School.
	„ Rebatimohan	16-3	Ditto.
	„ Satischandra	18	Ichhapura H. E. School.
	Bhaveshnandan Sahai	21-4	Arrah Zila School.
	Bhima Nand	19-11	Arrah Town School.
	Bholanath	21-7	Saran Academy, Chapra.
	Bhuiyan, Chandrakamal	16-8	Tezpur Government High School.
	„ Priyanath	16-8	Midnapur Town School.
	„ Haladhar	16-3	Nowgong Government High School.
	Bidyabagis, Chintaharan	19	Gaila H. E. School.
560	Binayakprasad Mullick	16-9	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	Binayek Kishore Verma	18	Private Student Roll Pat P. 14.
	Bindeswari Prosad	18	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Bindhachal Persad	18-8	Saran Academy, Chapra.
	Biswaram Sinha	18-4	B. N. Collegiate School, Bankipur.
	Biswas, Amulyabhushan	18-11	Manikganj H. E. School.
	„ Anilkumar	16-1	Dinajpur Zila School.
	„ Anukulchandra	16-3	Chatmohar S. N. H. E. School.
	„ Anukulchandra	16-6	Jhenidah H. E. School.
	„ Bhagabaticharan	18-11	Sonaram Aided High School.
570	„ Bhagirath	19	Kotwalipara Union Institution.

	Biswas, Daniel Debendranath	20-9	C. M. S. High School, Calcutta.
	„ Dhirendrakumar	16-2	Serampur Collegiate School.
	„ Durgadas	17-2	Sikarpur H. E. School.
	„ Ernest Phillip	17-1	C. M. S. High School, Calcutta.
	„ Gangabishnu	16-1	Kuch-Kuchia H. E. School.
	„ Gaurhari	16-10	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Gopendrakumar	20-1	Sikarpur H. E. School.
	„ Haranchandra	24-11	Kalaskati H. E. School.
	„ Haripada	17-11	Saroatali H. E. School.
580	„ Indubhushan	17-11	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Jayantakumar	19-1	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Jugalkisor	20-7	Sikarpur H. E. School.
	„ Jnanendranath	19-9	Majdia Railbazar H. E. School.
	„ Kalipada	19-5	Kurigram H. E. School.
	„ Kshitindranath	18-7	Debiganj N. N. H. E. School.
	„ Kshitischandra	18-1	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Mihirlal	21-8	Andul H. C. E. School.
	„ Mrinalini	...	U. F. C. High School, Calcutta,
	„ Nagendranath, I	16-11	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
590	„ Nalininath	16-5	Satkhira P. N. H. E. School.
	„ Nandalal	20-8	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	„ Panchanan	21-5	Ramlal Academy, Chakdaha.
	„ Praphullachandra	20-1	Barabanagar Victoria School.
	„ Satischandra	17-8	Kalia Remodelled H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra	21-9	Sarail Annada H. E. School.
	„ Sneha Lota	...	Gardner Memorial School, Calcutta.
	Sudhirranjan	17-8	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Suklal	20-6	Private Student Roll Jes. P. 1.
	„ Surendranath	17-10	Ranaghat P. C. H. E. School.
600	„ Sureschandra	18-6	Baniachong Harischandra High School.
	„ Susilkumar	16-3	Khulna Zila School.
	Tripuranath	20-1	Naogaon K. D. H. E. School.
	Biswasthakur, Nagendranath	17-8	Orakandi H. E. School.
	Bora, Indulal	18-2	Private Student Roll Jor. P. 6.
	Bosheruddin Mandal	18-11	Sonatala H. E. School.
	B. Padmabai Rao	...	Private Student Roll Pat. F. P. 1
	Brahma, Balaram	17-7	Deoghar R. Mitra H. E. School.
	„ Bhupendranath	28	Private Student Roll Cal. P 37.
	„ Satyacharan	16-3	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
610	Brahmachari, Anukulchandra	19-2	Ramlal Academy, Chakdaha.
	„ Krishnadas	17-10	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	Braj Bhushan Kumar	19-8	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Brajmohan Malaviya	20-2	Private Student Roll Com. P. 6.
	Brajnandan Parshad Sinha	22-2	Gaya Town School.
	Bramadeo Singh	18-5	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Brijkishore Lal	16-6	Buxar H. E. School.
	Brijkumar Sahai	16-7	Saran Academy, Chapra.
	Brijnandan Prashad	19-6	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Buzorcha Meher Shaikh	19-7	Harina Bagbati H. E. School.
620	Chaki, Basantakumar	1[illegible]-8	Jangipur H. E. School.
	„ Gourgopal	17-11	Sonatala H. E. School.
	Chakravarti, Amarendranath	17-11	Taki Government School.
	„ Anantakumar	16-6	Comilla Victoria School.
	„ Anantakumar	20-11	Hasan Ali Jubilee High School, Chandpur.
	„ Arunoday	19-2	Mankar H. E. School.
	„ Aswinikumar	17-3	Seal's Free College.
	„ Binodbihari	16-4	Yusuff H. E. School, Comilla.
	„ Bidhubhushan	19-8	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Birendranath	16-3	Senhati High School.
630	„ Bireswar	19-10	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	„ Bhupendrachandra	16-2	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	„ Bhupendranath	17-2	Baluti H. E. School.
	„ Dakshinaranjan	16-3	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	„ Debendrachandra	20-3	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Debendranath	20	Kakina Mahimaranjan Memorial H. E. School.
	„ Debendrakumar	19	Baburhat H. E. School.

	Chakravarti,	Dineschandra	... 17	Nator Maharaja's High School.
	"	Dharanidhar	... 18	Sirajganj B. L. High School.
	"	Dhirendranath	... 17-11	Bajitpur Rajkumar Edward Institution.
640	"	Durgaprasanna	... 22-11	Private student, Roll Dac. P. 17.
	"	Gangacharan	... 20-2	Ichhapura H. E. School.
	"	Gaurikanta	... 17-10	Abhayapuri Abhayeshwari H. E. School.
	"	Girindranarayan	... ...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	"	Golokbihari	... 18-8	Bandgora H. E. School.
	"	Gopalchandra	... 20-10	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	"	Gunendrachandra	... 20-1	Dinajpur Zila School.
	"	Haridas	... 18	C. M. S. High School, Bhagalpur.
650	"	Harilal	... 16-1	Sonakanda B. M. Union H. E. School.
	"	Haripada	... 17-1	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	"	Harischandra	... 17-9	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	"	Jadabchandra	... 16-9	Victoria Memorial Boarding Institution.
	"	Jagadischandra	... 17-7	Yusuff H. E. School, Comilla.
	"	Jagadiswar	... 18-7	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
	"	Jatindrachandra	... 17-1	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	"	Jatindranath	... 21-5	Private Student Roll Cal P. 29.
	"	Jatindranath	... 18-1	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	"	Jitendrachandra	... 16-7	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
	"	Jatindranath	... 16-1	Hughli Branch School.
	"	Jitendrakumar	... 20-2	Nilphamari H. E. School.
660	"	Jitendranath	... 20-5	Sholak-Batajor Union Institution.
	"	Jnanadaranjan	... 18-9	Pabna Institution.
	"	Jnansaran	... 19-7	Comilla Victoria School.
	"	Jogendrachandra	... 20-9	Maulvi Bazar High School.
	"	Jogendranath	... 17-10	Dacca Pogose School.
	"	Jyotibhushan	... 17-1	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	"	Kalikrishna	... 21-6	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	"	Kalipada	... 16-10	Midnapur Hindu School.
	"	Kaliprasanna	... 19-11	Bijhari H. E. School.
	"	Kanailal	... 19-11	Shyambazar Vidyasagar School.
670	"	Kariram	... 20	Metropolitan Institution, Barabazar Branch.
	"	Kiranchandra	... 19-10	Manikganj H. E. School.
	"	Kiranendrachandra	18-5	Netrakona Dutt H. E. School.
	"	Krishnadhan	... 17-1	South Suburban School, Bhawanipur.
	"	Krishnasundar	... 18	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	"	Kshirodchandra	... 20	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	"	Kuladakanta	... 17-7	Krishnagar C. M. S. St. John's High School.
	"	Lalbihari	... 16-5	Palong H. E. School.
	"	Lalitkumar	... 18-5	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	"	Lalitmohan	... 20-4	Basirhat H. E. School.
680	"	Lalitmohan	... 17-9	New Indian School.
	"	Mahendrachandra	... 20-9	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	"	Mangobinda	... 17-4	Gauripur P. C. Institution.
	"	Manibhushan	... 18-2	Rangpur Zila School.
	"	Manikchandra	... 16-5	Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur, Branch.
	"	Manindranath	... 16-10	St. Columba's Collegiate School Hazaribagh.
	"	Manomohan	... 18-2	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	"	Matilal	... 18-7	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	"	Mrityunjay	... 19-5	Nasigram H. E. School.
	"	Nabinchandra	... 20-2	Manikganj H. E. School.
690	"	Nagendrabhushan	... 16-3	Balurghat H. E. School.
	"	Nagendranath	... 16-3	Nator Maharaja's High School.
	"	Nagendranath	... 17-1	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
	"	Nagendranath	... 16-6	Nagarpur H. E. School.
	"	Nalinikanta	... 16-2	Ripon Collegiate School.
	"	Naliniranjan	... 20-8	Bishnupur H. E. School.
	"	Nanigopal	... 17-2	Ranchi Zila School.
	"	Narendranath	... 21-2	Agartala Umakanta Academy.

	Chakravarti, Nisikumar	19-7	Bijhari H. E. School.
	„ Panchkari	19-8	Sodepur High School.
700	„ Parbaticharan	16-6	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	„ Phanibhusan	18-6	Gobardanga H. E. School.
	„ Phulendranath	17	Harinarayanpur H. E. School.
	„ Prabhaschandra	16-2	Shyambazar Vidyasagar School.
	„ Prahladchandra	20	Lohajang High School.
	„ Praphullachandra	17	Tajhat H. E. School.
	„ Priyakumar	18-11	Chanchartala Siddheswari H. E. School.
	„ Praphulla Kumari		Gardner Memorial School, Calcutta.
	„ Radharaman	20-3	Kandi Raj H. E. School.
	„ Rajanikumar	16-11	Feni H. E. School.
710	„ Rajanimohan	16-6	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Rajendrachandra	22-7	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Rameschandra	18-10	Bijhari H. E. School.
	„ Ramnath	18-10	Lonsing H. E. School.
	„ Rasbihari	16-4	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Sanatkumar	17-8	Bagnan H. E. School.
	„ Sailendrachandra	18-6	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Saradacharan	22-4	Calcutta High School.
	„ Sasadhar	19-2	Tulasar Gurudas H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra	18-1	Kotwalipara Union Institution.
720	„ Sesanujadas	17-1	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Srimantakumar	18-7	Patuakhali J. H. E. School.
	„ Srischandra	19-8	Khararia H. E. School.
	„ Sudhamayi		Private Student, Roll Cal. F. P. 8.
	„ Sudhindranath	18	Abaipur Ramsundar Institution.
	„ Sudhirchandra	19-6	Salap H. E. School.
	„ Sudhirchandra	19-9	Teota Academy.
	„ Surendrakumar	16-2	Yusuf H. E. School, Comilla.
	„ Surendranath	19-10	Puthia P. N. H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath	24-3	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
730	„ Sureschandra	17-3	Basirhat H. E. School.
	„ Sureschandra	18-1	Bhanga H. E. School.
	„ Sureschandra	18-5	Kishorganj H. E. School.
	„ Susilkumar	16-7	Shyambazar Vidyasagar School.
	„ Susilkumar	18-1	Dupleix College, Chandernagar.
	„ Syamacharan	22-1	Saroatali H. E. School.
	Chand Mian	16-2	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	Chanda, Basantakumar	17-11	Netrakona Datta H. E. School.
	„ Bhupesgobinda	19-1	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	„ Birendrachandra	20-11	Kasba H. E. School.
740	„ Jagadischandra	17-11	Comilla Victoria School.
	„ Jogeschandra	18-4	Kasba H. E. School.
	„ Nabakumar	23-3	Gauripur P. C. Institution.
	„ Pulinbihari	17-10	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	„ Radhikacharan	16	Chikandi H. E. School.
	Chandra, Nirmalkumar	1[illegible]-1	Morton Institution.
	„ Nitaipada	21-3	Bankura Hindu School.
	„ Nityananda	16-11	Srikrishna Pathasala.
	„ Kamalaksha	22-2	Katwa Kasiram Das Institution.
	„ Kartikchandra	21-3	Sutragarh M. N. H. E. School.
750	„ Prabodhchandra	19-1	Ulubaria H. E. School.
	„ Satyanath	16-11	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	„ Satyendramohan	18-7	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Chandra Shekher Tewari	19	Private Student, Roll Pat. P. 20.
	Chandradeo Ojha	17-7	Shree Vishuddhananda Saraswati Vidyalaya.
	Chandrika Prasad	20-1	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	Rajanikanta Changa	20-5	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	Chater N. Chater	16-4	Armenian College, Calcutta.
	Chattopadhyay, Anandagopal	17-8	Chatra Nandalal Institution.
	„ Anilkumar II	17	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
760	„ Aswinikumar	19-1	Beldanga Gobinda Sundari H. E. School.
	„ Asutosh	16-2	Mangaldai High School.
	„ Asutosh	19-5	Rajshahi Collegiate School.

	Chattopadhyay, Banabihari	18-4	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Bansagopal	16-9	Hetampur Raj H. E. School.
	" Basantakumar	16-11	Ikra B. B. H. E. School.
	" Basantakumar	18-3	C. M. S. High School, Garden Reach.
	" Bibhutibhushan	16	Metropolitan Institution, Barabazar Branch.
	" Bijaychandra	18-7	Mankar H. E. School.
	" Binaybhusan	16	Howrah Zila School.
770	" Binaykrishna	17-9	Barrackpore Government School.
	" Bhudharchandra	18-5	Hughly Branch School.
	" Bhutnath	18-1	Searsole H. E. School.
	" Bijanbihari	18-6	Private Student, Roll Birb. P. 6.
	" Bishnupada	17-4	Chaibassa Zila School.
	" Chiranjib	18-2	Irphala K. M. Institution.
	" Dibakar	20-1	Chatra Nandalal Institution.
	" Durgakumar	17-4	Barisal Zila School.
	" Dwijendranath	16	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	" Gopalchandra	21-7	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
780	" Gopeswar	18-10	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	" Haranath	19-3	Sthal Pakrasi Institution.
	" Haranchandra	18-10	Sholak-Batajor Union Institution.
	" Harendramohan	17-2	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Haridas	17-1	Chinsura Training Academy.
	" Harimay	19-1	Jaynagar Institution.
	" Haripada	19-3	Jaypur Lohagora Institution.
	" Harisadhan	19-6	Barasat Government School.
	" Hridaybhusan	18-1	Private Student, Roll Cal. P. 75.
	" Jatindramohan	16-11	Okersa H. E. School.
790	" Jatindranath	18-5	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	" Jibanlal	16	Srikrishna Pathasala.
	" Jitendranath	16-6	Amta H. E. School.
	" Jyotishchandra	19-6	Private Student, Roll Bar. P. 2.
	" Jyotishchandra	16-8	Shyam Bazar Vidyasagar School.
	" Kalidas	18-10	Sagore Dutt Free H. E. School, Kamarhati.
	" Krishnadhan	19-6	Janai Training School.
	" Kshirodchandra	18-4	Howrah Zila School.
	" Kumudbaran	18-7	Khulna Zila School.
	" Madanmohan	16-8	Rahamatpur H. E. School.
800	" Manindranath	16-2	Bhastara H. E. School.
	" Nalinimohan	17-6	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	" Narendranath	18-4	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Nibaranchandra	17-7	Dupliex College, Chandernagar.
	" Nilmani	16	Howrah Zila School.
	" Phanindrabhushan	17-5	Madhipura Shirres Institution.
	" Prabhaschandra	18-6	Mahestola H. E. School.
	" Prakashchandra	20-11	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	" Pramathes	19-11	A.-V. School, Krishnagar.
	" Prankrishna	18-3	Disargarh Ambikacharan Institution.
810	" Prankumar	22-2	Murapara Victoria H. E. School.
	" Praphullachandra	19-11	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	" Praphullakumar	22-9	Dinajpur Zila School.
	" Priyalal	17	Lakshmipassa D. C. Institution.
	" Pulinbihari	19-2	St. Mary's School, Bhowanipur.
	" Radhagobinda	17-10	Ukhara H. E. School.
	" Radhagobinda	16-3	Kuch-Kuchia H. E. School.
	" Rajendralal	22-2	Pirojpur Government High School.
	" Rasbihari	16-5	Udaynarainpur S. C. Institution.
	" Sabitriprasanna	19-10	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
820	" Sachikumar	16-1	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Santiram	16-6	J. R. Belilios Institution, Howrah.
	" Sasadhar	16-7	Nakipur H. E. School.
	" Sasadhar	19-6	Maliara H. E. School.
	" Sasipada	16-8	Dighapatiya P. N. High School.

	Chattopadhyay, Satinath	... 17-3	Ranaghat P. C. H. E. School.
	" Sekharnath	... 16-1	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	" Sibdas	... 18-11	Putsuri I. P. Institution.
	" Sibadas	... 17	Nasigram H. E. School.
	" Sibaprasad	... 17-2	Ripon Collegiate School, Howrah Branch.
830	" Sudarsan	... 17	Narail subdivisional H. E. School.
	" Sudhirchandra	... 17-6	Barrackpore Government School.
	" Sudhirchandra	... 18-6	Syambazar Vidyasagar School.
	" Sudhirkumar	... 16-3	Howrah Zila School.
	" Sudhirkumar	... 20-1	Salkia A. S. School.
	" Surendranath	... 20-5	Tulasar Gurudas H. E. School.
	" Sureschandra	... 16-7	Banaripara Union Institution.
	" Sureswar	... 18-6	Gosain Durgapur H. E. School.
	" Umapada	... 16-9	Ethora S. C. Institution.
	" Upendranath	... 18-10	Srikrishna Pathsala.
840	" Upendranath	... 16-1	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	Chattoraj, Praphullamohan	... 18-8	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	Chashmot Ulla	... 19	Bogra Zila School.
	Chaudhuri, Abinaschandra	... 18-4	Chittagong H. E. School.
	" Aswinikumar	... 19	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet.
	" Bamacharan	... 18-1	Parjana Makundanath H. E. School.
	" Bhabeschandra	... 17-8	Kurigram H. E. School.
	" Bibhutibhusan	... 16-5	Shashati Nahala Abinash H. E. School.
	" Binaykrishna	... 18-6	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet.
	" Brajendralal	... 18-9	Kurigram H. E. School.
850	" Charuchandra	... 18	Rangamati H. E. School.
	" Debendranath	... 17-6	Ranchi Zila School.
	" Dineschandra	... 18-2	Netrokona Dutt H. E. School.
	" Dhirendrakumar	... 17	Comilla Zila School.
	" Dhirendralal	... 16-2	Chittagong H. E. School.
	" Dhirendranath	... 18-10	Jiaganj Edward Coronation Institution.
	" Dhirendranath	... 17-5	Khulna Zila School.
	" Dwijendrachandra	... 17-4	Sirajganj B. L. High School.
	" Dwijendralal	... 19-7	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Herambachandra	... 25-7	Private Student, Roll Far. P. 3.
860	" Indubhushan	... 16-5	Howrah Zila School.
	" Jadabchandra	... 22-3	Manikganj H. E. School.
	" Kalipada	... 17-8	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	" Khageschandra	... 22-4	Saroatali H. E. School.
	" Madhabchandra	... 19-11	Jorasanko H. School.
	" Mahendranath	... 16-11	Serajganj B. L. High School.
	" Manmathanath	... 17-9	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Manmathanath	... 16-11	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Manohar	... 18-5	Orakandi H. E. School.
	" Mohinimohan	... 17-7	Pabna Zila School.
870	" Nalinikumar	... 20-6	Private Student, Roll. Cal. P. 43.
	" Nirmalprakas	... 17	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Pareschandra	... 20-11	Contai H. E. School.
	" Pareschandra	... 20-5	Private Student, Roll Rang. P. 2.
	" Prabaschandra	... 17-3	Bankura Hindu School.
	" Prakaschandra	... 17-9	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Rabindranath	... 20-4	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Radhabinod	... 16-10	Ranchi Zila School.
	" Radhikamohan	... 16-7	Swarnagram Radhanath H. E. School
	" Ramaniranjan	... 20-1	Private Student, Roll Baul. P. 2.
880	" Ramaprasad	... 16-1	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	" Rameschandra	... 19-7	Jenkins School, Cooch-Behar.
	" Satindrakumar	... 21-3	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	" Satischandra	... 17-3	Ditto.
	" Satyendrachandra	... 20	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Sibkinkar	... 19-4	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	" Sripatikanta	... 18-5	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
	" Subhadaprasad	... 18-8	Muragacha H. E. School.
	" Sudhindrakumar	... 17-8	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Sudhansumohan	... 16-6	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.

890	Chaudhuri, Surendranath	...	18-7	Ghatal H. E. School.
	„ Tajendralal	...	18	Chittagong National Institution.
	Cherag Ali Ahamed	...	19-8	Bangora Umalochan H. E. School.
	Chester San Baw	...	19-6	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Chhotu Singh	...	20-7	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Chinta Haran Prosad	...	16-5	Mukherji's Seminary, Muzaffarpur.
	Dam, Abanikanta	...	19-6	Jamalpur Donough Government High School.
	„ Jogendranath	...	18	Bagerhat H. E. School.
	„ Kaliprasanna	...	17	Ditto.
	„ Mahendranath	...	16-3	Ullapara Merchants' H. E. School.
900	„ Satischandra	...	17-1	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet.
	Damodarprasad	...	16-7	Patna Collegiate School.
	Damodar Ram	...	19-8	Giridih H. E. School.
	Dan, Panchanan	...	20	Collins Institute.
	„ Saurikinkar	...	20-7	Kagram H. E. School.
	Daptari, Nripalchandra	...	21-1	Raruli R. K. B. K. Harischandra Institution.
	Das, Abinaschandra	...	16-3	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Akshayakumar	...	23-1	Gangaprasad Jagannath H. E. School, Beltali.
	„ Amarkanta	...	20-2	Tezpur Government High School.
	„ Amulyaratan	...	17-11	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh's Institution.
910	„ Anathbandhu	...	20	Jenkins School, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Asutosh	...	18-9	Labpur J. L. H. E. School.
	„ Atulchandra	...	21	Maju R. N. Bosu H. School.
	„ Banamali	...	19-7	Salkia A. S. School.
	„ Bankimchandra	...	17-6	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Basantakumar	...	18-3	A. V. School, Krishnagar.
	„ Bidhubhushan	...	16-11	Comilla Victoria School.
	„ Binodbihari	...	17-10	Gaila H. E. School.
	„ Bhupendranath	...	17-11	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Bhupendranath	...	17-5	Naogaon K. D. H. E. School.
920	„ Bhushanchandra	...	17-11	Raruli R. K. B. K. Harischandra Institution.
	„ Bimalapada	...	21-5	Jangipur H. E. School.
	„ Bipracharan	...	20-2	Katak Town Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Birchandra	...	17-10	Gauripur P. C. Institution.
	„ Chandrakumar	...	16-9	Habiganj Government High School.
	„ Dasarathchandra	...	18-8	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Debendranath	...	17-10	Maulavi Bazar High School.
	„ Debendranath	...	17-2	Naihati Mahendra School.
	„ Debendranath	...	16-6	Ranchi St. John's H. E. School.
	„ Debendranath	...	21-2	Banagram Century Institution.
930	„ Debendranath	...	20-7	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	„ Dharaniswar	...	17-10	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Dhurjatiprasad	...	16-10	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	„ Dinabandhu	...	19-3	Katak Mission High School.
	„ Dineschandra	...	16-10	Silchar Government High School.
	„ Gaganchandra	...	17-4	Serampur Union Institution.
	„ Gaurmohan	...	16	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	„ Ghanshyam	...	19-10	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	„ Girindranarayan	...	18-9	Durgapur H. E. School.
	„ Gobindachandra, I	...	18-11	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
940	„ Gopijanballabh	...	19-8	Saktipur K. M. C. Institution.
	„ Guneswar	...	19-10	Nowgong Government High School.
	„ Habucharan	...	18-5	Chandrakona Jirat H. E. School.
	„ Harendrachandra	...	20-10	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	„ Hemchandra	...	19	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Hiramohan	...	23	Gabha H. E. School.
	„ Iswarchandra	...	17-8	Karimganj Government H. School.
	„ Jaladharchandra	...	21-2	Kakina Mahimaranjan Memorial H. E School.
	„ Jaminiranjan	...	16-4	Khararia H. E. School.
	„ Jatindralal	...	18	Satkania H. E. School.
950	„ Jnanadacharan	...	16-1	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Jnanendranath	...	17-1	Barrackpore Government School.
	„ Jogendranath	...	18-11	Baruipur H. E. School.

	Das, Jyotishchandra	... 19-7	Chittagong National Institution.
	„ Kalidas	... 21-2	Naldanga Bhushan H. E. School.
	„ Kalischandra	... 19-3	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	„ Kamalcharan	... 19-2	Maulvi Bazar High School.
	„ Kanteswar	... 19-1	Kakina Mahimaranjan Memorial H. E. School.
	„ Kartikeya	... 20-10	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	„ Kedarnath	... 20-3	Jenkin's School, Cooch-Behar.
960	„ Khagendrachandra	... 27-8	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Khyatinarayan	... 19-1	Barpeta High School.
	„ Kisorimohan	... 18-1	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	„ Kripanath	... 19-5	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
	„ Lakshmidhar	... 16-10	Katak Mission High School.
	„ Lambodar	... 17-1	Sambalpur Zila School.
	„ Madangopal	... 18-5	Darbhanga Raj H. E. School.
	„ Madhaichandra	... 19-1	Chinsura Training Academy.
	„ Maheschandra	... 22-7	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Manomohan	... 22	Narail Subdivisional H. E. School.
970	„ Mathurananda	... 20-2	Puri Zila School.
	„ Mohinimohan	... 18	Habiganj Government High School.
	„ Nagendrakumar	... 21-1	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Nagendranarayan	... 20-4	Mekliganj H. E. School.
	„ Nayanananda	... 18	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	„ Nayanchandra	... 19-6	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	... 17-4	Madaripur H. E. School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	... 19-1	Chittagong Municipal School.
	„ Nirendrabinod	... 19	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Nirmalchandra	... 18	Comilla Zila School.
980	„ Nityaniranjan	... 20-7	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Padmakanta	... 19-8	Khalispur H. E. School.
	„ Padmanath	... 18-7	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Prabandhakumar	... 16-1	Pabna Institution.
	„ Pramodchandra	... 18	Silchar Government High School.
	„ Prasannakumar	... 16-1	R. K. Jubilee High School, Noakhali.
	„ Praphullakumar	... 16	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Purnachandra	... 19-1	Balurghat H. E. School.
	„ Radhakanta	... 18-3	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Radhakrushna	... 18-10	Katak P. M. Academy.
990	„ Rajkumar	... 19-6	Katak Mission High School.
	„ Ramachandra	... 20-3	Jajpur H. E. School.
	„ Ramanimohan	... 21-4	Netrakona Dutt H. E. School.
	„ Ramanimohan	... 16-3	Kandi Raj H. E. School.
	„ Sailendrakumar	... 19-11	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Santoshkumar	... 17	Itachona Srinarayan Institution.
	„ Saratchandra	... 21-2	Bhola Government High School.
	„ Sasadhar	... 16-2	Khalispur H. E. School.
	„ Sasankasekhar	... 16-10	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Sasibhushan	... 19	Chittagong Collegiate School.
1000	„ Satischandra	... 17-11	Rowile H. School.
	„ Satischandra	... 18-4	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	„ Satischandra	... 19-7	Bagnan H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra	... 19-8	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Satischandra	... 17-2	Hooghli Collegiate School.
	„ Satischandra	... 21	Idilpur H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra	... 16-1	Satkania H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra	... 19-1	Goalunda H. E. School, Rajbari.
	„ Satyajit	... 17-5	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Satyananda	... 16-8	Bhagalpur Zila School.
1010	„ Satyasadhan	... 16-7	Raspur H. E. School.
	„ Satyendranath	... 17-11	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	„ Sitanath	... 16	Khalispur H. E. School.
	„ Sobhendrakumar	... 18-1	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Sricharan	... 19-1	Sonatala H. E. School.
	„ Srikanta	... 17-1	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Srimantakumar	... 20-11	Kakina Mahimaranjan Memorial H. E. School.
	„ Subodhchandra	... 17	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.

	Das, Sudhabindu	... 17	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Surendrachandra	... 17-11	Satirpara Kalikumar Institution.
1020	„ Surendranath	... 23	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Surendranath	... 16-1	A. V. School, Krishnagar.
	„ Sureschandra	... 18	Memari Vidyasagar Memorial Institution.
	„ Suryyakanta	... 18-6	Serajganj Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Tarinicharan	... 18-10	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	„ Tushtucharan	... 19-4	Singur Mahamaya Institution.
	„ Upendrachandra	... 16-10	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Upendranath	... 16-10	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Daserali Mullah	... 18-6	St. Mary's School, Bhowanipur.
	Dasgupta, Akshaykumar	... 22-10	Private Student Roll Dac., P. 18.
1030	„ Amulyabhushan	... 20-6	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	„ Amarendralal	... 19-2	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Asutosh	... 17-10	New Indian School.
	„ Binaybhushan	... 20-6	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Debendranath	... 18-8	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	„ Hemchandra	... 17-6	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Hemendranath	... 21-10	Teacher Roll Syl., T. 2.
	„ Hemendranath	... 20-5	Kirtipasa P. K. Institution.
	„ Hirendralal	... 17-8	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Jyotilal	... 21-9	Murapara Victoria H. E. School.
1040	„ Karunakumar	... 17-5	Bankipur Rammohan Roy Seminary.
	„ Kshitischandra	... 16-10	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Manomohan	... 20-1	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Nagendranath	... 20	Kirtipasa P. K. Institution.
	„ Nakuleswar	... 20	Pirojpur Government High School.
	„ Nilalohit	... 16-1	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Nilaranjan	... 16-10	Gaila H. E. School.
	„ Nirmalchandra	... 16-2	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Praphullakumar	... 17-3	Bhanga H. E. School.
	„ Premadacharan	... 19	Tajhat H. E. School.
1050	„ Prithwischandra	... 17-6	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Ramanimohan	... 17-8	Gaila H. E. School.
	„ Sachindranath	... 16-6	Senhati High School.
	„ Sailendranath	... 17-1	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Saileschandra	... 17-6	Shillong Government High School.
	„ Saratchandra	... 17-2	Gaila H. E. School.
	„ Satyabrata	... 17	Serajganj Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Srikanta	... 21-7	Kirtipasa P. K. Institution.
	„ Sudhansubhushan	... 19-4	Malda Zila School.
	„ Sudhirkumar	... 18-4	Bogra Zila School.
1060	„ Surendrakumar	... 18-2	Gangaprasad Jagannath H. School, Beltali.
	„ Susilkumar	... 17-1	Kalia Remodelled H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath	... 20-9	Siddhakati H. E. School.
	Dasmajumdar, Rebatimohan	... 16-2	Monghyr Zila School.
	Datta, Abinaschandra	... 16-4	Habiganj Government High School.
	„ Adharchandra	... 17-4	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	„ Adinath	... 21-11	Agortala Umakanta Academy.
	„ Amiyakumar	... 17-5	St. Mary's School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Anukulchandra	... 18	Beldanga Govinda Sundari H. E. School.
	„ Aswinikumar	... 16-6	Bagnan H. E. School.
1070	„ Atulchandra	... 17-1	Rangdia H. E. School.
	„ Bankimchandra	... 19-9	Srikrishna Pathasala.
	„ Bhabanicharan	... 16-1	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Bhupatinath	... 17-1	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
	„ Brajabihari	... 17-2	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Chandicharan	... 18	Chatra Nandalal Institution.
	„ Chandroday	... 20-3	Sonakanda B. M. Union H. E. School.
	„ Chunilal	... 16-11	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Debendranath	... 18-1	Dasghara H. E. School.
	„ Debendranath	... 17	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
1080	„ Dhanapati	... 17-6	Saktipur K. M. C. Institution.
	„ Ganeschandra	... 18-11	Hare School, Calcutta.

	Datta, Girindranath	...	18	Sibsagar Government High School.
	„ Gokulchandra	...	19-11	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	„ Gopalchandra	...	28-5	Teacher Roll Ber. T. 2.
	„ Gopeshchandra	...	19-10	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	„ Guruprasanna	...	18-9	Harina Chalitatali Edward Institution.
	„ Haripada	...	22-11	Saktipur K. M. C. Institution.
	„ Jaminimohan	...	19-2	Lakshimipur H. E. School.
	„ Jasodakumar	...	18-2	Paschimgaon Badarunnessa High School.
1090	„ Jatindramohan	...	17-10	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Jatindranath	...	17-1	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Jibanchandra	...	20-3	Ichhapura H. E. School.
	„ Jitendranath	...	16-5	C. M. S. High School, Garden Reach.
	„ Jogendrachandra	...	19-1	Harina Chalitatali Edward Institution.
	„ Jogeschandra	...	20-11	Santosh Jahnabi H. E. School.
	„ Jogeschandra	...	18	Rajbari Raja Suryya Kumar Institution.
	„ Kedareswar	...	19-1	Mortion Institution.
	„ Kshirodkumar	...	18-1	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	„ Krishnadhan	...	18-8	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
1100	„ Kumudbandhu	...	17-7	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Mahendranath	...	17-11	Itna H. E. School.
	„ Manikchand	...	16-6	Morton Institution.
	„ Manindranath	...	18-1	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Manoranjan	...	17-7	Kurigram H. E. School.
	„ Manmohan	...	16-5	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	„ Nabadwipchandra	...	18-8	Brahmanbaria Annanda H. E. School.
	„ Nabinchandra	...	17-1	Jorhat Government High School.
	„ Nanakchand	...	16-10	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Nalinibhushan	...	20	Srikrishna Pathsala.
1110	„ Nalinikanta	...	18-2	Nagarpur H. E. School.
	„ Narayanchandra	...	18-8	Garbati H. E. School.
	„ Natabar	...	17-7	Jangipur H. E. School.
	„ Natabihari	...	16-7	Bowbazar High School.
	„ Nimaichand	...	16-10	Keshab Academy.
	„ Niradchandra	...	19-5	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	„ Nirmalchandra	...	18-3	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	„ Nrityagopal	...	21-9	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Phanindranath	...	19-7	Hatuganj M. N. K. H. E. School.
	„ Phanindranath	...	18-2	Banaripara Union Institution.
1120	„ Prabodhchandra	...	16-3	Debrugarh Government High School.
	„ Promodkumar	...	16-2	Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Praphullakrishna	...	16-1	Morton Institution.
	„ Pratulchandra	...	19-5	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Rabindranath	...	18	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Ramanimohan	...	21-10	Manikganj H. E. School.
	„ Rameschandra, II	...	17-2	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Rasikranjan	...	17-[illegible]	Hashara Kalikisor H. E. School.
	„ Ratankrishna	...	18-11	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Sachikanta	...	17-8	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
1130	„ Sachindranath	...	21-3	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
	„ Sachindranath	...	17-1	Taki Government School.
	„ Sailasekhar	...	16-9	Bogra Zila School.
	„ Sailendrakumar	...	17-1	Nowgong Government High School.
	„ Sailendranath	...	20-9	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
	„ Sanatkumar	...	16-3	Chapra Zila School.
	„ Santilata	...	...	Eden High School for Girls, Dacca.
	„ Sasibhushan	...	19	Katak P. M. Academy.
	„ Satischandra	...	17-8	Private Student Roll Bar. P. 3.
	„ Satischandra	...	18-4	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
1140	„ Satyendranath	...	17	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	„ Saurendramohan	...	16-3	Hugli Collegiate School.
	„ Siddheswar	...	17-1	Debrugarh Government High School.
	„ Sirischandra, II	...	20-6	Hughli Branch School.

	Datta, Srischandra, I	... 18-11	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Sudhansubhushan	... 16-7	Monghyr Training Academy.
	„ Sudhanyakumar	... 16	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Sudhakar	... 18-1	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Surendramohan	... 16-2	Idilpur H. E. School.
	„ Surendramohan	... 19-4	Sonargaon G. R. Institution.
1150	„ Suryyakumar	... 18-8	Dupleix College, Chandranagar.
	„ Susilchandra	... 16-7	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	„ Susilkumar	... 18	Srikrishna Pathasala.
	„ Upendranath	... 16-1	Kirtipasa P. K. Institution.
	Dattachaudhuri, Bhabeschandra	... 17-2	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Jatindrachandra	20-11	Teacher Roll Sil. T. 1.
	Dattapramanik, Satischandra	... 16-11	Saktipur K. M. C. Institution.
	Daw, Jatindranath	... 19-1	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	De, Abanimohan	... 18-1	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	„ Abalakanta	... 21-7	Boradi H. E. School.
1160	„ Akhilchandra	... 19	Syamagram Mohinikisor H. E. School.
	„ Anandamohan	... 17	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Anantakumar	... 21-4	Bajitpur Rajkumar Edward Institution.
	„ Anathnath	... 16-5	New Indian School.
	„ Annadacharan	... 21-2	Saroatali H. E. School.
	„ Asutosh	... 16-3	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Bhimchandra	... 16-4	Swarnagram Radhanath H. E. School.
	„ Bhupendrakumar	... 16-2	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	... 16-2	Srikrishna Pathasala.
	„ Brajendrachandra	... 19-1	Baburhat H. E. School.
1170	„ Brajendralal	... 17-7	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Chintaharan	... 20-6	Baburhat H. E. School.
	„ Debendranath	... 16-7	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Dharanidhar	... 21	New Indian School.
	„ Gajendranath	... 20	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Girischandra	... 20	Tehrbag K. M. D. M. Institution.
	„ Harendranath	... 21-6	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Harischandra	... 20	Patiya High School.
	„ Hemnath	... 16-1	Udaynarainpur S. C. Institution.
	„ Jnanadacharan	... 19-2	Panditsor H. E. School.
1180	„ Jogendrachandra	.. 17-7	Abdullapur H. E. School.
	„ Jogendranath	... 18-10	Bagerhat H. E. School.
	„ Kshirodchandra	... 21-7	R. R. Institution, Raozan.
	„ Manomohan	... 18	Bhagyakul Harendralal H. E. School.
	„ Nakulchandra	... 22-3	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	„ Nanigopal	... 19	Bowbazar High School.
	„ Niradchandra	... 19	Jajpur H. E. School.
	„ Phanindranath	... 16-1	Kuch-Kuchia H. E. School.
	„ Phanindranath	... 17-8	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Prabhatchandra	... 18-2	Serajganj B. L. High School.
1190	„ Prankumar	... 20-8	Private Student, Roll Chi. P. 28
	„ Radhikamohan	... 17-1	Satirpara Kalikumar Institution.
	„ Rajendrabandhu	... 16-3	Harina Chalitatali Edward Institution.
	„ Ramanimohan	... 19-8	Gangaprasad Jagannath H. School, Beltali.
	„ Rameschandra	... 19-1	Serajganj B. L. High School.
	„ Rasbihari	... 18-2	Kumar Radhaprasad Institution.
	„ Rasiklal	... 26-3	Bhagyakul Harendralal H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra	... 17-11	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Sitalkumar	... 16-6	Morton Institution.
	„ Sitanath	... 17-10	Lonsing H. E. School.
1200	„ Surendramohan	... 19-2	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	„ Tarakanta	... 19-7	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„ Tarapada	... 20-7	Uttarpara Government H. E. School.
	„ Trailokyanath	... 19	Khulna Zila School.
	Deb, Aswinikumar	... 17-7	Baniachong Harischandra High School.
	„ Gangacharan	... 18-5	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Jitendrakumar	... 18-8	Silchar Government High School.
	„ Surendrakisor	... 19-1	Comilla Zila School.
	„ Sureschandra	... 21-7	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	„ Umeschandra	... 22-5	Private Student, Roll Bog. P. 4.
1210	Debbarma, Lalitkisor	... 18-2	Private Student, Roll Com. P. 17.

	Debbarma, Pramodchandra ...	16-6	Private Student, Roll Com. P. 16.
	Debi, Kamalkamini ...	...	Private Student, Roll Pat. F. P. 3.
	Debi Prasad Sinha ...	19-5	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	Debpurkayastha, Kumudchandra ...	16-8	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet.
	Dechaudhuri, Banbihari ...	19	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
	" Praphullakumar ...	19-4	Silchar Govt. High School.
	Delwar Hossain Ahamad ...	18-7	Mathabhanga H E School.
	Deo Narayan Lal ...	20-7	Baldev's Academy, Dinapur.
	Devanandan Sinha ...	17-7	Saraswati Academy, Darbhanga.
1220	Dhanesh Prasad ...	22-7	Gaya Sahibganj H. E. School.
	Dhanusdhari Proshad ...	19-6	Darbhanga Raj H. E. School.
	Dhar, Abanimohan ...	19-6	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Bishnudas ...	16-3	Jangipur H. E. School.
	" Gopendrakumar ...	16-9	Habiganj Govt. High School.
	" Kaminikisor ...	20-5	Sholak Batajor Union Institution.
	" Nibaranchandra ...	18-9	Baburhat H. E. School.
	" Nikunjabihari ...	18	Saroatali H. E. School.
	" Rebatiraman ...	17-11	Rangamati H. E. School.
	" Sachindranath ...	18-8	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
1230	" Satyapriya ...	16-3	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	" Upendrachandra ...	19	Manikganj H. E. School.
	Dhara, Jagajyoti ...	21-5	Shashati Nahala Abinash H. E. School.
	" Jnanendranath ...	18	Andul H. C. E. School.
	Sinha, Dharamdeo ..	25-6	Gopalganj V. M. H. E. School.
	Dharsaha, Nibaran ...	18-6	Srikrishna Pathasala.
	Dianotulla Mandal ...	18-1	Bogra Zila School.
	Dhwaja Sahu ...	16-11	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Dubey, Parbatinath ...	18-7	Pakur Raj H. E. School.
	Durai Ho ...	18	Chaibassa Zila Schol.
1240	Durga Bikram Bahadur Rana ...	17-2	Darbar School, Nepal.
	Durga Charan ...	19-5	Bettiah Raj H. E. School.
	Durga Prasad ...	23-1	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	Dwarika Prasad Sinhasharma ...	17-1	Patna Collegiate School.
	Dwarka Prosad ...	24-7	B. B. Collegiate School, Muzaffarpur.
	Dwip Narayan Prasad Verma ...	17-11	Northbrook School, Darbhanga.
	Ehsan Ali ...	20-4	Ranchi Zila School.
	Elahi Baksha ...	17-9	Satirpara Kalikumar Institution.
	E. Lone Tin ...	21-1	Private Student, Roll Ran. P. 1.
	Emdadel Hauq Chowdhury ...	18-9	Feni H. E. School.
1250	Emdadul Haque ...	20-6	Gaibandha High School.
	Enayat Karim ...	18-7	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Esmail Uddin Mondal ...	29-1	Naokhila P. N. H. E. School.
	Eunasuddin Mallik ...	18	Harina Bagbati H. E. School.
	Fateh Narayan Singh ...	21-6	Buxar H. E. School.
	Fazluddin Ahmed ...	16-6	Jorhat Government High School.
	Fazler Rahman ...	17-4	Chittagong Madrasa.
	Fazlur Rahman ...	19-4	Sasaram H. E. School.
	Forat Ullah Talukder ...	19-3	Hemnagar Sasimukhi H. E. School.
	Gajadhar Prosad ...	21-4	Monghyr Zila School.
1260	Ganai, Amulyaratan ...	20	Katwa Kasiram Das Institution.
	Ganesprasad Padhee ...	20	Sambalpur Zila School.
	Gangopadhyay, Akshayakumar ...	22-11	Gangaprasad Jagannath H. School, Beltali.
	Gangopadhyay, Anadikumar ...	16-1	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Anadimohan ...	17-11	Baruipur H. E. School.
	" Asok ...	16-11	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	" Bankimcharan ...	19	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	" Bhabatosh ...	16-5	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Bhubaneswar ...	17-10	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Binodbihari ...	19-11	Kirtipasa P. K. Institution.
1270	" Debendranath ...	17-7	Wazirpur W. B. Union Institution.
	" Dhirendranath ...	16-8	Khulna Zila School.
	" Dineschandra ...	17-1	Nilphamari H. E. School.
	" Gopimohan ...	19-1	Mrityaunjay School, Mymensingh.
	" Haralal ...	19	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	" Haripada ...	19-1	Itna H. E. School.
	" Jatindranath ...	16-7	Sheakhala H. E. School.
	" Kalidas ...	17-10	Lohajang High School.

	Gangopadhyay, Kalinath	24	Bijhari H. E. School.
	" Kalipada	17	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
1280	" Kshirodchandra	16-1	Kidderpur Academy.
	" Kshirodbihari	20-6	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Kshitishchandra	21-3	Haripal Gurudayal Institution.
	" Kuladamohan	18-2	Paschimgaon Badarunnessa High School.
	" Makhanlal	17-6	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	" Manindrakumar	17-5	Yusuff H. E. School, Comilla.
	" Manomohan	21-4	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	" Manotosh	16-8	Gangaprasad Jagannath H. School, Beltali.
	" Nagendranath	16-3	Fakura Madanmohan Academy.
	" Nalinikanta	20-11	Sholak-Batajor Union Institution.
1290	" Nalinimohan	17-2	Gangaprasad Jagannath H. School, Beltali.
	" Panchugopal	17-5	Dhenkanal H. E. School.
	" Pasupati	19-1	Private Student, Roll Cal. P. 2.
	" Prakaschandra	18-3	Sandwip Cargill H. E. School.
	" Pramathanath	20	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Radhaballabh	20	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
	" Satindranath	16-10	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Sisirkumar	17-2	Kalma Laksmikanta H. E. School.
	" Siteschandra	16-4	Rowile H. School.
	" Surendranath	19	Bhola Government High School.
1300	" Sureschandra	18-8	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Upendrachandra	19	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	Gaurikanta Prasad	16-2	Chapra Collegiate School.
	Gaya Prasad	20-1	Gaya Town School.
	Ghanti, Sailajakanta	20-4	Mughberia Gangadhar H. E. School.
	Ghatak, Manomohan	22-10	Edward George School, Madhupur.
	" Pramathanath	16-2	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	" Satischandra	18-8	Palong H. E. School.
	" Sureschandra	19-1	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	Ghosh, Abanimohan	19-3	Private Student, Roll Bar. P. 6.
1310	" Amulyachandra	17	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar.
	" Amulyacharan	16-2	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	" Anukulchandra	20-7	Howrah I. R. Belilios Institution.
	" Arabinda	17	Bowbazar High School.
	" Arabindabhushan	17-4	Rayana H. E. School.
	" Baikunthamohan	20-3	Katak P. M. Academy.
	" Bankimbihari	19-10	Jaynagar Institution.
	" Bankimchandra	20-10	Midnapur Hindu School.
	" Bankubihari	17	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	" Bhabanicharan	16-6	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
1320	" Bhabatosh	18-6	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	" Bhairabchandra	17-6	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Bhupendrachandra	16-1	Krishnagar C. M. S. St. John's High School.
	" Bibhutibhushan	21-11	Private Student, Roll Jes. P. 3.
	" Bidhubhushan	17	Dinajpur Zila School.
	" Bijalibhushan	16-2	Kalighat High School.
	" Bijaybasanta	22	Baidyapur George Institution.
	" Bijaykrishna	21-9	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Binaybhushan	18-10	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	" Binaykrishna, I	17-7	Metropolitan Institution.
1330	" Birendranath	18-4	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Chandicharan	16-3	Howrah Zila School.
	" Chandramadhab	16	Serampur Collegiate School.
	" Charuchandra	20-11	Jhalakati Government H. E. School.
	" Chunilal	18-1	Mugkalyan H. E. School.
	" Dhirendranath	18-8	Basirhat H. E. School.
	" Dolgobinda	20-5	Purulia Zila School.
	" Dwarkanath	19-7	Hasan Ali Jubilee High School, Chandpur.
	" Gaganchandra	20-6	Kanchantala J. D. J. Institution.
	" Gangadhar	18-10	Andul H. C. E. School.

1340	Ghosh, Gangadhar	20-1	Calcutta High School.
	„ Gangaprasad	16-9	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Gaurchandra	22	Muragachha H. E. School.
	„ Gaurlal	21-9	Parjana Mukundanath H. E. School.
	„ Gaurisankar	17-5	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Gaurisankar	16-5	Private Student, Roll Cal. P. 4.
	„ Girindranath	16-7	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Gobindapada	18	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	„ Gopalchandra	17-8	Wazirpur W. B. Union Institution.
	„ Gopeswar	18	Memari Vidyasagar Memorial Institution.
1350	„ Goshthabihari	19-11	New Indian School.
	„ Haramohan	19-5	Bagati H. E. School.
	„ Harekrishna	20	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
	„ Haripada	16-4	Calcutta Academy.
	„ Hemchandra	16-10	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Hemendranath	16-11	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Hemendranath	18-7	Taltala High School.
	„ Himansunath	16-10	Ranaghat P. C. H. E. School.
	„ Hiralal, I	21-2	Andul H. C. E. School.
	„ Hiralal, II	16-9	Ditto.
1360	„ Indubhushan	19	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Indubhushan	17-2	St. Mary's School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Jatindrachandra	16-11	Bhola Government High School.
	„ Jatindramohan	19-5	Bawali H. E. School.
	„ Jatindranath	17-7	Ghatal H. E. School.
	„ Jibankrishna	17-3	Panitras H. E. School.
	„ Jitendramohan	17-1	Hasan Ali Jubilee High School, Chandpur.
	„ Jitendranath	19-5	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	„ Jnanendranath	22	Arambagh H. E. School.
	„ Jnanendranath	24-2	Srikrishna Pathsala.
1370	„ Jnanendranath	16-8	Armenitola Government High School.
	„ Jugalkisor	18-7	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	„ Jyotindraprasad	19-8	L. M. S. Institution, Bhownipur.
	„ Kalibhushan	18-6	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Kalidas	16-1	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
	„ Kalidhan	16-5	Kumar Radhaprasad Institution.
	„ Kalipada	17-2	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	„ Kamalkrishna	16-5	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kamalkrishna	19-3	Andul H. C. E. School.
	„ Kaminimohan	20-7	Brahmanbaria Edward Institution.
1380	„ Kanailal	16-7	Keshab Academy.
	„ Kanailal	18-7	Parjana Mukundanath H. E. School.
	„ Kartikchandra	19	Purnea Zila School.
	„ Kripanath	21-1	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
	„ Kshitischandra	20-5	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Kshitischandra	17-2	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Kumudranjan	17	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Manendracharan	18-3	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Manimohan	16-4	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Manindrachandra	16-10	Netrakona Dutt H. E. School.
1390	„ Manindranath	18-6	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Manindranath	20-1	Jhenidah H. E. School.
	„ Nagendralal	17-3	Feni H. E. School.
	„ Nagendramohan	17-2	Armenitola Government High School
	„ Nagendranath	16-9	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	„ Nagendranath	16-10	Bankipur Rammohan Ray Seminary.
	„ Nalinikanta	18-3	Kotwalipara Union Institution.
	„ Nalininath	19-11	Burdwan Municipal School.
	„ Naliniranjan	16-2	Bowbazar High School.
	„ Nandalal	20-11	Jhikra H. E. School.
1400	„ Narendranath	19-8	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Narendranath	17-2	Bajitpur Rajkumar Edward Institution.
	„ Narendranath	16-5	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Nimaichandra	16	Ulubaria H. E. School.
	„ Niradchandra	16-3	Metropolitan Institution.

	Ghosh, Nirmalchandra	... 16	Dacca Ukil's Institution.
	„ Nirmalchandra	... 16-1	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Nitaichandra	... 18-2	Bowbazar High School.
	„ Nripendranath	... 16	Bogra Zila School.
	„ Paresnath	... 17-8	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
1410	„ Phanibhushan	... 29	Sripur M. C. H. E. School.
	„ Prankrishna	... 16-5	Government High School, Golaghat.
	„ Praphullamohan	... 17-3	Tangail Bindhubasini H. E. School.
	„ Praphullakumar	... 19-8	Morton Institution.
	„ Praphullakumar	... 16-2	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Priyanath	... 18-4	Teota Academy.
	„ Ramaranjan	... 18-1	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Ramendracharan	... 19-5	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„ Rasiklal	... 17-2	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Sailendranath	... 17-11	Bhagyakul Harendralal H. E. School.
1420	„ Santoshkumar	... 16-11	Serampur Union Institution.
	„ Saratchandra	... 17-2	Baluti H. E. School.
	„ Sasibhushan	... 17-10	Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur Branch.
	„ Satischandra	... 17-8	Ulubaria H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra	... 16-11	Basirhat H. E. School.
	„ Satyacharan	... 18-10	Haripal Gurudayal Institution.
	„ Srischandra	... 17-2	Sridhar Bansidhar School, Nawabganj.
	„ Sisirkumar	... 19-8	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Subodhchandra	... 16	Palamau Zila School.
	„ Subodhchandra	... 16-6	Basirhat H. E. School.
1430	„ Sudhansubhushan	... 17-1	Darbhanga Raj H. E. School.
	„ Sudhirkumar	... 16-9	Kuch-Kuchia H. E. School.
	„ Sukumar	... 16-2	Metropolitan Institution, Bowbazar Branch.
	„ Sukumar	... 18-9	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
	„ Sureschandra, II	... 16	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Sureschandra	... 18-1	Bhagyakul Harendralal H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath	... 16-10	C. M. S. High School, Calcutta.
	„ Syamacharan	... 21-1	Tulasar Gurudas H. E. School.
	„ Tarakchandra	... 18-1	Singur Mahamaya Istitution.
	„ Thakurdas	... 21-6	Shahzadpur H. E. School.
1440	„ Upendranath	... 19-5	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	Ghosha, Birendrachandra	... 17-3	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	Ghoshal, Abhayapada	... 18-5	Okorsa H. E. School.
	„ Anukulchandra	... 16	Atheneum Institution.
	„ Bijaykrishna	... 16-9	Sodepur High School.
	„ Binaybihari	... 17-3	Uttarpara Government High School.
	„ Biswapati	... 19	Ramlal Academy, Chakdah.
	„ Dharanidhar	... 18-1	Memari Vidyasagar Memorial Institution.
	„ Kshitischandra	... 19-2	Srikhanda H. E. School.
	„ Panchanan	... 16-11	Panitras H. E. School.
1450	„ Priyakanta	... 18-3	Paikpara Union Institution.
	„ Surendranath	... 20-6	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Upendranath	... 17	Shyambazar Vidyasagar School.
	Ghoshdastidar, Abinaschandra	... 19	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Hemchandra	... 17	Ditto ditto.
	„ Kesabchandra	... 16-2	Gabha H. E. School.
	„ Makhanlal	... 16-6	Ditto.
	Ghulam Israil Khan	... 20-3	Radhanagar Majumdar Academy.
	Gobind Saran	... 17-5	Chapra Zila School.
	Gogai, Gopalchandra	... 17-2	Nazira Aided High School.
1460	„ Phatikchandra	... 18-7	Nowgong Government High School.
	Goi Mahammed Sheikh	... 21-2	Gauripur P. C. Institution.
	Gokul Nath	... 16-4	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	Golam Mohamed	... 21-5	Teacher, Roll Dac. T. 3.
	Golam Rahman	... 17-2	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Golam Rosul	... 16-3	Sarail Annada H. E. School.
	Golapdas Kshetri	... 17-1	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	Goolam Bhai	... 19-4	St. John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Gopal Lalji	.. 17-11	Gaya Sahibganj H. E. School.

	Gopal Ram	17-5	Giridih H. E. School.
1470	Gopal Sharan Lal	16-11	Gaya Town School.
	Goswami, Anathnath	16-7	Rajbari Raja Suryya Kumar Institution.
	„ Bhushanchandra	19-10	Pandra H. E. School.
	„ Bhutnath	18	Baidyapur George Institution.
	„ Gaurgopal	16-7	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
	„ Haribballabh	18-10	Sirajganj B. L. High School.
	„ Jagadischandra	19-8	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	„ Jatindrakumar	19-5	Dighapatiya P. N. High School.
	„ Malatimohan	19-2	Hashara Kalikishor H. E. School.
	„ Mitradeb	18-8	Nowgang Government High School.
1480	„ Niradbaran	16-10	Private Student, Roll Syl. P. 1.
	„ Radhajiban	16-3	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Rebatiraman	19-11	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Sachinandan	16-1	Morton Institution.
	Gauhar Ali Ahmed	21-5	Salap H. E. School.
	Govinda Prasad	18-5	Patna Collegiate School.
	Guha, Amitabha	16-6	Keshab Academy.
	„ Bhudebchandra	19-9	Private Student (Roll Mym. P. 3.)
	„ Bibhutibhushan	19-8	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Bidhubhushan	18	Madaripur H. E. School.
1490	„ Birendrakisor	17-6	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Debendranath, I	20-11	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Debendranath, II	21	Ditto.
	„ Dineschandra	28-1	Teacher, Roll Dac. T. 9.
	„ Kshitischandra	16-9	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	„ Kshitischandra	18-3	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
	„ Labanya Probha	...	Gardner Memorial School, Calcutta.
	„ Nalinikumar	17-5	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Pramathanath	16	Banaripara Union Institution.
	„ Premananda	16-11	Thakurgaon H. E. School.
1500	„ Rameschandra	21-7	Pirojpur Government High School.
	„ Subodhchandra	16	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Sudhirchandra	17-6	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Sudhirendranath	16-9	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Surendrakumar	19-1	Khankhanapur Surajmohini Institution.
	„ Sureschandra	17-11	Goalanda High School, Rajbari.
	„ Sureschandra	16-3	Rajbari Raja Suryyakumar Institution.
	Guharaja, Rebatimohan	19-6	Chittagong National Institution.
	Guharay, Abinaschandra	20-9	Idilpur H. E. School.
	„ Goloknath	19-6	Jarasanko H. School.
1510	Guhathakurta, Manmathanath	21-10	Sandwip Cargill H. E. School.
	„ Rebatimohan	17-8	Banaripara Union Institution.
	„ Umeschandra	22-7	Sholak-Batajor Union Institution.
	Gun, Manindranath	17-4	Maulavi Bazar High School.
	Gupta, Abhayaprasanna	16	Bhola Government High School.
	„ Adhirchandra	17-5	Brahmanbaria Edward Institution.
	„ Anandakisor	19	Silchar Government High School.
	„ Anantachandra	18	Swarnagram Radhanath H. E. School.
	„ Aruna	...	Loreto House.
	„ Balkrishna	16-2	Patna City School.
1520	„ Bankimchandra	19-5	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Bidhubhushan	17-7	Dacca Ukil's Institution.
	„ Indubandhu	18-11	Goila H. E. School.
	„ Jiteschandra	16	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Kamakhyacharan	17	Jhalakati Government H. E. School.
	„ Krishnalal	20-1	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„ Mahendramohan	21	Armonitola Government High School.
	„ Maheswarlal	16-1	Calcutta High School.
	„ Makhanlal	18-10	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Nagendranath	18-11	Goila H. E. School.
1530	„ Panchanan	19-5	Ranchi St. John's H. E. School.
	„ Radhacharan	19-7	Katak Mission High School.
	„ Rebatiraman	17-1	Goila H. E. School.
	„ Sachindrakumar	18-8	Bhola Government High School.
	„ Sailendranath	16-11	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.

	Gupta, Santoshkumar	... 17-1	Baidyabati Banamali Mukerji Institution.
	,, Sarojkumar	... 16-4	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	,, Sibendranath	... 17-2	Monghyr Zila School.
	,, Sudhindrachandra	... 17-9	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Sukhadachandra	... 18-2	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet.
1540	,, Sunilchandra	... 27-1	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	,, Syamapada	... 16-11	Debiganj N. N. H. E. School.
	,, Taraninath	... 19-11	Sarail Annada H. E. School.
	Guptabhaya, Binodbihari	... 16-1	Salap H. E. School.
	,, Birendrakisor	... 18-11	Ditto.
	Habibullah	... 21	Chatkhil Panchgaon Gupta High School.
	Habibur Rahman	... 16-1	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	Hafiz Mohamed Hanif	... 22-6	B. N. Collegiate School, Bankipur.
	Haibat Khan	... 19	Tajhat H. E. School.
	Haibat Uddin Meah	... 19-3	Gaibandha High School.
1550	Hajee Ahmad	... 16-1	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	Hajra, Ajaychandra	... 20-1	Burdwan Municipal School.
	,, Anandamay	... 20-1	Jagabandhu H. E. School, Torekona.
	,, Bholanath	... 19-2	Ramgopalpur High School.
	,, Chandrakumar	... 18-2	Khulna K. M. S. C. Institution.
	,, Harihar	... 17-7	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Institution.
	,, Nimaichandra	... 25-4	Kuch-Kuchia H. E. School.
	,, Sudhirchandra	... 21-2	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	Hajrat Ali	... 19-10	Sonakanda B. M. Union H. E. School.
	Haladhar Prosad	... 18-1	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
1560	Haldar, Brajendralal	... 16-7	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	,, Lakshmikanta	... 16-9	Baisari H. E. School.
	,, Muralidhar	... 18-3	Jessore Zila School.
	,, Muralidhar	... 17	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	,, Narendranath	... 24-9	Madaripur H. E. School.
	,, Nityananda	... 16-6	New Indian School.
	,, Pralhadchandra	... 19-9	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	,, Prankrishna	... 16-8	Chinsura U. F. C. Institution.
	,, Radhakrishna	... 17-7	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	,, Sobhendrakumar	... 17-3	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
1570	Hamid Ali	... 16-9	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Haranarayan Prasad	... 22-1	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	Harbans Sehai	... 17-11	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	Hardeo Das Daga	.. 16-2	Shri Vishuddhananda Saraswati Vidyalaya.
	Hargoon Persad Shahi	... 17-5	Bettiah Raj H. E. School.
	Harihar Pershad Sinha	... 19-11	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	Harihar Sahay	... 19-9	Sambalpur Zila School.
	Hari Har Tiwari	... 18-8	Patna Collegiate School.
	Harinandan Prasad	... 17	Patna Collegiate School.
	Hasan Ali	... 17-2	Calcutta Madrasa.
1580	Hatim Uddin Khan	... 20-10	Gafargaon Islamia High School.
	Hla Phaw Zan	... 20-8	Government A. V. School, Prome.
	Hota, Dayanidhi	... 19-7	Private Student, Roll Kat. P. 27.
	Htoon Aung Pru	... 22	Government High School, Akyab.
	Ibrahim Mian	... 19-8	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	Ibunga Macha Singha	... 18-6	Sylhet Government High School.
	Iqbal Bahadur Varma	... 18-6	Patna Collegiate School.
	Ishwar Dayal Pandey	... 20-6	Buxar H. E. School.
	Ishwar Deyal Sinha	... 16-9	Patna M. A. A. School.
	Jadunandan Prosad	... 22-1	Monghyr Zila School.
1590	Jadunandan Sahay	... 19-9	Arrah Town School.
	Jadupati Maharaj	... 19-1	Jangipur H. E. School.
	Jagannath Prasad	... 17-8	C. M. S. High School, Bhagalpur.
	Jagannath Prasad	... 18-1	Gaya Town School.
	Jagdamb Sahai	... 21-8	Monghyr Zila School.
	Jagdamba Prasad	... 20-8	Arrah Zila School.
	Jagdish Prasad	... 17	B. N. Collegiate School, Bankipur.
	Jagdish Prasad	... 16-10	Giridih H. E. School.
	Jageshar Prasad	... 19	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Jagmohan Lal Verma	... 16-11	Buxar H. E. School.

1600	Jagnarayan Singh	... 21-9	Buxar H. E. School.
	Jha, Jaimadhab	... 17-10	Darbhanga Raj H. E. School.
	Jaiperkash Lall	... 22-8	Teacher, Roll Pat. T. 1.
	Jalaluddin Ahmad	... 21-10	Dacca, Madrasa.
	Jalaluddin Ahamed	... 20-8	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Jaleswer Prasad	... 22-5	Gopalgunj V. M. H. E. School.
	Jaliluddin Mahammad Yusaf	... 18-3	Bogra Zila School.
	Jamuna Prashad Singh	... 21-8	Beguserai Brahmodeo Prasad H. E. School.
	Jana, Hrishikes	... 23-10	Private student, Roll Kat., P. 26.
	„ Janardan	... 18-5	Balasore Zila School.
1610	„ Sachipati	... 18	Ghatal H. E. School.
	Janakdhari Sinha	... 22-9	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Janardan Prasad	... 19-10	Chapra Zila School.
	Jang Bahadur	... 20-1	Giridih H. E. School.
	Janki Saran Sukul	... 16-11	Northbrook School, Darbhanga.
	Jasimuddin Ahammed	... 18-3	Ulipur M. S. H. A. V. School.
	Jasimuddin Mondol	... 19-10	Bogra Zila School.
	Jaydeva Lal Das	... 16-10	Madhubani Watson H. E. School.
	Jaynal Abdin	... 18-10	Bhola Government High School.
	Jaynarayan Prosad	... 19-7	Godda Coronation H. E. School.
1620	Jeremiah, Frederick Luther	... 18-7	Bishop's Collegiate School.
	Jhariat, Baikunthanath	... 23-8	Jharia H. E. School.
	Jitan Lal	... 22-7	Chapra Zila School.
	Jivan Ram Bhutta	... 21-11	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Jones, Charu Lata	... ...	Gardner's Memorial School, Calcutta.
	Jowad Ali	... 21-5	M. L. Jubilee Institution, Calcutta.
	J. S. Nallapa	... 25-1	Private Student, Roll Ran., P. 2.
	Jugulkeshore Parsad	... 17-1	Northbrook School, Darbhanga.
	Jugalkrishore Prosad	... 20-1	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Jugal Persad	... 21-7	Buxar H. E. School.
1630	Jugeshwar Nath	... 16-9	Samastipur H. E. School.
	Jugeshwar Pershad Sinha	... 18-6	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Jungbahadur Sinha	... 17	Baldev's Academy, Dinapur.
	Juthan Sahu	... 19-11	Ranchi St. Paul's High School.
	Kabiraj, Satyaranjan	... 17-7	Bankura Hindu School.
	Kabiruddin Ahmed Khan	... 16-11	Armenitola Government High School.
	Kabyatirtha, Aswini Kumar	... 44-6	Teacher, Dacca T. 1.
	Kaderuddin Sarkar	.. 18-9	Rajshahi, Bholanath Academy.
	Kafiluddin Ahmed	... 20-2	Araihazar H. E. School.
	Kafiluddin Khandaker	... 19-7	Madaripur H. E. School.
1640	Kailash Behari	... 19-4	Baldev's Academy, Dinapore.
	Kailash Behary	.. 18-7	Arrah Town School.
	Kailaspatty Narayan	... 18	Sivan V. M. H. E. School.
	Kailasprasad Singh	... 20	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Kalimuddin Sirkar	... 17-9	Sonatala H.E. School.
	Kalimulla	... 22-1	Baburhat H. E. School.
	Kalita, Giridhar	... 18-10	Tezpur Government High School.
	Kamala Prasad Singh	... 18-8	Madhipura Shirres Institution.
	Kameshwar Parsad	... 17	Barh Bayley H. E. School.
	Kameswar Prosad Verma	... 16-7	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
1650	Kamta Prasad Amista	... 22-6	B. N. Collegiate School, Bankipur.
	Kamta Prasad Verma	... 18-3	Saraswati Academy, Darbhanga.
	Kandhya Behari Sahai	... 19-8	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	Kar, Dayanidhi	... 18-9	Bhadrak H. E. School.
	„ Indubhusan	... 17-6	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Jatish Chandra	... 17-2	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Joytishchandra	... 18	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	„ Madhusudan	... 20	Comilla Victoria School.
	„ Manmathanath	... 19	Private Student, Roll Bar, P. 9.
	„ Narayanchandra	... 18-9	I. R. Belilios Institution, Howrah.
1660	„ Nityendrachandra	... 23-3	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	„ Prahladnath	... 20	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	„ Rasikmohan	... 19-7	Raja Girishchandra High School, Sylhet.
	„ Sitikantha	... 17-9	Katak Mission High School.
	„ Sureshchandra	... 18-1	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Sureshchandra	... 16-2	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.

	Karan, Bhupaticharan	... 18-2	Gopalnagar Kerr H. E. School.
	Karani, Satishchandra	... 18-1	Ramgopalpur P. J. K. H. School.
	Kargupta, Manoranjan	... 20-3	Broja Mohan Institution, Barisal.
	Karmakar, Bhubanmohan	... 20-10	Gopalganj Mathura Nath Institution.
1670	„ Binodbihari	... 19-7	Brojo Mohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Debendra Chandra	... 17-11	Kazirpagla Abhay Talukdar Institution.
	„ Dwijendra Nath	... 17-11	Rajaram Institution, Khalia.
	„ Mukunda Mohan	... 21-1	Naogaon K. D. H. E. School.
	„ Nagendra Nath	... 20	Udaynarainpur S. C. Institution.
	„ Nisi Kanta	... 19-11	Wazirpur W. B. Union Institution.
	„ Prankrishna	... 19-8	Jhapardah Duke Institution.
	„ Purna Chandra	... 16-4	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Rasik Chandra	... 18-5	Chittagong Municipal School.
	„ Sarat Chandra	... 20-1	Pingna H. E. School.
1680	„ Sudhansu Bhushan	... 17-5	Beldanga Govinda Sundari H. E. School.
	Karpharma, Tarak Charan	... 17-2	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	Kartik Nath Sahai	... 19-10	Barari Rai H. M. T. Bahadur's H. E. School, Bhagalpur.
	Kasimuddin Mea	... 20-6	Potajia H. E. School.
	Kazi, Abul Hossain	... 21-3	Searsole H. E. School.
	„ Faizuddin	... 19-3	Brojomohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Hobibor Rahaman	... 17-2	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Shamsul Huq	... 20-9	Basirhat H. E. School.
	Kedar Nath Jha	... 19-1	Madhipura Shirres Institution.
	Kedar Nath Lal	... 21	Giridih H. E. School.
1690	Kedar Nath Varma	... 19-10	Patna Collegiate School.
	Kedar Nath Verma	... 21-4	Buxar H. E. School.
	Ketabuddin Ahmed	... 17-4	Rangpur Zila School.
	Ketaruddin Biswas	... 20-1	Jangipur H. E. School.
	Kewaldhari Parasad	... 23-7	B. B. Collegiate School, Muzaffarpur.
	Khalilur Rahim	... 19-8	Howrah Zila School.
	Khan, Bholanath	... 17-11	Bantra Madhusudan Pal Chaudhury H. E. School.
	„ Rakshada Prasad	... 18-2	Ditto ditto.
	„ Satyendra Nath	... 17-2	Bogra Zila School.
	Khandaker Azumuddin	... 19-7	Karatiya M. A. O. H. School.
1700	Khan Md. Rezaul Huque	... 21-2	Nakol R. C. Institution.
	Khasnabis, Rebati Mohan	... 21-1	Autshahi Radha Nath H. E. School.
	Khaurha, Rajani Kanta	... 18-2	Jhapordah Duke Institution.
	Khayer Zaman	... 17-2	Taltala High School.
	Khizr Ahamed	... 20-7	Faridpur Zila School.
	Khondkar Abdur Rezak	... 16	Salar Edward H. E. School.
	Khondkar Fazlul Karim	... 18	Brojamohon Institution, Barisal.
	Khondaker Montasem Billa	... 21-1	Parjana Mukundanath H. E. School.
	Kishori Lal	... 16-3	Baldev's Academy, Dinapur.
	Kisku, Daniel	... 17-7	C. M. S. High School, Bhagalpur.
1710	K. M. Ashrafuddin	... 18	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Kotal, Santoshkumar	... 18	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	Kumar, Kanailal	... 17-1	Metropolitan Institution, Barabazar Branch.
	Kundan Lall	... 18-6	Patna City School.
	Kunda, Krishnalal	... 18-5	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Rakhallal	... 19-1	Panditsar H. E. School.
	Kundu, Brajagopal	... 17-7	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	„ Gopikanta	... 19-5	Sherpur D. J. H. E. School.
	„ Kshitischandra	... 16-1	Chatmohar S. N. H. E. School.
	„ Nityagopal	... 17-2	Mathrun Nabinchandra Institution.
1720	„ Mahendranath	... 17-2	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Nagendranath	... 16-3	Abaipur Ramsundar Institution.
	„ Ramanimohan	... 18	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Surendranath	... 19-6	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	Kunjabehary Sahai	... 19	Arrah Town School.
	Kushari, Nandalal	... 19-8	Senhati High School.
	„ Surendranath	... 18-6	Bahirdia H. E. School.
	Kushiari Matilal	... 20-10	Private Student, Roll Bar P. 4.
	Kyaw Din	... 19	St. John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Laha, Bhujangabhusan	... 20-4	Jangipur H. E. School.
1730	„ Chaitanyacharan	... 18-4	Metropolitan Institution.

	Laha, Santoshchandra	... 16-6	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Syamacharan	... 17-1	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	Lahiri, Ambikacharan	... 18-3	Private Student, Roll Bur. P. 4.
	" Bijoychandra	... 24	Private Student, Roll Cal. P. 16.
	" Dwijendramohan	... 20-9	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	" Dwijendranath	... 17	Rajbari Raja Suryya Kumar Institution.
	" Janakinath	... 17-8	Khulna K. M. S. C. Institution.
	" Kshirodchandra	... 17	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Manindrachandra	... 16-1	Sirajganj B. L. High School.
1740	" Nanigopal	... 19-9	New Indian School.
	" Nrityagopal	... 19-2	Naogaon K. D. H. E. School.
	" Praneswar	... 19-1	Parjana Mukundanath H. E. School.
	" Rameschandra	... 19-6	Serajganj Victoria H. E. School.
	Lala, Girischandra	... 18-10	Dumka Zila School.
	" Parshad	... 17-3	B. N. Collegiate School, Bankipur.
	Lal Bahadur Lal	... 16-10	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Lalchand Ram	... 18-11	Ranchi Zila School.
	Laskar, Manindralal	... 16-6	Bogra Zila School.
	Latif Husain	... 19-2	Patna City School.
1750	Latu Meah	... 17-2	Chittagong H. E. School.
	L. Htin San	... 21-4	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Lutfur Rahman	... 17-3	Jessore Zila School.
	L. Vydialingam	... 19-5	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Mahabir Prashad Mandal	... 18-4	Madhipura Shirres Institution.
	Mahabir Parsad Sharma	... 16-11	B. B. Collegiate School, Muzaffarpur.
	Mahabir Prosad Singh	... 22-8	Private Student, Roll Pat. P. 11.
	Mahadeb Gantait	... 19-11	Chirkunda Nandalal Institution.
	Mahadeo Prashad Misra	... 17-7	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Mahadeo Ray Sharma	... 17-7	Jorasanko High School.
1760	Mahadeva Prasad Varma	... 18-7	Private Student, Roll Pat. P. 21.
	Mahalanabis, Rameschandra	... 18-6	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Mahamad Golam Wahab	... 21-9	Collins Institute.
	Mahamad Hassain Ali	... 17-8	Kirtipasa P. K. Institution.
	Mahamad Sadeque	... 17-6	Noakhali Zila School.
	Mahamed Sofed Ali	... 20	Tala B. D. Institution.
	Mahammad Abdul Bari	... 17-5	Gopalgunj Mathuranath Institution.
	Mahammad Abdul Majid	... 16-3	Bhadrak H. E. School.
	Mahammad Abdul Wahed	... 24-6	Teacher, Roll Syl. T. 1.
	Mahammad Abdur Rahman	... 18-1	Potajia H. E. School.
1770	Mahammad Abdus Samad	... 18-6	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	Mahammad Ali	... 21-4	Muradnagar Durgaram H. E. School.
	Mahammad Ali Sarker	... 22-1	Sthal Pakrasi Institution.
	Mahammad Basir Uddin	... 21-2	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
	Mahammad Bhasharali Mirdha	... 20-10	Armanitola Government High School.
	Mahammad Daliluddin Khan	... 19-6	Bhola Government High School.
	Mahammad Idris	... 20-7	Baburhat H. E. School.
	Mahammad Ismail	... 22-11	Gafargaon Islamia High School.
	Mahammad Jonab Ali	... 22-2	Dhalla H. E. School.
	" Hanif	... 20	Nilphamari H. E. School.
1780	" Firoze Choudhury	... 21-1	Private Student, Roll Sil., P. 4.
	" Lal Miah	... 18-2	Satirpara Kalikumar Institution.
	" Nural Hossain	... 21-6	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Qasim Ali	... 20-8	Dacca Madrasa.
	" Soleman	... 19-10	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Mahammed Shomsher Ali	... 19-5	Pingna H. E. School.
	Mahanayak, Ho	... 19	Chaibassa Zila School.
	Mahanti, Abhimanyu	... 16-9	Mayurbhanj Raj H. E. School, Baripada.
	" Adwaitaprasad	... 21-8	Ditto ditto.
	" Gobinda Chandra	... 18-10	Ditto ditto.
1790	" Hadibandhu	... 20-7	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	" Jayaram	... 16-10	Ballasore Zila School.
	" Kasi Nath	... 21-10	Bhadrak H. E. School.
	" Krishna Prasad	... 17-1	Purulia Zila School.
	" Kunjabihari	... 17-3	Katak Town Victoria H. E. School.
	" Nilamani	... 18	Katak P. M. Academy.
	" Syamsundar	... 16-5	Balasore Zila School.
	" Icchhabotie	... ...	Gardner Memorial School, Calcutta.
	Mahapatra, Baishnab Charan	... 18-9	Dhenkanal H. E. School.

	Mahapatra, Brajakisor ...	19-9	Sambalpur Zila School.
1800	„ Chaudhuri Raghunath Rautra.	17-2	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	„ Gangadhar ...	18-8	Puri Zila School.
	„ Jagan Nath ...	21-1	Katak P. M. Academy.
	„ Pramatha Nath ...	22	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Sri Batsa ...	24-7	Khurda H. E. School.
	Mahinta, Bhabatosh ...	17-5	Teota Academy.
	Mahmmad Emdadullah ...	17-7	Noakhali Zila School.
	Mahmed Saider Rahaman ...	19-3	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
	Mahomed Nurul Hussain ...	16-4	Jorhat Government High School.
	Mahommod, Ismailo, Bhuiah ...	20	Satirpara Kalikumar Institution.
1810	Maiti, Baikuntha Nath ...	19-1	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Bhagirath ...	20-1	Ditto.
	„ Bhushan Chandra ...	17-2	Morton Institution.
	„ Panchanan ...	16-8	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
	„ Praphullakanta ...	21-6	Parbatipur Patit Pabani H. E. School.
	„ Praphullakumar ...	18-9	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Satis Chandra ...	16-1	Ditto.
	Maitra, Abhayapada ...	20	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Anilkumar ...	17-8	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampore.
	„ Aswinikumar ...	18	Ditto ditto.
1820	„ Girija Nath ...	19-9	Teacher, Roll Bog., T. 1.
	„ Gobinda Lal ...	22-7	Ulipur M. S. H. A. V. School.
	„ Jyotish Chandra ...	16-1	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	„ Makhanlal ...	18-11	Ditto.
	„ Pramathanath ...	18-10	Sirajganj B. L. High School.
	„ Surendranath ...	18-10	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Susilchandra ...	18-6	Pabna Zila School.
	Maitreya, Kundalata ...	...	Private Student, Roll Cal., F. P. 10.
	Maji, Jetindranath ...	17-4	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
	„ Nagendranath ...	18-8	Ditto ditto.
1830	Majid Ali ...	21-10	Comilla Zila School.
	Majumdar, Abanibhusan ...	16-1	Dinhata H. E. School.
	„ Abinaschandra ...	19-4	Pakur Raj H. E. School.
	„ Amulyaratan ...	20-3	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	„ Anathbandhu ...	18-3	Yusuff H. E. School, Comilla.
	„ Badalchandra ...	20-5	Morton Institution.
	„ Chintamani ...	18-11	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Debendrakumar ...	20-4	Private Student, Roll Dac., P. 5.
	„ Dharanidhar ...	17-11	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Gopeswar ...	17-5	Pakur Raj H. E. School.
1840	„ Guruprasanna ...	17-3	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Himansusekhar ...	17-5	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Hiranchandra ...	17-6	Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur Branch.
	„ Jatindrachandra ...	19-9	Mrityunjoy School, Mymensingh.
	„ Janardan ...	18-11	Gopalganj Mathurnath Institution.
	„ Jibankumar ...	18	Gopalnagar Kerr H. E. School.
	„ Jetindranath ...	20-3	Sandwip Cargill H. E. School.
	„ Jogendramohan ...	19	St. Mary's School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Jogeschandra ...	18-6	Satkania H. E. School.
	„ Jogeschandra ...	18-10	Private Student, Roll Cal., P. 59.
1850	„ Krishnadas ...	18-5	Bhaita H. E. School.
	„ Manmathanath ...	17-7	Manikganj H. E. School.
	„ Munindranath ...	16-3	Ullapara Merchants' H. E. School.
	„ Nisakar ...	18-3	Bandgora H. E. School.
	„ Pramathanath ...	18-10	Sirajganj B. L. High School.
	„ Pramodkumar ...	20-1	Bhagirathpur H. E. School.
	„ Prasannakumar ...	24-5	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	„ Priyanath ...	22-1	Private Student, Roll Cal., P. 36.
	„ Purnachandra ...	17-5	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	„ Purnachandra ...	19-10	Jang Bahadur Coronation School Jamtara.
1860	„ Ramtaran ...	19	Bajitpur Rajkumar Edward Institution.
	„ Rasbihari ...	18-3	Yusuff H. E. School, Comilla.
	„ Ratischandra ...	21-7	Khulna Zila School.

	Majumdar, Rebatimohan	...	18	Chatkhil Panchgaon Gupta High School.
	„ Sachinandan	...	18-6	Sahebganj H. E. School.
	„ Sachindrachandra	...	17	Silchar Government High School.
	„ Sachindramohan	...	16-1	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Sachindranath	...	17	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Saradacharan	...	18-1	Bogra Zila School.
	„ Saratchandra	...	20	Noakhali Zila School.
1870	„ Satischandra	...	16	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	„ Satyabhushan	...	20-3	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„ Satyabhushan	...	22-3	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
	„ Sudhirkumar	...	17-10	Patuakhali J. H. E. School.
	„ Sureschandra	...	16-11	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Umeschandra	...	20	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar.
	Makbul Hosain	...	17-1	Maldah Zila School.
	Malakar, Sasibhushan	...	17-1	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Surendranath	...	19-9	Pabna Institution.
	Mallik, Gopalchandra	...	20-2	New Indian School.
1880	„ Krishnalal	...	16-3	Metropolitan Institution, Bowbazar Branch.
	„ Sailendranath	...	18-2	Hare School, Calcutta.
	Mallikchaudhuri, Krishnalal	...	18-5	Khulna K. M. S. C. Institution.
	Mamatajuddin	...	19-10	Baburhat H. E. School.
	Mamtaz Ali	...	20-7	Hailakandi V. M. High School.
	Mandal, Abinaschandra	...	20-7	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	„ Adityacharan	...	16-10	Jhapardah Duke Institution.
	„ Amulyaratan	...	20-5	Mathrun Nabinchandra Institution.
	„ Bansidhar	...	21-4	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Binaybhushan	...	20-5	Khagra L. M. S. School.
1890	„ Biratchandra	...	17-2	Madaripur H. E. School.
	„ Dhirendranath	...	18-9	Palasdanga H. E. School.
	„ Haripada	...	19-3	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	„ Hridaykrishna	...	18-10	Panitras H. E. School.
	„ Narendrakrishna	...	16-4	Sridhar Bansidhar School, Nawabganj.
	„ Radhikaprasad	...	17-5	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Rakhalchandra	...	20-8	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
	„ Ramrup	...	17-11	Mathrun Nabinchandra Institution.
	„ Upendrakrishna	...	18-4	St. Mary's School, Bhowanipur.
	Mangal Das	...	16-9	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
1900	Mangla Prasad Sinha	...	18-7	Bankipur Rammohan Ray Seminary.
	Manglasahai Verma	...	18-9	Buxar H. E. School.
	Manir Alam	...	25-9	Teacher, Roll Muz, T. 5.
	Maniruddin Ahamed	...	21-10	Bogra Coronation Institution.
	Manna, Jibandhan	...	20	Maju R. N. Basu H. School.
	„ Jnanendranath	...	20-11	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Murarimohan	...	21-2	Ashadtalia Coronation Memorial H. School.
	„ Praphullachandra	...	19-2	Bowali H. E. School.
	Mannulal	...	18-9	B.-N. Ry. Indian H. E. School, Kharagpur.
	Manohar Pankaj	...	18-8	Ranchi St. Paul's High School.
1910	Ma Nyein	...	...	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Maqbul Ahmad	...	17-1	Noakhali Zila School.
	Marcar, Gregory A.	...	20	Armenian College, Calcutta.
	Martuza Ali	...	19-10	Comilla Zila School.
	Masharraff Hossain	...	19-11	Jamalpur Donough Government High School.
	Masiruddin Mandal	...	18-2	Sonatala H. E. School.
	Masud Ali	...	18-6	Raja Girishchandra High School, Sylhet.
	Mathura Pd.	...	17-2	Gaya Town School.
	Mathura Prashad	...	17-10	Purnea Zila School.
	Mathura Prosad	...	17	Private Student, Roll Pat, P. 46.
1920	Mathura Prosad Sinha	...	18-7	Madhubani Watson H. E. School.
	Matichand Sepany	...	19-5	Hare School, Calcutta.
	Maulik, Sailendrakumar	...	17-8	Jhenida H. E. School.
	„ Srikanta	...	19	Hemnagar Sasimukhi H. E. School.

	Maung Bachit	...	19	Mandalay American Baptist Mission High School.
	Maung Ba Kyaing	...	18-3	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Maung Ba Sein	...	19-3	Ditto.
	Maung Ba Shin	...	16-6	Ditto.
	Maung Ba Shwe	...	20-3	Mandalay American Baptist Mission High School.
	Maung Ba Than, II	...	19	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
1930	Maung Ba Thein	...	16-9	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Maung Ba Tin	...	19-2	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Maung Ba Ye	...	20	Ditto.
	Maung Chit Maung	...	19	Mandalay American Baptist Mission High School.
	Maung Cho, III	...	18-8	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Maung Choe, II	...	16-10	Ditto.
	Maung E. Phay	...	19	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Hpone Tin	...	20-6	St. John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Maung Kha, I	...	17-6	Mandalay St. Peter's High School.
	Maung Kin Gyi	...	21-3	Mandalay American Baptist Mission High School.
1940	Maung Lu Khin	...	19-4	Teacher, Roll Maul. T. 2.
	Maung Lwin	...	18-6	St. Patrick's Institution, Maulmein.
	Maung Maung	...	21-4	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Maung Maung Dwe	...	21-4	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Maung Glay	...	16-4	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon
	Maung Me	...	23-10	Mandalay American Baptist Mission High School.
	Maung Myit, I	...	18-4	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Maung Myo	...	19-2	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Ne Tun	...	20	Ditto ditto.
	Maung Po Myaing	...	20-4	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
1950	Maung Po Pe	...	16-10	Mandalay American Baptist Mission High School.
	Maung San Shwe	...	19-10	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Maung Shwe Kaing	...	22	Teacher, Roll Ran. T. 4.
	Maung Soe Yin	...	17	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Tah Paw	...	17-6	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Maung Tha Noe	...	21-7	Government High School, Akyab.
	Maung Thaw	...	19-3	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Maung Thaw	...	19-10	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Tin, I	...	18-4	St. John's College S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Maung Tin	...	19-6	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
1960	Maung Toke	...	21-11	Teacher, Roll Ran. T 11.
	Maung Tun Lin, II	...	20-8	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Maung Tun Shwe	...	21-2	Teacher, Roll Ran. T 5.
	Maung Wun Na	...	18-3	St. Patrick's Institution, Maulmein.
	May Hope	...		Gardner Memorial School, Calcutta.
	Mazaher-ul-Islam	...	20-10	Sonatala H. E. School.
	Mazir-uddin Khan	...	20	Pabna Zila School.
	Md. Abbasali	...	20-4	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	„ Abdulbari Bhuyina	...	23-10	Dacca Madrasa.
	„ Abdul Hoq	...	19-6	Gopalganj Mathuranath Institution.
1970	„ Abdul Hamid, II	...	26-1	Dhalla H. E. School.
	„ Abdul Karim Pramanik	...	17-5	Naokhila P. N H. E. School.
	„ Abdur Rahim	...	18-1	Private Student, Roll Sil. P 2.
	„ Abdus Sami	...	18-6	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Abu Taher	...	19-6	Katwa Kasiram Das Institution.
	„ Abu Zaforali Khan Lodi	...	20-1	Potajia H. E. School.
	„ Damodraraj	...	18-4	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	„ Bahadur Ali	...	17-7	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Elahadad	...	19-1	Chittagong Madrasa.
	„ Hasan Imam	...	16-5	Bankipur A. S. School.
1980	„ Husain	...	17	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Isahaque Uddin	...	20-2	Naokhila P. N. H. E. School.
	„ Ismail Hossain	...	17-1	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	„ Khalilur Rahman	...	17-1	Calcutta Madrasa.
	„ Kutubuddin	...	20-1	Bankipur A. S. School.
	„ Mashooque Raza	...	18-5	Private Student, Roll Pat. P. 16.

	Md. Mobaruk Ali	... 17-3	Bankipur A. S. School.
	„ Moizul Haque	... 18-4	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	„ Munsiffali Meah	... 18	Tangail Bindhubasini H. E. School.
	„ Nimai-uddin	... 23	Sirajganj Victoria H. E. School.
1990	„ Saleem	... 17	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	„ Serjul Islam	... 17-9	Comilla Victoria School.
	„ Solaiman	... 16	Bankipur T. K. Ghoshs' Academy.
	„ Syed Ali Biswas	... 18-10	Sikarpur H. E. School.
	„ Ubaidur Rahman	... 17-1	Chittagong Madrasa.
	Meer Omar Ali	... 17-2	M. L. Jubilee Institution, Calcutta.
	Meghnad Nath	... 18-9	Comilla Victoria School.
	Mehera, Bishanchand	... 20-3	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	Mg. Ba Ohn	... 17-6	Mandalay St. Peters High School.
	Mg Ba Than, III	... 19-6	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
2000	Mg. Ba Thwin	... 19	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Mg Kyaing	... 17-4	St. John's College, S. P. G. Rangoon.
	Mg Ohn Pe	... 22-8	Govt. High and Normal School, Maulmein.
	Mg Pu	... 18-4	Govt. A. V. School, Prome.
	Mg San Win	... 17-6	Mandalay St. Peters High School.
	Mg Tha Dun	... 20-9	Private Student, Roll Ran. P. 4.
	Mir Akhteruddin Ahmed	... 20-7	Barisal Zila School.
	Mir Shear Ali	... 21-9	Gangaprasad Jagannath H. School, Beltali.
	Mirza Nooruddin	... 22-5	Govt. High and Normal School, Maulmein.
	Mirza Ulfat Hosain	... 20-10	Patna M. A. O. School.
2010	Mishra, Balkrishna	... 20	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Misra, Artatran	... 22-2	Katak Town Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Bamadeb	... 23-11	Ditto ditto.
	„ Banamali	... 18-10	Bhanga H. E. School.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	... 19-7	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Chandicharan	... 18-5	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	„ Dinabandhu	... 26-9	Teacher, Roll Kat. T. 6.
	„ Ganeswar	... 22-7	Katak P. M. Academy.
	„ Nagendranath	... 18-5	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	„ Nagendranath	... 18-5	Katak P. M. Academy.
2020	„ Narsingmohan	... 17	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	„ Parameswar	... 18-5	Private Student, Roll Kat. P. 22.
	„ Radhapada	... 16-10	Hetampur Raj H. E. School.
	„ Satyabadi	... 23-5	Teacher, Roll Kat. T. 3.
	„ Vidyananda	... 18-9	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Mistri, Bibhutibhushan	... 22	Beldanga Govinda Sundari H. E. School.
	„ Saratchandra	... 17-10	Serampur Union Institution.
	Mitra, Amiyanath	... 17-7	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Asoknath	.. 18-10	Barasat Government School.
	„ Bholanath	... 17	Morton Institution.
2030	„ Bijanbihari	... 18-8	Burdwan Municipal School.
	„ Bijaygopal	... 18-6	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Birendrachandra	... 20-5	Private student, Roll Cal. T. 4.
	„ Birendranath	... 16-3	Atheneum Institution.
	„ Brajalal	... 19	Rangdia H. E. School.
	„ Dhirendranath	... 17-1	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	„ Dhirendranath	... 17-3	Private Student, Roll. Dac. P. 25.
	„ Dineschandra	... 17-10	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Harendramohan	... 17-8	Aryya Mission Institution.
	„ Haribhushan	... 18-1	Hatuganj M. N. K. H. E. School.
2040	„ Hemchandra	... 16-11	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Hrishikes	... 18-1	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Jagattosh	... 16-10	Sahebganj H. E. School.
	„ Jatinchand	... 16-7	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Jitendranath	... 19-10	South Suburban School. Bhowanipur.
	„ Jogeshchandra	... 17-2	Morton Institution.
	„ Kiranchandra	... 17-2	Sridhar Bansidhar School, Nawabganj.
	„ Kirankumar	... 17-3	Hindu School.
	„ Kshitischandra	... 16-6	Saidpur High School.

	Mitra, Manindranath	... 18-8	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
2050	„ Manmathanath	... 17-1	Hatuganj M. N. K. H. E. School.
	„ Manmathanath	... 18-3	Basirhat H. E. School.
	„ Mohanlal	... 16-11	Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur Branch.
	„ Mohitmohan	... 16-8	Ripon Collegiate School, Howrah Branch.
	„ Nirmalkumar	... 18-2	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Panchanan	... 16-4	Basirhat H. E. School.
	„ Panchudas	... 16-7	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	„ Phanibhushan	... 20-10	Edward-George School, Madhupur.
	„ Phaindranath	... 17-9	Bantra Madhusudan Pal Chauduri H. E. School.
	„ Phanidranath	... 16-6	Autshahi Radhanath H. E. School.
2060	„ Prabhaskumar	... 19-7	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	„ Prakaschandra	... 16-1	Kalighat High School.
	„ Praphullakumar	... 17-4	Dinhata H. E. School.
	„ Praphullakumar	... 24-3	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	„ Rasaraj	... 19-3	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
	„ Rameschandra	... 18	Collins Institution.
	„ Rameschandra	... 19-10	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Rasiksekhar	... 18-4	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	„ Sachindranath	... 17-4	New Indian School.
	„ Sadhanchandra	... 17-3	Rampurhat H. E. School.
2070	„ Sailendranath	... 20-2	Town School, Calcutta.
	„ Salilchandra	... 17-8	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Sarajbhusan	... 19-6	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	„ Satyendralal	... 21-10	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Satyendranath	... 23-2	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	„ Siddheswar	... 19-4	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Sisirkumar	... 20-6	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	„ Sujangunakar	... 17-11	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„ Surendrachandra	... 16-9	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Surendranath	... 18-5	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
2080	„ Swadespriya	... 18-9	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	Mitraray, Surendranarayan	... 17-2	Brojamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Moazzem Hossen Joarder	... 19	Naokhila P. N. H. E. School.
	Mobarak Hossain Khandker	... 18-11	Abdullapur H. E. School.
	Mobarak Laskar	... 21-3	Sailkupa H. E. School.
	Mohamad Abdur Razzaq	... 16-11	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mohamad Ayoub	... 18-2	Jamui H. E. School.
	Mohamad Moazzam Hossain	... 23	Bera B. B. H. E. School.
	Mohamed Nurul Hoda	... 16-2	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	Mohamed Yousuff	... 18-11	Darbhanga Raj H. E. School.
2090	Mohammad Abdul Azim	... 19-11	Gaya Town School.
	Mohammad Abdul Moynam	... 18-6	Patiya High School.
	Mohammad Abdurrahaman	... 26	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mohammad Abdussalam	... 20-7	C. M. S. High School, Bhagalpur.
	Mohammad Ainul Haque	... 17-1	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	Mohammad Basharat Ali Khan	... 17	Patna Collegiate School.
	Mohammad Bashir	... 18-1	Arrah Zila School.
	Mohammad Delawar Ali	... 22-6	Satirpara Kalikumar Institution.
	Mohammad Hasibur Rahman	... 17-11	Darbhanga Raj H. E. School.
	Mohammad Hedayetulla	... 19-7	Jessore Zila School.
2100	Mohammad Ibrahim	... 17-4	Baldev Academy, Dinapur.
	Mohammad Kabiruddin	... 20-6	Monghyr Zila School.
	Mohammad Moinul Huque	... 18-11	Patna Collegiate School.
	Mohammad Safiullah	... 17-11	Dacca Madrasa.
	Mohammad Secunder Jah	... 24	Private Student, Roll Mid. P. 2.
	Muhammad Sirajuddin Ahmed	... 18-1	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Mohammad Zainuddin	... 20-2	Dacca Madrasa.
	Mohamed Abdullah	... 19-8	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Mohamed Hameed	... 22-8	Private Student, Roll Cal. P. 32.
	Mohamed Haque	... 16-2	Dacca Ukil's Institution.
2110	Mohammed Abdur Rob	... 19-4	Labpur J. L. H. E. School.
	Mohammed Ali Hussain Bhuian	... 17-5	Dhalla H. E. School.
	Mohammed Amirali	... 16-2	Midnapur Town School.

	Mohammed Azher ...	18-1	Noakhali Zila School.
	Mohammad Reazuddin Tarafder ...	23-1	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
	Mohammed Tahir Khan ...	16-2	Patna Collegiate School.
	Mohd. Abdul Quader ...	17-8	Hetampur Raj H. E. School.
	Mohomed Noorul Hoda ...	27-9	B. N. Collegiate School, Bankipur.
	Moizeuddin Ahmed ...	23-1	Sonatola H. E. School.
	Moizuddin Ahmad Malik ...	21-11	Gaya Zila School.
2120	Mondol, Labangalata ...		Gardner Memorial H. E. School.
	Moolla Yasin ...	21	Pabna Zila School.
	Moshiuddin Ahemed ...	18-7	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	Moti Prosad ...	16-1	Bettiah Raj H. E. School.
	Mozaher Ali ...	19	Kirtipasa P. K. Institution.
	Mudi Shyamapada ...	16-2	Raghunathpur G. D. Lang Institution.
	Muhammad Gadu Miah ...	22-6	Santosh Jahnabi H. E. School.
	Muhammad Golam Rabbani ...	20-5	Teacher, Roll Com. T. 4.
	Muhammad Ibrahim ...	22	Calcutta Madrasah.
	Muhammad Israil Khan ...	17-5	Ranchi Zila School.
2130	Muhammad Mobareck Hossain ...	21-2	Sibchar N. K. Institution.
	Muhammad Nayim ...	19	Ranchi Zila School.
	Muhammad Sajjadali Choudhuri ...	10-10	Karimganj Government High School.
	Muhammad Yasin ...	23-2	Dacca Madrasah.
	Mukerji, Monojemohon ...	16-5	St. Mary's School, Bhowanipur.
	Mukhati, Hemchandra ...	18-5	Swarnagram Radhanath H. E. School.
	„ Jajneswar ...	20-7	Private Student, Roll Dac. P. 26.
	„ Raimohan ...	17-10	Bijhari H. E. School.
	„ Sureshchandra ...	17-10	Kartikpur H. E. School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abanimohan ...	17-5	Konnagar H. E. School.
2140	„ Abanimohan ...	19-10	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Achyutacharan ...	16-1	Konnagar H. E. School.
	„ Amarendranath ...	17-3	Monghyr Training Academy.
	„ Amarendranath ...	17	Armenian College, Calcutta.
	„ Amulyachandra ...	17-5	Armenitola Government High School.
	„ Amulyacharan ...	18-9	Darjeeling High School.
	„ Anadinath ...	19-9	Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur Branch.
	„ Anilkrishna ...	17	Chatra Nandalal Institution.
	„ Asutosh ...	16-3	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	„ Aswinikumar ...	17-1	Ethora S. C. Institution.
2150	„ Banamali ...	18-7	Metropolitan Institution, Bowbazar Branch.
	„ Bankimbihari ...	21-3	Labpur J. L. H. E. School.
	„ Benilal ...	16-6	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	„ Bhairabisankar ...	17-9	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
	„ Bholanath ...	17-4	Bandgora H. E. School.
	„ Bholanath ...	19-3	Boral H. E. School.
	„ Bholanath ...	16-1	Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Bhudharchandra...	17-11	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	18-3	Burdwan Municipal School.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	18-11	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
2160	„ Bibhutibhushan	16-[illegible]	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	„ Bijankumar ...	18-2	Basirhat H. E. School.
	„ Bimalendubhushan	16-5	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Binaykrishna ...	17-2	Barrackpore Government School.
	„ Birendrachandra	17-1	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	„ Birendranath ...	20-1	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Bireswar ...	19	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Bishnupada ...	18-4	Palasdanga H. E. School.
	„ Brindabanchandra	16	Ramlal Academy, Chakdaha.
	„ Charuchandra ...	17-1	Scotttish Churches Collegiate School.
2170	„ Chittaranjan ...	16-4	Swarnagram Radhanath H. E. School.
	„ Dhirendramohan	19-10	Bijhari H. E. School.
	„ Dhirendranath ...	16-4	Chinsurah U. F. C. Institution.
	„ Dhirendranath ...	19	Calcutta H. School.
	„ Durgadas ...	18	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Ekkaurichandra ...	17-4	Kaikala H. E. School.
	„ Gaurpada ...	16-5	Hetampur Raj H. E. School.
	„ Gopalbihari ...	21	Lohajang High School.

	Mukhopadhyay,	Gopendrakrishna	17-9	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	,,	Gopikinkar ...	17-8	Morton Institution.
	,,	Janakiranjan ...	16	Madaripur H. E. School.
	,,	Jatindrakumar ...	18-4	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
2180	,,	Jatindranath ...	16-4	Guptipara H. E. School.
	,,	Jatindranath ...	17-4	Private Student, Roll Cal. P. 1.
	,,	Jitendrakumar ...	18-7	Barisa H. E. School.
	,,	Jitendralal ...	19-7	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	,,	Jitendranath ...	21-11	Private Student, Roll Cal., P. 48.
	,,	Jnanendranath ...	19	Searsole H. E. School.
	,,	Jogeschandra ...	20-1	Bagerhat H. E. School.
	,,	Jyotibhushan ...	18-3	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	,,	Kalidas ...	17-8	Bhanga H. E. School.
	,,	Kalikumar ...	18-6	Bhagalpur Zila School.
2190	,,	Kalikumar ...	17-10	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	,,	Kalipada ...	16-9	Ikra B. B. H. E. School.
	,,	Kaliprasanna ...	17-4	New Indian School.
	,,	Kanailal ...	19-2	Nasigram H. E. School.
	,,	Kisorimohan ...	17-3	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	,,	Kshirodbhushan	19-11	Bhanga H. E. School.
	,,	Kshitindranath ...	16-10	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	,,	Kunjabihari ...	21-2	Jhalakati Govt. H. E. School.
	,,	Lolitmohan ...	17	Ripon Collegiate School.
	,,	Lalmohan ...	18-3	Basirhat H. E. School.
2200	,,	Madanmohan ...	20-1	Bandgora H. E. School.
	,,	Mahadebgobinda	16-8	Andul H. C. E. School.
	,,	Makhanlal ...	16-8	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	,,	Nagendranath ...	18	Chakdighi S. P. Institution.
	,,	Nagendranath ...	17-10	Kirtipasa P. K. Institution.
	,,	Nagendranath ...	17-1	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,,	Nalinaksha ...	19-11	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	,,	Nanigopal ...	17-10	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	,,	Narasinhakumar	16-11	Chatra Nandalal Institution.
	,,	Narayanchandra	18-11	Rampurhat H. E. School.
2210	,,	Narayandas ...	16-4	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	,,	Narendranath ...	19-9	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
	,,	Narendranath ...	16	Konnagar H. E. School.
	,,	Nilkanta ...	16-17	Town School, Calcutta.
	,,	Niradbaran ...	19-8	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	,,	Nripendranath ...	17-3	Metropolitan Institution.
	,,	Panchanan ...	19-1	Khulna Zila School.
	,,	Panchanan ...	18-5	Narit Nayaratna Institution.
	,,	Panchkari ...	17-2	Ulubaria H. E. School.
	,,	Panchugopal ...	17-3	Andul H. C. E. School.
2220	,,	Phanibhushan ...	16-1	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
	,,	Prabhakar ...	19-11	Chakdighi S. P. Institution.
	,,	Pramathakumar ...	18-8	Hemnagar Sasimukhi H. E. School.
	,,	Promodlal ...	19-6	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	,,	Prankumar ...	17-7	Tulasar Gurudas H. E. School.
	,,	Praphulladhan ...	17-2	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
	,,	Praphullakumar	17-10	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	,,	Praphullakumar	17	I. R. Belilios Institution, Howrah.
	,,	Praphullakumar	16-3	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
	,,	Purnachandra ...	17-7	Birbhum Zila School.
2230	,,	Rabindranath ...	18	Binodpur B. K. High School.
	,,	Rabindranath ...	17-3	Syamagram Mohinikisor H. E. School.
	,,	Robindranath ...	17-4	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	,,	Radhaballabh ...	16-4	Sonarang H. E. School.
	,,	Rajendrachandra	19-7	Gangaprasad Jagannath H. School, Beltali.
	,,	Ramanimohon ...	19	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	,,	Rambinay ...	20-9	Krishnagar C. M. S. St. John's High School.
	,,	Rameshchandra ...	21-1	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	,,	Ramkali ...	16-2	Kuch Kuchia H. E. School.
	,,	Ramkrishna ...	17-6	Palasdanga H. E. School.

2240	Mukhopadhyay, Rampada ...	21-11	Memari Vidyasagar Memorial Institution.
	„ Ramraman ...	18-3	Ukhara H. E. School.
	„ Sachidananda ...	16-1	Muragachha H. E. School.
	„ Sambhunath ...	16-6	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
	„ Sarasichandra ...	16-5	Balagarh H. E. School.
	„ Saratchandra ...	17-3	Bahirdia H. E. School.
	„ Saratchandra ...	17-8	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Sasadhar ...	17-10	Panitras H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra ...	16-8	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	„ Satischandra ...	24-3	Private Student (Cal., P. 49).
2250	„ Satischandra ...	21-1	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra ...	20-7	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Sibadas ...	17-2	Uttarpara Government H. School.
	„ Sibaprasad ...	20-2	Ditto ditto.
	„ Somnath ...	17-1	Monghyr Zila School.
	„ Sukumar ...	18-8	Giridih H. E. School.
	„ Sureschandra ...	16	Rahamatpur H. E. School.
	„ Sureschandra ...	17-4	Chikandi H. E. School.
	„ Susilchandra ...	19-8	Ranchi St. Paul's High School.
	„ Susilkumar ...	16-10	Edward George School, Madhupur.
2260	„ Susilkumar ...	17-3	Seal's Free College.
	„ Susilkumar ...	17	Barisa H. E. School.
	„ Susilkumar ...	17-8	Uttarpara Government H. School.
	„ Syamchand ...	20-2	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	„ Syamadhan ...	19-1	South Subarban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Tarapada ...	18-11	Gar Bhowanipur H. E. School.
	„ Tarapada ...	17-8	Ranchi Zila School.
	Mundle, Monie Probha ...	...	Diocesan Collegiate School.
	Munshi Gholum Mustafa ...	16-8	Sailkupa H. E. School.
	Munsi Sankarshan	16-11	Bankura Zila School.
2270	Murtaza Hussain	19-7	Chapra Collegiate School.
	M. Thomas Sham Raj	17-11	Government High and Normal School, Moulmein.
	Myat Maung	19-6	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Nag, Anilkanta ...	21-2	Uluberia H. E. School.
	„ Binaybhushan ...	18	Brahmo Boys' School.
	„ Charubhushan ...	21-7	Comilla Zila School.
	„ Jatishchandra ...	17	Baradi H. E. School.
	„ Nabanibhushan ...	16-2	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Promodchandra ...	17-2	Habiganj Govenment High School.
	„ Pritimoyee ...	...	Christ Church School.
2280	„ Radhikamohan ...	19	Nawabganj H. E. School.
	„ Sasibhushan ...	19-10	Chatkhil Panchgaon Gupta High School.
	„ Upendrachandra ...	16-6	Abhaypuri Abhayeswari H. E. School.
	Nagwant Sahay Varma ...	17-10	Palamau Zila School.
	Naha, Rohinikanta ...	22-6	Paikpara Union Institution.
	„ Satyendranath ...	20	Saroatali H. E. School.
	Nakibuddin Sardar ...	18-3	Naogaon K. D. H. E. School.
	Nandi, Abaninath ...	22-9	Sailakupa H. E. School.
	„ Bholanath ...	20	Nakrakonda H. E. School.
	„ Chandrasekhar ...	20	Sandwip Cargile H. E. School.
2290	„ Gopendrachandra ...	17-10	Baniachong Harischandra High School.
	„ Goshthagopal ...	17-6	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Haragauri ...	19-6	Kuch-Kuchia H. E. School.
	„ Jajneswar ...	21-7	Balurghat H. E. School.
	„ Rameshchandra ...	18-11	Bera B. B. H. E. School.
	„ Suryyakumar ...	22-5	Kuch-Kuchia H. E. School.
	Naraddin Ahmed ...	19	Brahamanbaria Edward Institution.
	Narayanchaudhuri, Tejendrachandra.	17-11	Yusuff H. E. School, Comilla.
	„ Sureshchandra	18-8	Private Student, Roll Com. P. 2.
	Narmadeshwar Prosad Sinha ...	16-3	Gaya Town School.
2300	Narsingh Bahadur Rai ...	18-11	Saran Academy, Chapra.
	Narsingh Narayan Singh ...	17-7	Edward George School, Madhupur.
	Narsingh Prosad ...	18-7	Hazaribagh Zila School.

	Nasihat Ullah Ahmed	... 20-6	Kurigram H. E. School.
	Nasiruddin Ahmed	... 16-10	Dinajpur Zila School.
	Nasiruddin Mandal	... 16-1	Sonatola H. E. School.
	Naskar, Bireswar	... 16-11	Jaynagar Institution.
	Nath, Akhilchandra	... 22-1	Feni H. E. School.
	" Debendrachandra	... 18-3	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	" Kalicharan	... 16-4	Gauripur P. C. Institution.
2310	" Krishnakumar	... 20-8	Baburhat H. E. School.
	" Mahendrachandra	... 16-6	Brahmanbaria Edward Institution.
	" Rajchandra	... 21-8	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	" Sailendranath	... 17-6	Nibadhai H. E. School.
	" Sahaya	... 20	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	Nawab Ali Ahmed	... 18-10	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	Nayak, Krupasindhu	... 20-1	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Parikshit	... 18	Private Student, Roll Kat., P. 12.
	" Surendranath	... 17-4	Katak Town Victoria H. E. School.
	Naziruddin Miah	... 23-11	Noakhila P. N. H. E. School.
2320	Neburali Sirdar	... 23-2	Keshab Academy.
	Ngwe Sine	... 19-4	St. John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Niazuddin Ahmed	... 25-7	Private Student, Roll Dac., P. 10.
	Niyogi, Asutosh	... 17-6	Sirajganj B. L. High School.
	" Binaykumar	... 17-1	Maldah Zila School.
	" Harendrakumar	... 16-1	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	" Jitendranath	... 17-2	Metropolitan Institution, Barabazar Branch.
	" Nagendranath	... 18-2	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	" Nirmalakumar	... 16-1	Bankura Zila School.
	" Purnachandra	... 25	Private Student, Roll Gau., P. 1.
2330	" Upendranath	... 17-2	Bogra Zila School.
	" Upendrakamal	... 16-2	City Collegiate School, Mymensing Branch.
	Noorul Hoda	... 16-1	Sasaram H. E. School.
	Noorali Mallick	... 20-2	Babulia J. S. H. E. School.
	Nur Ahamed	... 17-4	Sandwip Cargile H. E. School.
	Nural Hoque	... 21	Pabna Zila School.
	Nur-ul Hakk	... 24	Private Student, Roll Pab., P. 1.
	Nurul Haque Gholampir	... 16-3	B. N. Collegiate School, Bankipur.
	Obaidal Haque	... 20-1	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Obaidur Rahman	... 16-4	Private Student, Roll Chi., P. 19.
2340	Osman Ghani Sarker	... 17-3	Sthal Pakrasi Institution.
	Osiuddin Ahammed	... 22-6	Muradnagar Durgaram H. E. School.
	Paik, Dhirendranath	... 19-1	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	Pain, Phanibhushan	... 16-1	Hare School, Calcutta.
	" Sudhanyakumar	... 19-2	Muradnagar Durgaram H. E. School.
	Pal, Bankabihari	... 22-1	Brahmanbaria Edward Institution.
	" Bisweswar	... 17	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	" Brajabihari	... 21	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	" Brajakisor	... 17-5	Midnapore Hindu School.
	" Charuchandra	... 18-11	Udaynarainpur S. C. Institution.
2350	" Charuchandra	... 17-4	Andul H. C. E. School.
	" Gurupada	... 20-11	Dumkal H. E. School.
	" Harisadhan	... 16-8	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	" Hemendrachandra	... 21	Brojomohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Hridayranjan	... 17-8	Raja Girishchandra High School, Sylhet.
	" Krishnachandra	... 16-6	Garbati H. E. School.
	" Lalitmohan	... 19	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Madhusudan	... 19-1	Sibchar N. K. Institution.
	" Mohanmurali	... 19-10	Private Student, Roll Huq., P. 3.
	" Nalinimohan	... 17-7	Baidyapur George Institution.
2360	" Narendranath	... 16-2	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	" Niradchandra	... 19-4	Sirajganj Victoria H. E. School.
	" Nrisinhaprasad	... 17	Sutragarh M. N. H. E. School.
	" Phanindrabhushan	... 16-1	Hare School, Calcutta.
	" Prabhatchandra	... 16-8	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	" Purnachandra	... 18-3	Parjana Mukundanath H. E. School.
	" Rajendranath	... 18-9	Seal's Free College.

	Pal, Rakhalchandra	... 16-3	Senhati High School.
	„ Rameschandra	... 16-9	Bowbazar High School.
	„ Saratbihari	... 18-10	Gangaprasad Jagannath High School, Beltali.
2370	„ Sasankasekhar	... 17-1	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Satischandra	... 18-5	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	„ Satyanarayan	... 17-11	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	„ Surendrakumar	... 19-3	Ichhapura H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath	... 18-11	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath	... 18-5	Gosain Durgapur H. E. School.
	„ Sureschandra	... 20-10	Habiganj Government High School.
	„ Sureschandra	... 16-8	Yusuff H. E. School, Comilla.
	„ Suryyanarayan	... 17-3	Collins Institution.
	Palchaudhuri, Direndranath	... 19	Karimganj Government High School.
2380	„ Mohinimohan	... 19-7	Khankhanapur Surojmohini Institute.
	„ Nilkrishna	... 19-11	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	Palit, Basantakumar	... 17-1	Kumar Radhaprasad Institution.
	„ Dhirendranath	... 16-6	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Sudhirendranath	... 16-1	Brahmo Boys' School.
	Palye, Satischandra	... 16-4	I. R. Belilios Institution, Howrah.
	Pan, Jayram	... 16-11	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	Panchanan Sharan Sinha	... 16-3	Jamui H. E. School.
	Panda, Phakircharan	... 21-2	Balasore Zila School.
	Pandit, Sachindrachandra	... 19-11	Dhalla H. E. School.
2390	Panigrahi, Dayanidhi	... 21-6	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	Panja, Atulkumar	... 19-2	Bishop's College School.
	„ Gobindachandra	... 17-10	Rayna H. E. School.
	Parida, Sadananda	... 18-3	Katak Mission High School.
	Parija, Krishnamohan	... 23-4	Katak P. M. Academy.
	Parmeshwar Choubey	... 19-7	Kishenganj H. E. School.
	Pathak, Chakradhar	... 17-3	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Kalipada	... 19-1	Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Lokendranath	... 18-4	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Madhusudan	... 17-8	Dumraon Raj H. E. School
2400	„ Prangopal	... 19-2	Barpeta High School.
	Pati, Syamsundar	... 20	Jajpur H. E. School.
	Patra, Bipinchandra	... 19-6	Katak Mission High School.
	„ Kusadhwaj	... 18-10	Panitras H. E. School.
	„ Nimaicharan	... 22-4	Mugberia Gangadhar H. E. School.
	„ Surendrakumar	... 18-4	Katak Mission High School.
	Patrick, Barnabas	... 19-7	Bettiah Raj H. E. School.
	Pattanayak, Ambikamadhabprasad	17-9	Sambalpur Zila School.
	„ Banabihari	... 16	Khurda H. E. School.
	„ Bansidhar	... 20-1	Private Student, Roll Kat. P. 28.
2410	„ Gopinath	... 20-8	Dhenkanal H. E. School.
	„ Jayakrishna	... 18	Puri Zila School.
	„ Krishnamohan	... 18-1	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	„ Kulamani	... 18-6	Khurda H. E. School.
	„ Niladrinath	... 17-8	Sambalpur Zila School.
	„ Rambandhu	... 17	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Surendranath	... 20-7	Contai H. E. School.
	Paul, Josephine	...	Private student, Roll Hug F.P. 1.
	Paul, Tha Sin	... 20-2	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Pha Phru Chowdhoury	... 23-5	Chittagong H. E. School.
2420	Phukan, Lakshminath	... 18-10	Private Student, Roll Jor. P. 3.
	„ Minakanta	... 19-1	Nazira aided High School.
	Phul Sinha Manipuri	... 21-8	Hailakandi V. M. High School.
	P. Mutharahman	... 18-11	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Poddar, Banchharam	... 19-3	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	„ Birendrakumar	... 18	Dhobakhola Coronation H. E. School.
	„ Gaurchand	... 18-11	Chancharatala Siddheswari H. E. School.
	„ Rasikmohan	... 18-9	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Satischandra	... 17-8	Jaypur Lohagora Institution.
	„ Surendranath	... 19-2	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
2430	Po Sa ...	... 19-10	Government A. V. School, Prome.
	Po Sein ...	... 17-6	St. John's College, S. P. G. Rangoon.

	Po Thaing	... 19-2	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Po Thawt	... 18-5	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Po Toke	... 17-6	Bassein Government High School.
	Pradyumna Lall	... 17-3	Baldev's Academy, Dinapur.
	Pramanik, Ajitkumar	... 17-1	Sutragarh M. N. H. E. School.
	„ Bhupaticharan	... 21-8	Teacher, Roll Pur. T. 2.
	„ Hajarilal	... 20-8	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Krishnachandra	... 17-4	Naogaon K. D. H. E. School.
2440	„ Mobarokali	... 19	Ditto ditto.
	„ Nabinchandra	... 22-5	Private student, Roll Dac. P 27.
	Prem Dayal Pandey	... 19-1	Buxar H. E. School.
	Premjee Goverdhandas	... 18-1	Hare School, Calcutta.
	Pundarik, Kedarnath	... 17-9	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	Purkait, Bipinbihari	... 20-11	Jaynagar Institution.
	„ Srischandra	... 17-6	Sarisha H. E. School.
	Purkayastha, Prabinchandra	... 17-2	Habiganj Government High School.
	„ Purnachandra	... 17-1	Hailakandi V. M. High School.
	Pushilal, Chandrakanta	... 16-11	Gaila H. E. School.
2450	Putatunda, Sisukumar	... 18-7	Brajomohan Institution, Barisal.
	Pyare Prasad	... 18	Matihari Zila School.
	Quazi Hassain Uddin Ahmed	... 16-8	Armenitola Government High School.
	Qazi Modessar Rahaman	... 19	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
	Quazi Muhammad Habibar Rahaman	22-6	Private student, Roll Bal. P. 3.
	Radhakrishna Das	... 19-6	Northbrook School, Darbhanga.
	Radhika Prasad	... 17-9	Godda Coronation H. E. School.
	Rafeeuddin Ahammad	... 23	Kanchantala J. D. J. Institution.
	Raghunath Prasad	... 25-11	M. L. Jubilee Institution, Calcutta.
	Raghunath Prasad	... 17-9	Gopalganj V. M. H. E. School.
2460	Raghunath Prasad Sinha	... 19-1	Siwan V. M. H. E. School.
	Raghunath Sahai	... 16-7	Santipur H. E. School.
	Raghunath Singha	... 17-7	Shree Vishuddhananda Saraswati Vidyalaya.
	Raghu Rajpatty Narayan Sinha	... 20-5	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Raha, Manindranath	... 16-11	Naldha H. E. School.
	„ Suryyakumar	... 17-1	Barisal Zila School.
	Rahim Uddin Sirkar	... 20-9	Pingna H. E. School.
	Rahimuddin Pramanik	... 17-4	Bogra Zila School.
	Rahmat Ali	... 23-7	Teacher Roll, Chi., T. 6.
	Rajabali Mandal	... 17-7	Bogra Zila School.
2470	Rajendra Prosad	... 16-1	Mukherjee's Seminary, Muzaffarpur.
	Rajendra Prosad	... 17-7	Saran Academy, Chapra.
	Rajab Ali	... 19-11	Sonakanda B. M. Union H. E. School.
	Rajkishore Amishta	... 17-11	B. N. Collegiate School, Bankipur.
	Rajkisor Narayan	... 19-10	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Rakshit, Nagendrachandra	... 19-2	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	„ Pratapchandra	... 16-6	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Subodhchandra	... 18-2	Ditto ditto.
	Ramanand ...	... 21-7	Baldev's Academy, Dinapur.
	Rama Nand Sahai	... 17-2	B. B. Collegiate School, Muzaffarpur.
2480	Ramanand Varma	... 16-4	Gaya Zila School.
	Rama Narayan Jha	... 16-10	Madhubani Watson H. E. School.
	Ramanugrah Prasad	... 16-1	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Ramashis Tewari	... 18-11	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Ram Bilas Pandey	... 21	Ditto ditto.
	Ramchandra Prasad Sinha	... 17-7	Chapra Collegiate School.
	Ramchariter Sinha, I	... 16-11	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Ram Daras Tewary	... 19-9	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Ramdhari Prasad	... 18	Gopalganj V. M H. E. School.
	Rameshwarprasad Varma	... 16-1	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
2490	Ramishwar Prashad	... 18-7	Barari Rai H. M. T. Bahadur's H. E. School, Bhagalpur.
	Ram Khelawan Bhagat	... 19-8	Tikari Raj H. C. E. School.
	Ram Lagan Kumar	... 22-10	Sitamarhi H. E. School.
	Ram Nagina Panday	... 19-4	Gaya Town School.
	Ram Nandan Singh	... 16-4	Sitamarhi H. E. School.
	Ram Nandan Sinha	... 17-3	Madhubani Watson H. E. School.
	Ramnaresh Ram	... 30-8	Teacher, Roll Pur. T. 3.
	Ram Naresha Sahaya	... 25-2	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.

	Ram Raj Sahay	... 18-1	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Ram Sewak Sinha	... 20-2	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
2500	Ramshankar Pershad	... 20-11	Begusarai Brahmadeo Prasad H. E. School.
	Ram Sumer Singh	... 21-9	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Ramta Prasad	... 19-5	Arrah Zila School.
	Rana, Baikunthanath	... 21-11	Midnapur Town School.
	Ranjit Prasad Tiwary	... 19-6	Saran Academy, Chapra.
	Rasul, Ahmad	... 18-2	Kalighat High School.
	Rath, Krushnachandra	... 18-5	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	„ Sadhucharan	... 17-2	Puri Zila School.
	Raul, Indumati	... ...	Ravenshaw Girls' School, Katak.
	Rauth, Herambachandra	... 17-1	Netrakona Dutt H. E. School.
2510	Ray, Abanikumar	... 20-3	Mukherjee's Seminary, Muzaffarpur.
	„ Achyutananda	... 16-4	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	„ Akhilchandra	... 19-2	Bajitpur H. E. School.
	„ Akshayachandra	... 20-10	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Akshaykumar	... 18-5	Puri Zila School.
	„ Amulyaratan	... 19-4	Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Anathnath	... 18-2	Scottish Churches Collegiate School
	„ Anilchandra	... 16-1	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Anukulchandra	... 21-10	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Asutosh	.. 18-10	Private Student, Roll Dec. P. 7.
2520	„ Atulananda	... 16-3	Chittagong Municipal School.
	„ Bagalapada	... 20-3	Kirnahar Sibchandra H. C. E. School.
	„ Bhabataran	... 18-6	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Bhabataran	... 20	Maliara H. E. School.
	„ Bholanath	... 18-2	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	„ Bhupatimohan	... 16-10	Nawabganj H. E. School.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	... 19	Narail Sub-divisional H. E. School.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	... 19	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	„ Bidhubhushan	... 19-1	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Bijaykumar	... 17-4	Navadwip Hindu School
2530	„ Binayendranath	... 18-8	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	„ Binodbihari	... 17-6	Elliotganj H. E. School.
	„ Birendranath	... 17	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Bireswar	... 16-11	Feni H. E. School.
	„ Birsinha	... 19-8	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Brajanath	... 18-7	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Brindabanchandra	... 18-2	Katak P. M. Academy.
	„ Charuchandra	... 18-8	Kishenganj H. E. School.
	„ Debendranath	... 17-2	Senhati High School.
	„ Debendranath	... 17-4	Banaripara Union Institution.
2540	„ Dhirendranath	... 19	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Dinescharan	... 16-7	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Dineschandra	... 18-4	Syamagram Mohinikisor H. E. School.
	„ Ganeschandra	... 20-5	Town School, Calcutta.
	„ Girijabhushan	... 17	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	„ Girijaprasanna	... 19-8	Bogra Coronation Institution.
	„ Girijasankar	... 16-1	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Girindrachandra	... 18-7	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Gopalchandra	... 18-7	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
	„ Gopinath	... 18-3	Shyambazar Vidyasagar School.
2550	„ Haraprasad	... 17-8	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Haridas	... 24-1	Private Student, Roll Com. P. 13.
	„ Haripada	... 18	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Harischandra	... 16-10	Syamagram Mohinikisor H. E. School.
	„ Hemendrachandra	... 17-10	Habiganj Government High School.
	„ Himansubimal	... 17-7	Chittagang H. E. School.
	„ Jagatjyoti	... 16-1	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jatindranath	... 17-4	Nator Maharaja's High School.
	„ Jatindranath	... 22-8	Private Student, Roll Coo., P. 2.
	„ Jayantilal	... 19-6	Disargarh Ambikacharan Institution.
2560	„ Jaygopal	... 16-9	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Jibananda	... 16-3	Okersa H. E. School.
	„ Jogendrakumar	... 17-9	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.

	Ray, Jogeschandra	... 18-2	Bhastara H. E. School.
	„ Jogeschandra	... 18	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Jyotirindranath	... 16	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Jyotishchandra	... 17-1	Bogra Zila School.
	„ Kiranchandra	... 16-10	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Krishnagopal	... 18-1	Bhajanghat H. E. School.
	„ Kshitindranath	... 21-2	Basirhat H. E. School.
2570	„ Kshitischandra	... 19-8	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Mahimaranjan	... 18	Pabna Institution.
	„ Manindramohan	... 21-3	Gaursundar Dwarkanath Institution, Nimtila.
	„ Mrityunjay	... 16-4	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Nagendrachandra	... 17-2	Armenitola Government High School.
	„ Nagendrakisor	... 18	Mathabhanga H.E. School.
	„ Nagendranath	... 19-4	Bogra Zila School.
	„ Nanigopal ...	... 17-7	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Nareschandra	... 20-8	Private Student, Roll Chi. P. 23.
	„ Nikhilchandra	... 18-11	Bhagirathpur H.E. School.
2580	„ Nilmadhab	... 17-9	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	„ Nimaichand	... 17-9	Burdwan Municipal School.
	„ Nityagopal	... 19-2	Madaripur H.E. School.
	„ Panchanan	... 17-4	Sarisha H. E. School.
	„ Phanibhushan	... 16-8	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
	„ Phanindrachandra	... 20-1	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Prabhaschandra	... 16-10	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Prabhatchandra	... 17-10	Kumar Radhaprasad Institution.
	„ Prabhatchandra	... 19-7	Morton Institution.
	„ Pramodchandra	... 16-4	Meherpur H.E. School.
2590	„ Pramodkumar	... 17	Pirojpur Government High School.
	„ Pramodkumar	... 17	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Praphullakumar	... 17-1	Bogra Zila School.
	„ Praphullakumar	... 16-2	Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Prasannachandra	... 17-6	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Pratapchandra	... 19-6	Netrakona Dutt H. E. School.
	„ Protiva	...	Chota Nagpur Girls' H.E. School.
	„ Purnachandra	... 23-4	Orakandi H. E. School.
	„ Purnachandra	... 21-1	Ranaghat P. C. H. E. School.
	„ Rabindramohan	... 20-5	Metropolitan Institution.
2600	„ Ramalal	... 16-10	Somra D. C. H. E. School.
	„ Ramonimohan	... 19-6	Harina Chalitatali Edward Institution.
	„ Rasikchandra	... 21-10	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	„ Sailendranath	... 17-1	Andul H. C. E. School.
	„ Sailendranath	... 20-5	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	„ Sambhuchand	... 16-6	Jhenidah H. E. School.
	„ Saradacharan	... 20-3	Kakina Mahimaranjan Memorial H. E. School.
	„ Saratchandra	... 20-8	Bandgora H. E. School.
	„ Sarojendralal	... 17-6	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
	„ Sarojkumar	... 17-2	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
2610	„ Sasadhar	... 16-4	Rajagram A. S. School.
	„ Sasadhar	... 18-3	Ukhara H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra	... 19-3	Narail Subdivisional H. E. School.
	„ Satkari	... 17-8	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Satyakinkar	... 20-8	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	„ Satyakumar	... 20	Bhajanghat H. E. School.
	„ Sibadas	... 17-4	Nasigram H. E. School.
	„ Sibadas	... 19-11	Jangipur H. E. School.
	„ Sudhansubhushan	... 17	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Sudhindranath	... 18	Mymensingh Zila School.
2620	„ Sudhirchandra	... 16-5	Tajhat H. E. School.
	„ Sudhirkumar	... 17-8	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„ Surendralal	... 18	Kakina Mahimaranjan Memorial H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath	... 20-5	Hasan Ali Jubilee High School, Chandpur.
	„ Surendranath	... 17	Balurghat H. E. School.

	Ray, Susilkumar ...	17-11	Siddhakati H. E. School.
	„ Susilkumar ...	16-2	Ramlal Academy, Chakdaha.
	„ Taraknath ...	17-2	Kalighat High School.
	„ Umapada ...	17-5	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	Raybaruya, Gangadhar ...	17-3	Nazira aided High School.
2630	Raychaudhuri, Ajitchandra ...	20-1	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	„ Atalbihari ...	22-7	Nakipur H. E. School.
	„ Baidyanath ...	19-10	Kirnahar Sibchandra H. C. E. School.
	„ Bankimchandra ...	17-2	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Bhupendrakumar ...	19-1	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Bhupendranath ...	16-3	Madaripur H. E. School.
	„ Brajanath ...	16-1	Baruipur H. E. School.
	„ Gourdas ...	18	Ditto.
	„ Jnanendranath ...	16-11	Woolpur P. C. H. E. School.
	„ Jogeschandra ...	18-7	Chakdighi S. P. Institution.
2640	„ Jyotirindranath ...	17-1	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	„ Jyotishchandra ...	21-3	Raruli R. K. B. K. Harischandra Institution.
	„ Kalipada ...	20-11	Kandi Raj H. E. School.
	„ Krishnakanta ...	19-2	Brojomohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Manindrachandra ...	16-6	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Nalinimohan ...	17-11	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Naresgobinda ...	17-3	Bajitpur H. E. School.
	„ Paresgobinda ...	17-3	Ditto.
	„ Phanindrakumar ...	20-9	St. Mary's School, Bhawanipur.
	„ Paraphullachandra	19	Khalia Rajaram Institution.
2650	„ Pratulchandra ...	18-6	Woolpur P. C. H. E. School.
	„ Sanatkumar ...	21-10	Telinipara, Bhadreswar H. E. School.
	„ Santipriya ...	17-6	Khalia Rajaram Institution.
	„ Satyaranjan ...	18-10	Krishnagar C. M. S. St. John's High School.
	„ Shuprova ...	...	U. F. C. High School, Calcutta.
	„ Srischandra ...	17-11	Bhanga H. E. School.
	„ Srischandra ...	23-4	Kushtia H. E. School.
	„ Subodhchandra ...	18-1	Idilpur H. E. School.
	„ Sunilkrishna ...	16-2	Arbalia J. V. H. E. School.
	„ Surapati ...	19	Kirtipasa P. K. Institution.
2660	Rayghatakchaudhuri, Amritalal ...	20-11	Rasbihari H. E. School, Karakdi.
	Raygupta, Sailendranath ...	18-8	Dinajpur Zila School.
	Rayheluddin Ahmed ...	17	Ranchi Zila School.
	Raynaskar, Saratchandra ...	18-7	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	Rej, Dolegobinda ...	18-11	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	Roy, Santobala ...	...	Private Student, Roll Mid. F. P. 1.
	Rudra, Krishnachandra ...	18	Palamau Zila School.
	„ Praphullakumar ...	18-10	Balasore Zila School.
	Runga Sawmy ...	17-1	St. John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Rustumali Biswas ...	17-11	Joradah H. E. School.
2670	S. Abdul Hye ...	17-2	Hare School, Calcutta.
	Saber Ali Biswas ...	22	Kushtia H. E. School.
	Sadarali Khan ...	18-6	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
	Sadat Ali ...	16-4	Monghyr Zila School.
	Sadhu, Basantakumar ...	19-7	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	Sadhukhan, Charuchandra ...	20-4	Morton Institution.
	„ Habulchandra ...	18	Garbati H. E. School.
	„ Nalinikanta ...	16-11	Raruli R. K. B. K. Harishchandra Institution.
	Sadhu Saran ...	16-2	Chapra Collegiate School.
	Sadhya, Praphullachandra ...	16	Netrokona Dutt H. E. School.
2680	Safakut Hussain Ahmed ...	17-8	Nawgong Government High School.
	Saha, Agradwipchandra ...	16	Kaliganj R. R. N. Government Aided H. E. School.
	„ Aswinikumar ...	18-5	Karatiya M. A. O. H. School.
	„ Balaram ...	16-4	Bhagyakul Harendralal H. E. School.
	„ Bholanath ...	17-3	Barrackpore Government School.
	„ Bipinchandra ...	20	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	„ Bisweswar ...	18-7	Bogra Zila School.
	„ Dasorathi ...	20-1	Serajganj Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Dwijendra Nath ...	18-3	Rajbari Raja Suryya Kumar Institution.

	Saha, Golok Bihari	... 18-5	Private Student, Roll Birb., P. 2.
2690	„ Gopendrakrishna	... 17-9	Bharenga H. E. School.
	„ Goshtheswar	... 16-6	Tulasar Gurudas H. E. School.
	„ Haragobinda	... 19-5	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Hara Lal	... 18-9	Bajitpur H. E. School.
	„ Haridulal	... 16-11	Mathabhanga H. E. School.
	„ Himansubhushan	... 17-10	Bhagirathpur H. E. School.
	„ Hiralal	... 20-6	Tangail Bindhubasini H. E. School.
	„ Jagabandhu	... 19-9	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	„ Jamini Kanta	... 21-3	Broja Mohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Janaki Nath	... 20-11	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
2700	„ Jatindralal	... 21-6	Nagarpur H. E. School.
	„ Jogendramohan	... 17-6	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	„ Kesabchandra	... 21-1	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Kesablal	... 17-1	Karatiya M. A. O. H. School.
	„ Krishnakumar	... 17	R. K. Jubilee High School, Noakhali.
	„ Mohinimohan	... 19	Harina Bagbati H. E. School.
	„ Mohinimohan	... 18-10	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	„ Mohinimohan	... 19-3	Satirpara Kalikumar Institution.
	„ Mohinimohan	... 17-7	Serajganj Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Manomohan	... 23-1	Sarail Annada H. E. School.
2710	„ Munindramohan	... 16-8	Tangail Bindhubasini H. E. School.
	„ Nagarbasi	... 19-10	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	„ Nalinbihari	... 18-1	Nagorpur H. E. School.
	„ Nisikanta	... 19-9	Baisari H. E. School.
	„ Nrityagopal	... 17-1	Maldah Zila School.
	„ Prankrishna	... 16-6	Pabna Institution.
	„ Radhikamohan	... 19-4	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Radhikaprasad	... 21-11	Mathabhanga H. E. School.
	„ Rebatimohan	... 19-8	Nawabganj H. E. School.
	„ Sambhunath	... 18-11	Ditto.
2720	„ Sasimohan	... 20-1	Nagarpur H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath	... 19-3	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	„ Syamacharan	... 16-1	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Syamlal	... 20-1	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	„ Taricharan	... 22	Syamagram Mohinikisor H. E. School.
	„ Upendranath	... 19-1	Dighapatia P. N. High School.
	Sahamandal, Amritalal	... 20-1	Lakshmipassa D. C. Institution.
	Saharay, Kumudbandhu	... 17-1	Teota Academy.
	Sahu, Bishwanath	... 19-5	Gopalganj V. M. H. E. School.
	„ Lakshman	... 18-1	Sambalpur Zila School.
2730	„ Manbodh	... 20-4	Private Student, Roll Kat., P. 15.
	Sahadeb Sai	... 17-11	Private Student, Roll Kat., P. 13.
	Saikia, Dandiram	... 19-5	Private Student, Roll Jor., P. 5.
	Sajid Raja Laskar	... 17-11	Hailakandi V. M. High School.
	Sajiruddin Biswas	... 23-8	Kanchantala J. D. J. Institution.
	Sakhawat Ali	... 19	Sherpur Victoria Acadamy.
	Salamatullah	... 19-2	Feni H. E. School.
	Salamat Ullah	... 21-1	Private student, Roll Chi., P. 9.
	Samaddar, Bhabaranjan	... 19-8	Rahamatpur H. E. School.
	„ Bijaygopal	... 19-9	Karapara H. E. School.
2740	„ Jogeschandra	... 21-7	Pirojpur Government High School.
	„ Nagendranath	... 21-6	Brojamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Samanta, Asutosh	... 21	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Jagattaran	... 17-2	Giridih H. E. School.
	„ Manmathanath	... 17-3	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	Sambhunath	... 19-9	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Samrath Chaube	... 19-6	Hajipur H. E. School.
	Samuel Mundu	... 18-10	German Mission H. E. School, Ranchi.
	Sana Ullah Mulla	... 20-3	Khulna Zila School.
	Santan Parshad	... 18-5	Monghyr Zila School.
2750	Sant Lal	... 19-1	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Sant Prasad	... 20-5	Barari Rai H. M. T. Bahadur's H. E. School, Bhagalpur.
	Santra, Pramathakrishna	... 18	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Sanyal, Debendranath	... 16-7	Abaipur Ramsundar Institution.
	„ Girindranath	... 16-1	Tulasar Gurudas H. E. School.

	Sanyal, Gobardhan	... 19-7	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	" Harendralal	... 19-5	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	" Jnanendrachandra	... 19-2	Deoghar R. Mittra H. E. School.
	" Kamadacharan	... 16	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Niranjan	... 17-6	Meherpur H. E. School.
2760	" Pyaricharan	... 17-1	Chikandi H. E. School.
	" Rajanimohan	... 18-11	Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur Branch.
	" Tarapada, I	... 19-1	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	Sarafat Ullah Patwary	... 19	Ichhapura H. E. School.
	Saringi, Jatindranath	... 18-10	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	Saraswati, Rameschandra	... 17-8	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	Sarju Prashad Sinha	... 17-1	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Sarkar, Abanitosh	... 16-5	Ranaghat P. C. H. E. School.
	" Abinaschandra	... 16	Dacca Ukil's Institution.
	" Adharchandra	... 20-1	Islampur H. E. School.
2770	" Amarendranath	... 16-7	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	" Anathbandhu	... 18-8	Ranaghat P. C. H. E. School.
	" Anathbandhu	... 17-2	Bharenga H. E. School.
	" Anathbandhu	... 22-7	Goalanda High School, Rajbari.
	" Baidyanath	... 16-10	Kotchandpur H. E. School.
	" Bholanath	... 17-2	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	" Bidhubhushan	... 18-2	Jamirta H. E. School.
	" Bijankumar	... 16-3	Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur Branch.
	" Binaykrishna	... 20-6	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	" Binaykumar	... 19	Kurigram H. E, School.
2780	" Birendramohan	... 18-10	Teota Academy.
	" Debendranath	... 17	Midnapur Hindu School.
	" Debendranath	... 19	Pabna Institution.
	" Dhirendrachandra	... 16-3	Netrakona Dutt H. E. School.
	" Dineschandra	... 16-3	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	" Harendrakrishna	... 17-8	Memari Vidyasagar Memorial Institution.
	" Hridaynath	... 20-2	Salap H. E. School.
	" Jagadisprasad	... 19-3	Chuadanga V. J. H. E. School.
	" Janaranjan	... 21-9	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	" Jayantakumar	... 19-4	Kirnahar Sibchandra H. C. E. School.
2790	" Kalipada	... 17-3	Binodpur B. K. High School.
	" Kalisankar	... 16-5	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	" Kalisankar	... 17-5	Private student, Roll Pab. P. 7.
	" Kamalaksha	... 24-1	Gopalganj Mathuranath Institution.
	" Kamalchandra	... 16-5	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	" Khagendranath	... 18-2	Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur Branch.
	" Kisorilal	... 20-7	Bantra Madhusudan Palchaudhuri H. E. School.
	" Krishnadhan	... 17-8	Barisa H. E. School.
	" Kshitischandra	... 18-8	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Kumudchandra	... 18-2	Goalanda High School, Rajbari.
2800	" Madhusudan	... 17-3	Ranchi Zila School.
	" Manindranath	... 21-2	Palasdanga H. E. School.
	" Manmathanath	... 20-1	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	" Nagendranath	... 20-6	Naldanga Bhushan H. E. School.
	" Nareschandra	... 17-9	Chinsurah U. F. C. Institution.
	" Niharbindu	... 17	Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur Branch.
	" Nityananda	... 19-10	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	" Panchanan	... 18-5	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	" Paresnath	... 18-5	Madaripur H. E. School.
	" Phanindranath	... 18-7	I. R. Belilios Institution, Howrah.
2810	" Pratapchandra	... 19	Bharenga H. E. School.
	" Purnachandra	... 16-3	Shyambazar Vidyasagar School.
	" Radhagobinda	... 16-10	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Radhikaranjan	... 16-2	Keshab Academy.
	" Radhikaranjan	... 16-1	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	" Rasmohan	... 16-10	Domsher Jagatchandra Institution.
	" Rohinikumar	... 20-11	Gabha H. E. School.
	" Saktindranath	... 16-1	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.

	Sarkar, Sarojini	...	U. F. C. High School, Calcutta.
	„ Satindralal	16-1	Giridih H. E. School.
2820	„ Satischandra	17-11	Amta H. E. School.
	„ Satyendranath	16-11	Patuli H. E. School.
	„ Sibhari	18-11	Maju R. N. Basu H. School.
	„ Sudhansudhar	16	Pabna Institution.
	„ Surendranath	16	New Indian School.
	„ Surendranath	18	Sonamukhi J. H. E. School.
	„ Sureschandra	11-7	Darjeeling High School.
	„ Sureschandra	18	Kalighat High School.
	„ Sureschandra	16-6	Pabna Institution.
	Sarma, Birendrakumar	19	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
2830	„ Dhaneswar	19-10	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	„ Dinanath	18-4	Tezpur Government High School.
	„ Gangadhar	18-3	Government High School, Golaghat.
	„ Prabhakar	18-4	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	„ Sasimohan	17-11	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet.
	„ Suryyakanta	21	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	„ Syamsundar	16-8	Sibsagar Government High School.
	„ Upendranath	17-5	Jorhat Bezbaruya High School.
	Sarmabarthakur Hiteswar	17-2	Nazira aided High School.
2840	Sarmabaruya, Anandeswar	17-4	Government High School, Golaghat.
	Sarmachaudhuri, Harendrakumar	19-3	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet.
	Sarmakataki, Bimakanta	19-10	Sibsagar Government High School.
	Sarmaray, Anantakumar	16-1	Habiganj Government High School.
	Sarmasarkar, Ramanikanta	19-3	Ramgopalpur P. J. K. H. School.
	Sarwan, Mary	...	Diocesan Collegiate School.
	Sattar Mahamed	19-2	Government High and Normal School, Moulmein.
	Satya Narayan Sinha	17-6	Arrah Zila School.
	Sau, Gobindachandra	17-2	Midnapur Town School.
	„ Pulinbihari	23-2	Dhankuria H. E. School.
2850	Saw Hla U	18-11	Government High School, Akyab.
	Sawlia Bihary Lal Varma	16-3	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Sayed Ahmed	17-9	Rol C. M. Tayyeb Institution.
	Sazawar Ali Khan	20-9	Yusuff H. E. School, Comilla.
	Sebarat Ulla Shaikh	18-2	Gaibandha High School.
	Sehanabis Shitanshuprava	...	Victoria Institution, Calcutta.
	Sekandar Mian	19-8	Feni H. E. School.
	Sen, Amiyakumar	16-4	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Anathbandhu	20	Dumka Zila School.
	„ Asitchandra	17-9	Narayanganj H. E. School.
2860	„ Aswinikumar	18-3	Kasba H. E. School.
	„ Atulkumar	17-7	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Bankubihari	16-1	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Bhupendrachandra	16-1	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	16-5	Ditto.
	„ Bipinbihari	26-5	Private student, Roll Mym. P. 4.
	„ Bireswar	19-7	Chittagong National Institution.
	„ Charuchandra	18-3	Krishnagar C. M. S. St. John's, High School.
	„ Dhireslobhan	17	Baradi H. E. School.
	„ Durgadas	17-1	Saidpur High School.
2870	„ Girindranath	19-10	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Haranarayan	17	Silchar Government High School.
	„ Harendrakumar	18	Itna H. E. School.
	„ Hemchandra	19-11	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Hirendranath	16	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„ Jagadischandra	18-4	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Jasodaranjan	17	Saraotali H. E. School.
	„ Jitendrachandra	18-9	Dacca Imperial Seminary
	„ Jitendranath	16-2	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Jnanendranath	21-2	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
2880	„ Jyotishchandra	19	Shillong Government High School.
	„ Kaminimohan	19-1	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Kartikchandra	18-9	Bangabasi Collegiate School.

	Sen, Kiranchandra	17-6	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Kiritibhushan	19-10	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	„ Kshetranath	17-2	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Kshitischandra	19	Brajomohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Kumudranjan	16	Itna H. E. School.
	„ Maloti	...	Brahmo Girls' High School.
	„ Nirmalchandra	17-11	Goalanda High School, Rajbari.
2890	„ Panchanan	17-1	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„ Panchugopal	17-4	Private Student. Roll, Birb, P. 7.
	„ Pankajkumar	16-7	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Phanindrakumar	19-4	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Phanindranath	16-6	Palong H. E. School.
	„ Prabhaschandra	19-9	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School
	„ Prabhaschandra	17-3	Atheneum Institution.
	„ Praphullakumar	17-2	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh's Institution.
	„ Radhikamohan	16-8	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Radhikamohan	20-6	Ichhapura H. E. School.
2900	„ Rajendrachandra	17-11	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Rajendrachandra	16-3	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Ramchandra	16-5	Keshab Academy.
	„ Rangalal	16-9	Chanchartala Siddheswari H. E. School.
	„ Rasiklal	18-11	Khankanapur Suroj Mohini Institute.
	„ Sailendrakumar	16-9	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Sibaprasad	16	Patiya High School.
	„ Subalchandra	18-2	Uttarpara Govt. H. School.
	„ Sudhindranath	18	Shahzadpur H. E. School.
	„ Sunilananda	17-11	Khulna Zila School.
2910	„ Surendrakumar	17-2	Khalishpur H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath	18-4	Guptipara H. E. School
	„ Surendranath	18-10	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	„ Tanulal	17-1	Town School, Calcutta.
	„ Umapada	20-2	St. Mary's School, Bhowanipur
	„ Utpalendu	17-7	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	Sengupta, Anantakumar	18-5	Private student, Roll Dac. P. 3.
	„ Anukulchandra	17-8	Gaila H. E. School.
	„ Anutosh	17-8	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Birendrachandra	19-6	Swarnagram Radha Nath H. E. School.
2920	„ Birendranath	16	Harina Bagbati H. E. School.
	„ Debendranath	18-11	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„ Dharanidhar	16-8	Dacca Kishorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Dhirendramohan	16-4	Panditsar H. E. School.
	„ Dhirendranath	18-1	Autshahi Radhanath H. E. School.
	„ Dhirendranath	16-8	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Dineschandra	16-4	Kirtipasa P. K. Institution.
	„ Dwijendranath	16-2	Metropolitan Institution, Bowbazar Branch.
	„ Gopalhari	18-1	Swarnagram Radhanath H. E. School.
	„ Jagadischandra	24-6	Private student; Roll Birb. P. 1.
2930	„ Jaminibhushan	19-3	Bijhari H. E. School.
	„ Jitendrachandra	22	Comilla Zila School.
	„ Jitendranath	22	Jhalakati Govt. H. E. School.
	„ Jitendranath	19-1	Kalma Lakshmikanta H. E. School.
	„ Jnanendranath	19-1	Gaila H. E. School.
	„ Jnanranjan	16-5	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Jyotirbhusan	19-11	Sholak-Batajor Union Institution.
	„ Kabiraj Bankubihari	17-10	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Kesabchandra	19-9	Pirojpur Govt. High School.
	„ Makhanchandra	19-10	Manikganj H. E. School.
2940	„ Manindramohan	17-2	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Manindranath	19-2	Bamari H. E. School.
	„ Matilal	16-6	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Mrityunjay	16-8	Bandgora H. E. School.
	„ Nagendrakumar	16-3	Pirojpur Government High School.
	„ Nirendrakumar	17-2	Comilla Zila School.
	„ Nirendranath	19-5	Goila H. E. School.
	„ Nripendrachandra	17-1	Kakina Mahimaranjan Memorial H. E. School.
	„ Panchanan	16-7	Mathrun Nabinchandra Institution.

	Sengupta, Phanishchandra	... 18-8	Dinajpur Zila School.
2950	" Pramodkumar	... 18-5	Kuch-Kuchia H. E. School.
	" Praphullakumar	... 16-3	Barisal Zila School.
	" Praphullakumar	... 20-9	Morton Institution.
	" Priyakumar	... 17-9	Domshar Jagat Chandra Institution.
	" Pyarilal	... 17-1	Madaripur H. E. School.
	" Ramratan	... 18-6	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Sachindrabhushan	... 17-7	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
	" Sailendranath	... 20	Cotton Institution, Calcutta.
	" Satischandra	... 21-4	Autshahi Radhanath H. E. School.
	" Sisirkumar	... 16-4	Barisal Zila School.
2960	" Srimantakumar	... 17-4	Goila H. E. School.
	" Surathacharan	... 16-11	Santosh Jahnabi H. E. School.
	" Upendranath	... 18-3	Harina Bagbati H. E. School.
	Serajuddin Ahammed	... 22-6	Brahmanbaria Edward Institution.
	Set, Anukulchandra	... 16	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	" Biswanath	... 17-6	Ditto.
	" Radhyasyam	... 18-6	Saktipur K. M. C. Institution.
	" Sasadhar	... 16-8	Nasigram H. E. School.
	S. G. Sibtain	... 25-2	Private Student, Roll Pat. P. 34.
	Shafiuddin Ahmed	... 16-7	Dacca Madrasa.
2970	Shaheb Uddin Ahmed	... 21-8	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	Shahebulla Mondal	.. 19-10	Sonatala H. E. School.
	Shaikh Abdul Ali Mandal	... 19-6	Nakrakonda H. E. School.
	Shaikh Abdul Hamed	... 20	Salop H. E. School.
	Shaikh Abdul Hamid	... 17-2	Dhubri High Sohool.
	Shaik Abdul Khaleq	... 18-1	Howrah I. R. Belilios Institution.
	Shaikh Abdul Matlib	... 20-1	Dhubri High School.
	Shaikh Abdur Rahim	... 17-7	Private Student, Roll Syl. P. 2.
	Shaikh Ahmadullah	... 16-3	Balasore Zila School.
	Shaikh Dyanatulla	... 18	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.
2980	Shaikh Hafizuddin	... 21-5	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	Shaikh Iajuddin	... 23-5	Private Student, Roll Kat. P. 4.
	Shaikh Israil	... 20	Dhobakhola Coronation H. E. School.
	Shaikh Md. Ayen Uddin	... 18-2	Sirajganj B. L. High School.
	Shaikh Mohammed Hanif	... 16	Khagol E. I. R. Indian School.
	Shaikh Rayajuddin	... 22-2	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	Shambhunath Varma	... 17-5	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Shamsher Ali Ahmed	... 19-4	Debiganj N. N. H. E. School.
	Shamsuddin Ahamed Khan	... 17-3	Bhagyakul Harendralal H. E. School.
	Sharfuddin Ahmed	... 20	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
2990	Shaw, Phanibhushan	... 18-11	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	Sheik Ali Hosain	... 17-6	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	Sheikh Arob Ali	... 17-8	Mangaldai High School.
	Sheikh Dayal Mahamed	... 20	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	Sheikh Golam Moktader	... 19-2	Jessore Zila School.
	Sheik Sayed Ali	... 20-11	Private Student, Roll Dac. P. 29.
	Shekh Md. Abdul Ghafur	... 18-8	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
	Sheolochon Proshad Verma	... 18-1	Saraswati Academy, Darbhanga.
	Sheo Narayan Prasad	... 16-5	Chapra Zila School.
	Shew Shankara Sahay	... 19-7	Barari Rai H. M. T. Bahadur's H. E. School, Bhagalpur.
3000	Shivanarayan Prasad	... 21-6	Private Student, Roll Cal. 71.
	Shiva Narayan Sinha	... 20-1	Patna Collegiate School.
	Shotshoran Kazi	... 18-2	C. M. S. High School, Calcutta.
	Shree Narain Das	... 27-3	C. M. S. High School, Bhagalpur.
	Shukur Mohammed Miah	... 20-2	Maldah Zila School.
	Shwe Tun Pru	... 20-11	Government High School, Akyab.
	Shyamaprasad Singh	... 17-5	Jamui H. E. School.
	Shyam Nandan Kishore	... 19-7	Sitamarhi H. E. School.
	Si, Bankimchandra	... 16-2	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet.
	" Bhudeb	... 18-8	Ripon Collegiate School, Howrah Branch.
3010	" Panchanan	... 19-6	Calcutta High School.

	Sil, Surendranath	21-3	I. R. Belilios Institution, Howrah.
	Sikdar, Girijasankar	19-11	Sirajganj B. L. High School.
	Sikdar, Hrishikes	19-6	Dhobakhola Coronation H. E. School.
	Sil, Balaichand	19-11	Chinsurah U. F. C. Institution.
	„ Bankabihari	20-3	Jamirta H. E. School.
	„ Bhupendranath	17-4	Morton Institution.
	„ Bipinbihari	18	Gauripur P. C. Institution.
	„ Goshthabihari	17-4	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	„ Haridas	16	Armenitola Government High School.
3020	„ Jatindranath	18-3	Chinsurah U. F. C. Institution.
	„ Madanmohan	17-1	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Manomohan	19-2	Hasan Ali Jubilee High School, Chandpur.
	„ Pasupati	20-3	Andul H. C. E. School.
	„ Ramanimohan	20-2	Lohajang High School.
	Sinha, Ajitmohan	16-1	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Amarendrachandra	16-10	Bally Rivers Thomson School.
	„ Amritalal	17-1	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	„ Anjanikumar	19-2	Darbhanga Raj H. E. School.
	„ Atulchandra	19	Ikra B. B. H. E. School.
3030	„ Atulchandra	19-1	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Bholanath	20-1	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	„ Bhujangabhushan	16-10	Kandi Raj H. E. School.
	„ Bijayendranarayan	16-2	Panchthupi T N. Institution.
	„ Bijaykrishna	16-5	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Bipadbhanjan	21-3	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	„ Birendrakumar	17-2	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	„ Chandramohan	18	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.
	„ Damanprasad	20-6	Ditto ditto.
	„ Dhanapati	16-11	Jessore Zila School.
3040	„ Harimohan	19-7	Chittagong Municipal School.
	„ Hiralal	17-3	Serajganj Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Kailashbehari	18	B. N. Collegiate School, Bankipur.
	„ Kalikrishna	17-1	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Kshetramohon	18-11	Hasan Ali Jubilee High School, Chandpur.
	„ Manindranath	18-8	Mukherjee's Seminary, Muzaffarpur.
	„ Nabinchandra	18-3	C. M. S. High School, Bhagalpur.
	„ Nalinaksha	16-8	B. L. Mukherjee's Free Institution, Boinchee.
	„ Nikunjabihari	20-4	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	„ Nirmalchandra	20	Aryya Mission Institution.
3050	„ Panabikumar	18-11	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Paramsukh	18-10	Mathrun Nabinchandra Institution.
	„ Phanibhushan	19-3	Banka M. K. H. E. School.
	„ Rajendranarayan	17-6	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Santoshkumar	22-1	Lakshmannath H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra	19-8	Sibchor N. K. Institution.
	„ Satischandra	16-3	Jorasanko H. School.
	„ Sisirgobinda	17-5	Bogra Zila School.
	„ Sitaram	22-1	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	„ Srikrishna	21	Taki Government School.
3060	„ Srischandra	16-6	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	„ Sukumar	17-1	Bankipur A. S. School.
	„ Surendramohan	18-5	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Surendranath	17-1	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	„ Sureschandra	18-9	Jangipur H. E. School.
	„ Sureschandra	16-6	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Upendra Prosad	20-11	Saran Academy, Chapra.
	Sinhamahapatra, Kalipada	21-2	Purulia Zila School.
	Sinharay, Satischandra	19-2	Barrackpore Government School.
	„ Surama	...	Brahmo Girls' High School.
3070	Sitaram Mehra	18-1	Baldev's Academy, Dinapur.
	Sitaram Prosad Varma	17-7	Saraswati Academy, Darbhanga.

	Sivapher Singh ...	17-6	Shree Vishuddhananda Saraswati Vidyalaya.
	S. Karim Buksh Mohammad Yassin	23-4	Private student, Roll Cal. P. 31.
	S. K. Fahim Sowdagar ...	19-2	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	S. Manzoor Alam ...	21	B. N. Collegiate School, Bankipur.
	S. Md. Ahmad ...	20-1	Ditto ditto.
	S. Md. Younus Sherfi ...	18	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	S. M. Latiful Haque ...	19-4	Chittagong Madrasa.
	S. M. Nooruddin Fasnavi ...	18-8	Monghyr Training Academy.
3080	S. Moshen Uddin ...	18-8	Dacca Pogose School.
	Sohan Lal ...	17-7	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Som, Birajmohan ...	19-8	Madaripur H. E. School.
	„ Jatindramohan ...	16-11	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	„ Kamakhayacharan ...	18-7	Private student, Roll Bog. P. 3.
	„ Manomohan ...	17-3	Nasigram H. E. School.
	„ Prabhaskrishna ...	17-8	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Pramathanath ...	20	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	„ Rakhaldas ...	16-2	Khalispur H. E. School.
	„ Sureschandra ...	16-4	Dhalla H. E. School.
3090	Soor Ya ...	18-6	St. Patrick's Institution, Moulmein.
	Sorforaz Ali ...	19-7	Gaibandha High School.
	Sree Rung Bahadur ...	17-7	Saraswati Academy, Darbhanga.
	Srikant Jha ...	20-2	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Srikant Sahay ...	20-10	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Srikrishna Das ...	19-6	Northbrook School, Darbhanga.
	Subed Ali Miah ...	20-9	Araihazar H. E. School.
	Subudha Narayan Lal ...	20-10	Private student, Roll Pat. P. 15.
	Sudama Prasad ...	17-1	Patna Collegiate School.
	Sujauddin Ahmed ...	20	Sonaram Aided High School.
3100	Sukh Deo Sinha ...	16-8	Chapra Collegiate School.
	Sukladas Purnachandra ...	18	Durgapur H. E. School.
	Suklambar Nath ...	20-11	Kasba H. E. School.
	Sukul, Kali Prosad ...	16-4	C. M. S. High School, Bhagalpur.
	Sultan Ahmed ...	19-2	Gopalganj Mathuranath Institution.
	Sultan Ahmed Chawdhury ...	18-4	Chittagong Madrasa.
	Sumer Nath ...	19-7	Arrah K. J. Academy
	Sumner ...	17-4	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Surendra Narayen ...	16-4	Beguserai Brahmadeo Prasad H. E. School.
	Surjanaraian Pathuk ...	18-9	Barari Rai H. M. T. Bahadur's H. E. School, Bhagalpur.
3110	Sur, Jyotiprasad ...	19-9	Taltala High School.
	Sural, Ratankrishna ...	20-6	Purulia Zila School.
	Suruj Bath Sinha ...	20-7	Silchar Government High School.
	Syed Abdul Karim ...	19-11	Naokhila P. N. H. E. School.
	Syed Abol Kasem ...	18-1	Bandgora H. E. School.
	Syed Abrar Husain ...	18-7	Chapra Collegiate School.
	Syed Ahmad Azam ...	18-2	Private Student, Roll Pat., P. 22.
	Syed Ahamed ...	21-7	Bhola Government High School.
	Syed Ahsan Imam ...	16-2	Calcutta Madrasah.
	Syed Alay Hason ...	19-1	Bihar H. C. E. School.
3120	Syed Ali Ajmal ...	19	Patna City School.
	Syed Amir Alam Firdousi ...	25	Sasaram H. E. School.
	Syed Dilawer Ali ...	19-7	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	Syeder Rahaman ...	18-9	Yusuff H. E. School, Comilla.
	Syed Esharat Ali Khan ...	18-1	Gaya Town School.
	Syed Hamidun Nabi ...	17	Patna Collegiate School.
	Syed Hasan ...	18-9	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Syed Mahamad Husain ...	17-2	Giridih H. E. School.
	Syed Mahamed Ali ...	23-4	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	Syed Mahmud Ali ...	18-10	Dacca Madrasah.
3130	Syed Maksud Ali ...	20-7	Araria H. E. School.
	Syed Manzarul Hasan ...	17-6	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	Syed Mohammad Abbas ...	18-10	Bankipur Ram Mohan Ray Seminary.
	Syed Mohammad Manzoor Ahsun...	16-6	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Syed Mohammad Nasirul Hassan ...	17-5	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Syed Morfudal Hoque ...	18-4	Khoksa-Janipur H. E. School.

	Syed Mohammad Siddik Hussain ...	17-1	Kotchandpur H. E. School.
3140	Syed Muhibbol Hussain ...	16-8	Sibsagar Government High School.
	Syed Shah Jahan ...	20-9	Tajhat H. E. School.
	Syed Shamsal Huda ...	16-5	Khararia H. E. School.
	Syed Shujaut Ali Khan ...	20-3	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution.
	Syed Sultan Ahamed ...	17-4	Chittagong Madrasah.
	Syed Aquil Hussain Kazmi ...	18-1	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Syed Zafar Hossain ...	19-10	Patna M. A. A. School.
	Tabibar Rahaman Tarafdar ...	19-8	Naokhila P. N. H. E. School.
	Taharim Uddin Tarafdar ...	17-1	Naokhila P. N. H. E. School.
	Taheruddin Miah ...	21-9	Bharanga H. E. School.
3150	Taki Ahmed Ansary ...	18-7	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Talukdar, Abhiram ...	18-9	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	„ Jaychandra ...	18-11	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	„ Madanmohan ...	17-11	Palong H. E. School.
	„ Manindranath ...	20-4	Private student (Cal., P. 89).
	„ Rajendranath ...	17	Rangamati H. E. School.
	„ Sailendrakrishna ...	17-1	Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.
	„ Saradaprasad ...	16-9	Salap H. E. School.
	Tansif Ahmad ...	18-2	M. L. Jubilee Institution, Calcutta.
	Tapaswi, Brajaballabh ...	18-6	Bhagalpur Zila School.
3160	„ Umapati ...	19-6	Panihati Trannath H. E. School.
	Taraphdar, Aswinikumar ...	25	Majdia Railbazar H. E. School.
	Tarik Ullah ...	23	Feni H. E. School.
	Tarkesher Narain Sinha ...	16	Patna M. A. A. School.
	Temothy Theghpaw ...	18	Mandalay American Baptist Mission High School.
	Tewari, Debendranath ...	18-4	Pandua H. E. School.
	„ Prangopal ...	19-6	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	Tha Htaw U ...	20-6	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Thakoor Prashad Verma ...	20-2	Chapra Zila School.
	Thakur Lall ...	23-2	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
3170	Thakur Prasad ...	25-2	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Thakur, Ramchandra Singh Gaharwar.	18-7	Bankipur A. S. School.
	„ Upendranath ...	16-10	Dibrugarh Government High School.
	T. I. Kannan ...	19-1	St. John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Tofail Ahmad ...	19-3	Chittagong Madrasah.
	Tofsir Uddin Ahmed Mia ...	21-1	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	T. P. Rajagopal	18-10	Mandalay St. Peter's High School.
	Tun Nyun	18-7	St. John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Uday Dass	20-4	Khagol E. I. R. Indian School.
	Ukil, Baradacharan	18-8	Hare School, Calcutta.
3180	Upadhyay, Debendranath ...	18-8	Kandi Raj H. E. School.
	„ Janak	19-2	Sassaram H. E. School.
	Vertanness, John	16	Armenian College.
	Vikramadittya Lal	17-7	Chapra Zila School.
	Vindeshwari Prasad	22-5	Private Student, Roll Cal., P. 72.
	Wahed Ali Ahamed	19-2	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
	Wajed Ali	20	Chittagong Madrasah.
	Wangyal Rabden	21-7	Darjeeling High School.
	Wazed Ali	16-8	Sonaram Aided High School.
	Win Sein	19-7	St. John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon.
3190	Yashwant K. Nagarkar ...	18-3	B.-N. Ry. Indian H. E. School, Kharagpur.
	Yearot Ali Khan	21-1	Armenitola Government High School.
	Yuel Lakra	19-7	German Mission H. E. School, Ranchi
	Yusuff Ali Barbhuiya	16-10	Silchar Government High School.
	Zahid Ali Biswas	18-1	Saktipur K. M. C. Institution.
	Zahid Hussain	18-2	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Zahurul-allum	17-3	Chittagong Madrasah.
	Zainul Abdin	19-10	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	Zakir Hussain	18-7	Williams H. E. School, Supaul.
	Zarafat Hossain	21-5	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
3200	Zearat Hossain	19-8	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	Zil Hossain Sirkar	18-6	Sirajganj B. L. High School.
	Zolfokkar Ahamed	19-11	Yusoff H. E. School, Comilla.

THIRD DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

	Abdul Hamid	20-4	Nowgong Government High School.
	Abdul Hamid	19-6	Private Student, Roll Chi. P. 18.
	Abdul Hamid Ahamed	18-11	Mathabhanga H. E. School.
	Abdul Jabbar	17-1	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	Abdul Kader	19-6	Dacca Madrasa.
	Abdul Mannan	17-8	Kishenganj H. E. School.
	Abdul Matin Mian	18-2	Sutragarh M. N. H. E. School.
	Abdul Momin	21-7	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Abdul Razack Mia	19-6	Gokarna P. M. H. E. School.
10	Abdulla Khan	17-3	Telirbag K. M. D. M. Institution.
	Abdur Rahaman Khandkar	22-4	Sonatala H. E. School.
	Abu Sayeed	17-1	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	Acharyya, Rajiblochan	19-10	Mugberia Gangadhar H. E. School.
	„ Taraknath	21-10	Private Student, Roll Cal. P. 85.
	Adhikari, Jogendranath	20	Irphala K. M. Institution.
	Ahamedullah Chowdhury	19-6	Feni H. E. School.
	Ahourk Jugal Kishore	19-10	Hazaribagh Zilla School.
	Alauddin Bhuya	24	Private Student, Roll Far. P. 5.
	Alimdad Khan	18	Dacca Madrasa.
20	Altaf Hossain Mian	18-11	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur Institution.
	Ambikaprosada Sinha	21-8	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	Amboli, Jogendrakumar	18-2	Paikpara Union Institution.
	Anirudha Prasad Jha	16-8	Madhipura Shirras Institution.
	A. N. M. Abdur Rouf Kazi	18-3	Brahmanberia Annada H. E. School.
	A. N. M. Yusuf Alley	16-8	Brajamohon Institution, Barisal.
	Anwarullah Chowdhury	24	Private Student, Roll. Chi. P. 4.
	Araj Ali Mridha	22-1	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	Asdar Ali	19-6	Comilla Victoria School.
	Asimuddin Khan	20-11	Noakhila P. N. H. E. School.
30	Askar Ali Mollah	20-1	Araihazar H. E. School.
	Ausof Ali	22-2	Brahmanberia Edward Institution.
	Azizal Haque Khan Milkey	17-10	Mrityunjoy School, Mymensingh.
	Badhak, Jatindranath	17-9	Narit Nayaratna Institution.
	Bagchi, Kshetranath	17-4	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
	Baijnath Lall	19-7	Buxar H. E. School.
	Baksi, Jyotishchandra	20-1	Karapara H. E. School.
	„ Taritkumar	16-1	Contai H. E. School.
	Bal, Bijaykumar	18-1	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Balkrishna Sahai	22-2	Private Student, Roll Pat. P. 3
40	Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	19-11	Gangaprasad Jagannath H. School, Beltali.
	„ Anathkrishna	19-6	Aryya Mission Institution.
	„ Bhabanipada	19-1	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Bhupendrachandra.	16-10	Mrityunjoy School, Mymensingh.
	„ Bijaykrishna	17-8	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Biralballabh	16	Taltala High School.
	„ Harinath	16-2	Kukutia K. K. Institution.
	„ Hariprasanna	18-6	Naihati Mohendra School.
	„ Jagadindranath	16-7	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Jagannathprasad	18-8	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
50	„ Jogeschandra	19-2	Sibchar N. K. Institution.
	„ Kisorimohan	16-6	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	„ Nagendranath	18-5	Rowile H. School.
	„ Narendranath	23-1	Private Student, Roll Cal. P. 50
	„ Nirmalchandra	17-8	Jorasanko H. School.
	„ Nripendranath	17-3	Gar Bhawanipur H. E. School.
	„ Pulinbihari	18-6	Gustia K. N. H. E. School.
	„ Purnachandra	18	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	„ Sachikumar	18	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
	„ Satikanta	19-6	Autshahi Radhanath H. E. School.
60	„ Satischandra	20-2	Serampur Union Institution.
	„ Subodhchandra	19-2	Victoria Memorial Boarding Institution.
	Barai, Manomohan	19	Lohajang High School.

	Baruya, Trailokyanath	19-2	Sibsagar Government High School.
	Basak, Ganeschandra	18-1	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Gaurchandra	18-7	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„ Hrishikes	16	Dacca Ukil's Institution.
	Basu, Abanikrishna	18-1	Swarnagram Radhanath H. E. School.
	„ Anilkumar	17-10	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	„ Dhirendramohan	18-4	I. R. Belilio's Institution, Howrah.
70	„ Gopalchandra	20-8	Pandra H. E. School.
	„ Jnanendrachandra	18-1	New Indian School.
	„ Khagendranath	18-1	Raruli R. K. B. K. Harischandra Institution.
	„ Krishnapran	22-3	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„ Kshetranath	17-1	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Manindranath	16-11	Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur Branch.
	„ Nalinimohan	16	Siddhakati H. E. School.
	„ Niradchandra	16-10	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Prabhaschandra	20-5	L. M. S. School. Khagra.
	„ Prakaschandra	17-2	Hindu School, Calcutta.
80	„ Rasamay	19-2	Irphala K. M. Institution.
	„ Sachindramohan	17-1	Paikpara Union Institution.
	„ Sasadhar	18-2	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Satiprasanna	20-6	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Subodhgopal	19	New Indian School.
	„ Sudhirkumar	17-4	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Sureschandra	18-10	Basirhat H. E. School.
	Basuchaudhuri, Subodhgopal	22-6	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Beni Prasad	20-2	Muzafferpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Benjamin Bapuji Gaikwad	23-6	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
90	Bera, Surendranath	19-6	Shashati Nahala Abinash H. E. School.
	Bhaduri, Mahendranath	17-6	Armenitola Government High School.
	„ Sibaprasad	18-1	City Collegiate School, Mymensing Branch.
	Bhagabatiprasad Upadhyay	18-8	Private Student, Roll. Cal. P. 34.
	Bhagvati Charan	17-5	Matihari Zila School.
	Bhagwat Prasad	17-9	Chapra Collegiate School.
	Bhagwat Saran	17-7	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Bhagwati Prasad	20-3	Saran Academy, Chapra.
	Bhagawatiprasad Singh	18-5	Chapra Zila School.
	Bhagwati Saran	19-2	Sasaram H. E. School.
100	Bhandary, Jatindranath	18-4	Bally Rivers Thomson School.
	Bhanja, Sudhirchandra	16-8	Chinsura U. F. C. Institution.
	Bhattacharjee, Satyopriyo	16-9	Bishop's College School.
	Bhattacharyya, Basantakumar	24-3	Kishenganj H. E. School.
	„ Birendrachandra	17-1	Satirpara Kalikumar Institution.
	„ Kalikaranjan	20-2	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Kumudbandhu	17-9	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Praphullachandra	18-1	Brahmanberia Edward Institution.
	„ Pulinbihari	17-9	Jaynagar Institution.
	„ Satyendu	19-11	Hazaribagh Zila School.
111	„ Syamaprasad	20-5	Town School, Calcutta.
	Bhaumik, Aswinikumar	21	Feni H. E. School.
	„ Khitischandra	16-8	Kurigram H. E. School.
	„ Subodhkumar	19-1	Feni H. E. School.
	„ Surendrachandra	21-3	Murapara Victoria H. E. School.
	Bishnu Dhari Sukul	22	Private Student, Roll Haz. P. 3.
	Bishwa Nath Tewary	21-5	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Biswas, Aswinikumar	17-11	Amla Sadarpur H. E. School.
	„ Bholanath	19-3	Sonatola H. E. School.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	18-2	Islampur H. E. School.
120	„ Debendranath	20-11	Amla Sadarpur H. E. School.
	„ Gangadhar	20-7	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Kuran	20-1	Nawabganj Harimohan Institution.
	„ Nirmol Nalinie	...	Christ Church School.
	„ Nishikanta	20-3	Jorasanko H. School.
	„ Rajendrachandra	16-9	Karimganj Government High School.
	„ Rajendranath	21-11	Ulipur M. S. H. A. V. School.
	„ Samareschandra	16-1	Amla Sadarpur H. E. School.
	Biswanath Prasad	17-2	B. B. Collegiate School, Muzaffarpur.

	Borah Eric	... 17-7	Doveton College.
130	Brij Bihari Lal	... 23-3	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Chaki, Kalipada	... 17	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Chakrabarti, Abinaschandra	... 18-8	Rowile H. School.
	„ Birendranath	... 16-8	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Chandicharan	... 17-10	Dasghara H. E. School.
	„ Debendrachandra	... 20-3	Sarail Annada H. E. School.
	„ Debendrakumar	... 21-1	Chatkhil Panchgaon Gupta High School.
	„ Dwijarajbhushan	... 19-5	Swarnagram Radhanath H. E. School.
	„ Indubhushan	... 19-3	Kartikpur H. E. School.
140	„ Jajneswar	... 17-3	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Jaminikumar	... 26-2	Teacher, Roll Com. T. 5.
	„ Jatindrachandra	... 19-1	Feni H. E. School.
	„ Jatindramohan	... 22	Sibchar N. K. Institution.
	„ Jogendranath	... 22	Gopalganj Mathuranath Institution.
	„ Manindranath	... 21-6	Khurda H. E. School.
	„ Manomohan	... 18-4	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Nalinikanta	... 18	Feni H. E. School.
	„ Praphullachandra	... 21-4	Kaliganj R. R. N. Govt. Aided H. E. School.
	„ Rameshchandra	... 17-10	Bajitpur Rajkumar Edward Institution.
150	„ Rashbihari	... 17-11	Jagatballabhpur H. E. School.
	„ Sasikumar	... 21-2	Baburhat H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra	... 17-6	Manikganj H. E. School.
	„ Satyacharan	... 17-10	Nawabganj H. E. School.
	„ Smritinath	... 17	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
	„ Sripati	... 18-2	Chirkunda Nandalal Institution.
	„ Tarakchandra	... 17-8	Kartikpur H. E. School.
	„ Umakanta	... 16-9	Sagore Dutt Free H. E. School, Kamarhati.
	„ Umapada	... 16-1	Chirkunda Nandalal Institution.
	Chakradhar Prasad	... 18-10	Monghyr Training Academy.
160	Chaliha, Manikchandra	... 17-7	Jorhat Govt. High School.
	Chanda, Kedareswar	... 17-1	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Lalitchandra	... 22-10	Teacher, Roll Dac. T. 12.
	„ Phanindranath .	... 18	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	Chandra, Jnanprakas	... 18-7	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	Chattopadhaya, Amulyachandra	... 16-10	Bankura Hindu School.
	„ Anathbandhu	... 20	Private Student, Roll Dar. P. 1.
	„ Anathnath	... 16-1	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Atulkumar	... 21-2	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	... 21	Thakurgaon H. E. School.
	„ Girbanicharan	... 19-2	Ranchi Zila School.
170	„ Harikumar	... 16-7	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
	„ Harilal	... 20-2	Kuch-Kuchia H. E. School.
	„ Harisadhan	... 17-7	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Herambakumar	... 17-11	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Khagendranath	... 16-9	Banaripara Union Institution.
	„ Mahananda	... 16-11	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Manindrakumar	... 18-11	Chanchartala Siddheswari H. E. School.
	„ Manomohan	... 17-3	Chatra Nandalal Institution.
	„ Nareschandra	... 16-6	Gaila H. E. School.
	„ Nirmalprakas	... 20-10	Taltala High School.
180	„ Niranjan	... 16-2	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Phanindranath	... 23-7	Private Student, Roll Cal. P. 88.
	„ Radhaballabh	... 16-3	Hasan Ali Jubilee High School, Chandpur.
	„ Rameschandra	... 17-1	Ichhapura H. E. School.
	„ Sudhansumay	... 18-1	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Tarakeswar	... 24	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Chattoraj, Ramrenu	... 16-8	Hitampur Raj H. E. School.
	Chaudhuri, Anukulchandra	... 17-6	Gaursundar Dwarkanath Institution Nimtita.
	„ Anukulchandra	... 17-10	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Atindrachandra	... 22-7	Sylhet Government High School.
190	„ Bhutnath	... 16-8	Jang Bahadur Coronation School, Jamtara.

	Chaudhuri, Dhirendrakumar	...	21-3	Rajbari Raj Surya K. Institution.
	" Gopeschandra	...	17-6	Private Student, Roll Dac. P. 6.
	" Niradmohon	...	19-1	Palasdanga H. E. School.
	" Pulinbihari	...	16-8	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Tarapada	...	19	Harinarayanpur H. E. School.
	Chowdhury, John Sudhanshu	...	21-1	Kuch-Kuchia H. E. School.
	Clara Mg. Le	...	...	Baptist High School, Rangoon.
	Dailuddin Ahamed	...	19-8	Ulipur M. S. H. A. V. School
	Dalilur Rahman	...	17-10	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak
200	Damodar Sahai	...	16-8	Private Student, Roll. Bha. P. 8.
	Das, Adharchandra	...	20-10	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	" Ajitkumar	...	18	Satirpara Kalikumar Institution.
	" Ajitkumar	...	17	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Anantacharan	...	19-9	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	" Anantakumar	...	17-3	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	" Aswinikumar	...	22-3	Tulasar Gurudas H. E. School.
	" Birakisor	...	17-3	Katak Town Victoria H. E. School.
	" Dwijendrakisor	...	18-11	Morton Institution.
	" Girindramohan	...	18-2	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet.
210	" Gopinath	...	18-10	Katak Mission High School.
	" Haladhar	...	20	Comilla Victoria School.
	" Harimay	...	21-3	Kandi Raj H. E. School.
	" Mohimchandra	...	22-1	Private Student, Roll. Cal. P. 9.
	" Nagendranath	...	19	Lakshmannath H. E. School.
	" Nalinikanta	...	20	Syambazar Vidyasagar School.
	" Radhagobinda	...	19-7	Private Student, Roll. Cal. P. 80.
	" Ramkanta	...	19-1	Ujanchar K. N. H. E. School.
	" Sachindralal	...	17-5	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	" Sarbaribhushan	...	18-6	Midnapur Town School.
220	" Satischandra	...	20-11	Chatkhil Panchgaon Gupta High School.
	" Satyaranjan	...	19-1	Sylhet Government High School.
	" Surapati	...	19-9	Abaipur Ramsundar Institution.
	" Surendranath	...	18-6	Contai H. E. School.
	Dasghosh, Ramranjan	...	16-2	C. M. S. High School, Garden Reach.
	Dasgupta, Anilkumar	...	17-2	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Dhirendranath	...	16-9	Senhati High School.
	" Harendranath	...	17-2	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	" Haricharan	...	23-5	Private Student, Roll Kat. P. 3.
	" Haripada	...	19	Narayanganj H. E. School.
230	Datta, Asutosh	...	20-8	Private Student, Roll Com. P. 11.
	" Asutosh	...	16-8	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	" Atindranath	...	18	Bally River Thompson School.
	" Bankimbihari	...	17-1	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	" Bankimchandra	...	23-7	Udaynarainpur S. C. Institution.
	" Bhubanmohan	...	21-3	Gauripur P. C. Institution.
	" Bhubanmohan	...	20-2	Bangora Umalochan H. E. School.
	" Haripada	...	19-3	Khalispur H. E. School.
	" Hiranyakumar	...	20	Satirpara Kalikumar Institution.
	" Hridaynath	...	18-10	Raja Girischandra High School, Sylhet.
240	Datta, Indubhushan	...	16	Chikandi H. E. School.
	" Kalipada	...	19-7	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
	" Kedareswar	...	17-6	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Madhusudan	...	19-6	Elliotganj H. E. School.
	" Maniklal	...	16-4	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	" Phanibhushan	...	17-8	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	" Pramathanath	...	18-3	Purulia Zila School.
	" Saratbihari	...	16-3	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	De, Anathbandhu	...	17-3	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Aswinikumar	...	16-2	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
250	" Atulchandra	...	18-1	Brahmanberia Edward Institution.
	" Bidhubhushan	...	16-2	Nilphamari H. E. School.
	" Durgacharan	...	22-1	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	" Durgadas	...	16-1	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	" Golakbehari	...	17-2	Hindu School.
	" Kaminikumar	...	21	Teacher, Roll Dac. T. 11.
	" Mahendralal	...	17-11	Patiya High School.
	" Nagendranath	...	18-3	Gopalnagar Kerr H. E. School.
	" Narendranath	...	17-1	Jagatballavpur H. E. School.

	De, Rabindranath	... 17-4	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
260	„ Rameschandra	... 20-6	Private student, Roll Dac. P. 8.
	„ Srinath	... 20-10	Kaliganj R. K. N. Government Aided H. E. School.
	„ Sundarlal	... 16-8	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	Deb, Mohinimohon	... 20-2	Karimganj Government High School.
	„ Rohinikanta	... 24	Mrityunjoy School, Mymensingh.
	Debbaksi, Guruprasanna	... 20-3	Murapara Victoria H. E. School.
	Debnath, Surendramohan	... 17-11	Telirbag K. M. D. M. Institution.
	Debraikut, Kshirodendra	... 19-1	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	Dhon Gazi ...	... 20	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	Dhar, Bhubanmohan	... 16-10	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
270	Dibyasinha Nanda	... 18-10	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	Dora, Satyanarayan	... 21	Khurda H. E. School.
	Dukhoo Meher	... 18-1	Sambalpur Zila School.
	Dwarka Prasad	... 19-7	Tikari Raj H. E. E. School.
	Erad Ali Pramanick	... 20-2	Juniadah H. E. School.
	Fasihuddin Ahmed	... 19-6	Noakhali Zila School.
	Fatehlal Marwari	... 17-11	Godda Coronation School.
	Fazlul Karim	... 16	Patna Collegiate School.
	Gangopadhyay, Dwijendranath	... 19-3	Hare School, Calcutta.
	„ Gopalkrishna	... 16-7	Sonarang H. E. School.
280	„ Jaychand	... 19-2	Town School, Calcutta.
	„ Taraprasanna	... 17-10	Sodepur High School.
	„ Upendranath	... 21-8	Dacca Pogose School.
	Gayen, Chandrakanta	... 21-11	Bawali H. E. School.
	Ghatak, Jaminikanta	... 20-8	Tulasar Gurudas H. E. School.
	„ Prakaschandra	... 18-2	Autshahi Radhanath H. E. School.
	Ghosh, Abaninath	... 18-7	Paikpara Union Institution.
	„ Amulyakumar	... 18-8	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Alinkumar	... 18-2	Barisa H. E. School.
	„ Asutosh	... 21-1	Brahmanberia Annada H. E. School.
290	„ Bhupendramohan	... 19-5	Madaripur H. E. School.
	„ Bijaybhushan	... 19-7	Satkhira P. N. H. E. School.
	„ Manimohan	... 17-11	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Mohinimohan	... 18-4	Karatiya M. A. O. H. School.
	„ Mrityunjay	... 18-2	Maju R. N. Basu High School.
	„ Nagendranath	... 18-5	Metropolitan Institution, Bowbazar Branch.
	„ Nalinimohan	... 23	Purnea Zila School.
	„ Pulinbihari	... 17-3	Nawapara G. C. H. E. School.
	„ Rasbihari	... 16-8	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Sripatiprasanna	... 16-2	Armenitola Government High School.
300	„ Sudhirchandra	... 17-6	Telirbag K. M. D. M. Institution.
	„ Sureschandra	... 17-11	Gaya Town School.
	„ Syamacharan	... 21-1	Metropolitan Institution, Bara Bazar Branch.
	Ghoshal, Dibakar	... 16-3	Midnapur Town School.
	„ Nandadulal	... 17-6	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
	Ghoshdastidar, Prabodhchandra	... 18-1	Gabha H. E. School.
	Ghoshhajra, Sailendrakumar	... 16-7	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
	Gop, Banamali	... 21-1	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	Guha, Praphullakumar	... 17-1	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	Gupta, Bhupendranath	... 16-3	Hare School, Calcutta.
310	„ Bibhutibhushan	... 16-1	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„ Ketakibhushan	... 20-11	Kanchantala J. D. J. Institution.
	„ Puraher	... 18	Maldah Zila School.
	Habibul Haque	... 21-7	Madhubani Watson H. E. School.
	Hajra, Kshirodchandra	... 19-9	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	„ Nalin Chandra	... 16-7	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Sibadas	... 16-7	Bandgora H. E. School.
	Haldar Charuchandra	... 18-4	Baghutia Bibhagdi H. School.
	„ Girindranath	... 20-2	Chakdighi S. P. Institution.
	Haribans Sahaya	... 20-8	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
320	Harikishore Prosad	... 19	Private Student Birb. P 8.
	Hira Lal	... 16	Hare School, Calcutta.
	Hyder Ali	... 17-7	Balurhat H. E. School.

	Ismail Shaikh	...	18-7	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	Jagdeo Pershad	...	23-6	Patna City School.
	Jagannath Saran Sinha	...	17-6	Chapra Collegiate School.
	Jana, Sasibhushan	...	20-4	Mugberia Gangadhar H. E. School.
	Joardar, Gobindagopal	...	23-6	Goalando H. E. School, Rajbari.
	Kader Boks Shekh	...	21-2	Harina Bagbati H. E. School.
	Kamakhyaprasad Sinha	...	16	Bankipur A. S. School.
330	Kalika Proshad	...	16-8	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Kamala Parasad	...	20	B. B. Collegiate School, Muzafferpur.
	Kamla Prasad	...	19-11	Gopalganj V. M. H.E. School.
	Kamtaprosad Sinha	...	20-11	Buxar H. E. School.
	Kanungo, Judhishthir	...	20-6	Private Student Roll Kat P. 18.
	Kar, Girindrakumar	...	20-8	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	„ Harakumar	...	17-10	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	„ Kesabchandra	...	20-10	Jajpur H. E. School.
	„ Rakeschandra	...	20-6	Karimganj Government High School.
	„ Satyendrachandra	...	19-4	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
340	„ Somnath	...	17-1	Katak Town Victoria H. E. School.
	Karmakar, Priyanath	...	18-10	Panditsar H. E. School.
	„ Rasaraj	...	19-11	Kumarkhali, M. N. H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath	...	19-10	Gopalganj, Mathuranath Institution.
	Kazi, A. F. M. Abdur Rauf	...	21-2	Teacher Roll, Cal., T. 4.
	Khan, Hemendranath	...	19-3	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Khastagir, Himendubikas	...	17-3	Chittagong Municipal School.
	Khwaja Abdul Gunni	...	18-1	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Koirala, Janakprasad	...	19-5	Aryya Mission Institution.
	Kole, Panchanan	...	21-1	Memari Vidyasagar Memorial Institution.
350	Konar, Narendranarayan	...	21-2	Private Student Roll, Gau. p. 10.
	Kumar, Lalitmohan	...	18-3	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Rakhaldas	...	18-7	Chakdighi, S. P. Institution.
	Lahiri, Kumudeschandra	...	17-1	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Manmathanath	...	18-11	Ethora, S. C. Institution.
	„ Pradyotkumar	...	18-6	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Sambhunath	...	19-2	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	„ Subodhchandra	...	18-1	Faridpur, Isan Institution.
	„ Lakshminarayan Sinha	...	17	Gaya Town School.
	Laksmiprasad Sapkota	...	19-6	Private Student Roll, Cal., p. 40.
360	Laskar, Emtazuddin	...	20-7	Barisal Zila School.
	Mafiz Uddin Khan	...	22-11	Gaibandha High School.
	Mahabbat Ali	...	20-3	Sonakanda B. M. Union H. E. School.
	Mahabbot Ulla	...	18.11	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	Mahamed Sayed Ali	...	22-9	Swarnagram Radhanath H. E. School.
	Mahammad Abdur Rahaman I	...	20	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	Mahammad Garib Hossain	...	22-1	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	Mahanti Nagendranath	...	16-2	Bhadrak H. E. School.
	„ Saratchandra	...	20-8	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	Maharatna Harekrishna	...	18-10	Baniachong Harishchandra High School.
370	Mahtab Narain	...	21-7	Chapra Collegiate School.
	Maiti Girijakumar	...	20-11	Contai H. School.
	Maitra Biswanath	...	20	Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Hemantakumar	...	18-4	Manikganj H. E. School.
	„ Manmathanath	...	19-9	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Phanindramohan	...	16-11	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Sudhansusekhar	...	16-4	Town School, Calcutta.
	Majumdar Anurupchandra	...	16	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Bhabatosh	...	20	Bhastara H. E. School.
	„ Bipinbehhri	...	18-11	Bhanga H. E. School.
380	„ Harischandra	...	25-4	Private Student Roll Chi. P. 15.
	„ Hemantakumar	...	18-11	Sholak-Batajor Union Institution.
	„ Jitendranath	...	19	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Kshirodchandra	...	19-2	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	„ Narayanchandra	...	16-9	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Narendrakumar	...	21	Private Student Roll Com. P. 1.
	„ Niranmay	...	17	Satkhira, P. N. H. E. School.
	„ Satishchandra	...	18-2	Chatkhil Panchgaon Gupta, High School.

	Majumdar, Sitalchandra	18-1	Yusuff H. E. School, Comilla.
	„ Surendranath	19-1i	Hansan Ali, Jubilee High School, Chandpur.
390	Mala Amarendranath	18-1	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	Mallik Jagannath	19-2	Hugli Branch School.
	„ Krishnabhanu	19-4	Edward George School, Madhupur.
	Mandal Anuplal	21-11	Araria, H. E. School.
	„ Baidyanath	19-10	Dumka, Zila School.
	„ Dinanath	21-2	Godda Coronation School.
	„ Haripada	16-7	Ashadtalia Coronation Memorial H. E School.
	„ Kalikrishna	20-7	Barasat Govt. School.
	„ Krishnadhan	17-10	Deoghar, R. Mitra H. E. School.
	„ Ramgati	17-1	Chandrakona Jirat H. E. School.
400	„ Satischandra	22-10	Udaynarainpur, S. C. Institution.
	Mangal Das	18-4	Private Student Roll, Cal. P. 70.
	Mangal Prasad Mishra	19-10	Bettiah Raj H. E. School.
	Maulik Sailendrachandra	17-2	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	Maung San Mya	20-4	Teacher Roll, Maud., T. 2.
	„ Tun Win	20-6	Ditto Ran. T. 8.
	Md. Ahsanul Hoque	17	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.
	Md. Bakher Ali Biswas	20-2	Amla Sadarpur H. E. School.
	Md. Fazlal Karim	20-10	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Md. Fazeluddin	21 9	Kisorganj, H. E. School.
410	Md. Nural Hoda	16-7	Narail Sub-divisional H. E. School.
	Md. Rusmat Ullah	21	Yusuff H. E. School, Comilla.
	Mg Tun Yin	19-6	Govt. High and Normal School, Maulmein.
	Mg Saw Thein	21	High and Normal School, Rangoon.
	Mir Muzaffar Ali	25-6	Jhalakati Govt. H. E. School.
	Mirza Abdul Aziz Ahmed	17-9	Serajganj Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Mohamed Yaqub Baig	19-10	Ravenshaw Collegiate School Katak.
	Misra, Radhamohan	18-8	Sambalpur Zila School.
	Mitra, Bijali	...	Bethune Collegiate School.
	„ Dhirendranath	19-3	Ripon Collegiate School.
420	„ Dhirendranath	16-5	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
	„ Kalipada	16-1	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„ Kishori Chandra	18-8	Chakdighi S. P. Institution.
	„ Manmathanath	18-4	Private Student Roll Cal. p. 87.
	„ Manmathanath	18-2	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	„ Nareschandra	18-3	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Nikunjabhusan	18-2	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Pannalal	19-1	Andul H. C. E. School.
	„ Pratibha	...	Bethune Collegiate School.
	„ Satischandra	19-2	Srikrishna Pathsala.
430	„ Satyaprasad	16-3	Konnagar H. E. School.
	„ Sudhirkumar	16-8	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Sukomalchandra	19-3	Hare School, Calcutta.
	M. Karim Buksh	22	M. L. Jubilee Institution, Calcutta
	M. Mujibur Rahman	19-1	Hughli Branch School.
	Moazzamali Khan	18-9	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mohamed Abdul Halim	20-6	Katak P. M. Academy.
	„ Lutfur Rahman	17-3	Dacca Madrasa.
	„ Ilyas	19-6	Patna M. A. A. School.
	„ Isa	17-6	Ripon Collegiate School.
440	„ Isahaque	21	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	Mohammad, Noorul Hoda Qurrashi	17-2	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	„ Abdul Bari	16-1	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	„ Ishaque	17	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	„ Najmul Haque	16-9	Nawabganj Harimohan Institution.
	„ Islam Baksho Mian	23-1	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amarnath	16-3	Scottish Churches collegiate School
	„ Amulyadhan	16-1	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„ Amulyadhan	17-7	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	„ Bankimchandra	18-3	Jhikra H. E. School.
450	„ Basanta Kumar	19-5	Palasdanga H. E. School.
	„ Benimadhab	17	Chatra Nandalal Institution.
	„ Bholanath	18-7	Srikrishna Pathsala.

	Mukhopadhyay, Debnath ...	17-5	Howrah Zila School.
	" Dhirendranath ...	20-2	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	" Gunakar ...	22	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	" Harendranath ...	16-6	Juniadaha H. E. School.
	" Hiralal ...	17-7	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	" Jatindramohan ...	20-5	Joydebpur Rani Bilasmani High School.
	" Jyotilal ...	20	Narayanganj H. E. School.
460	" Kalipada ...	17-9	Somra D. C. H. E. School.
	" Kartikchandra ...	16-2	Kidderpur Academy.
	" Khagendranath ...	17-2	Nibadhai H. E. School.
	" Kshetraprasanna...	17-1	Bantra Madhusudan Palchaudhuri H. E. School.
	" Kshitindranath ...	16-7	Tamluk Hamilton High School.
	" Mohinimohan ...	17-11	Panditsar H. E. School.
	" Nalinikanta ...	16-1	Magura H. E. School.
	" Pannalal ...	16-7	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Phanibhushan ...	18-5	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	" Puranjay ...	16-6	Sthal Pakrasi Institution.
470	" Rebatimohan ...	18-4	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Santigopal ...	17	Baidyabati Banamali Mukerjee Institution.
	" Saratchandra ...	16-7	Ripon Collegiate School, Howrah Branch.
	" Satikanta ...	16-6	Palong H. E. School.
	" Surendranath ...	18-1	Siddhakati H. E. School.
	" Muneshwar Pd. Sinha.	21-3	Hathwa Eden School.
	Munshi, Golam Mahammad ...	21-8	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	Nag, Subodhkumar ...	17	Baradi H. E, School.
	Nageshwar Bux Rai ...	20-1	Private Student Roll. Cal. P 76.
	Nageshwar Prasad ...	16-9	Mukherjee Seminary, Muzaffarpur.
480	Naha, Jitendramohan ...	17-11	Dacca Collegiate School,
	Namir Uddin Ahmed ...	22-6	Feni H. E. School.
	Nandan, Sachinandan ...	20-3	Salar Edward H. E. School.
	Nandi, Debendrachandra ...	22-7	Sonakanda B. M. Union H. E. School.
	" Mukundamurari ...	20-9	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	" Panchugopal ...	21-9	Srikrishna Pathsala,
	" Sureshchandra ...	17-7	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	Narayanchaudhuri, Sailendrachandra.	16-5	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	Nasim Uddin Mandal ...	20-3	Naogaon K. D. H. E. School.
	Naskar, Nitaichand ...	17-7	Jaynagar Institution.
490	Nath, Harendrachandra ...	18-10	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	" Hemangona ...		Gardner Memorial School, Calcutta.
	" Lakshmicharan ...	19-7	R. K. Jubilee High School, Noakhali.
	" Manomohan ...	19-1	Comilla Victoria School.
	" Nabadwipchandra ...	21-10	Ditto.
	" Pande ...	21-11	Buxar H. E. School.
	Nawal, Kishore ...	19-1	Chapra Collegiate School.
	Nayak, Rajanikanta ...	18-5	Bogra Zila School.
	Nityanand Deo ...	19-9	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	Niyogi, Rakhaldas ...	20-5	Salap H. E. School.
500	Nur Ahmad Meyan ...	19-11	Chittagong Madrasa.
	Pal, Gangadhar ...	20-2	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Jogendrachandra ...	17-10	Muradnagar Durgaram H. E. School.
	" Manikchandra ...	16-6	Pabna Institution.
	" Manmathachandra ...	16-1	Ichhapura H. E. School.
	" Pramathanath ...	19-10	Sikarpur H. E. School.
	" Purnachandra ...	21-6	Basirhat H. E. School.
	" Ramanimohan ...	23-9	Private Student Roll. Com. P. 3.
	Palit, Pareschandra ...	17-5	Bowbazar High School.
	Pandit, Taranath ...	22-7	Katak Mission High School.
510	Pandya, Jwala Persad ...	27-6	Dumraon Raj H. E. School
	Paria, Prankrishna ...	18-1	Midnapore Hindu School.
	Parmeshwar Choudhary ...	17-2	Darbhanga Raj H. E. School.
	Pati, Samuel ...	19-11	Private Student Roll Kat. P. 21.
	Pradhan, Pitambar ...	18-7	Sambalpur Zila School.
	Prince Mirza Jawan Bakht ...	16-8	Patna Collegiate School.

	Purkayastha Rameschandra	...	21-5	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	Raghu Nandan Prasad	...	20-7	Chapra Collegiate School.
	Raha, Sasibhushan	...	17	Naldha H. E. School.
	Rajnandan Prosad Sinha	...	18-5	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
520	Rakshit, Lalitmohan	...	21-3	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	Rama Briksh Upadhaya	...	20-8	Saran Academy, Chapra.
	Ramchandra Prashad	...	16-9	B. N. Collegiate School, Bankipur.
	Rameshwar Prasad	...	17-8	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Ramizuddin Ahamed	...	17-4	Jamalpur Donough Govt. High School.
	Ram Janam Prashad	...	18-7	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Ramalall Singha	...	20-4	Darbar School, Nepal.
	Ram Narain Prasad	...	22	Private student Roll. Muz. P. 11.
	Ram Niranjan Prasad Verma	...	18-7	Saraswati Academy, Darbhanga.
	Ramprit Panday	...	22-11	Chapra Zila School.
530	Rangam G. Momin	...	20-6	Shillong Govt. High School.
	Ray, Aghornath	...	17	Kandi Raj H. E. School.
	„ Bhupendrabhushan	...	16-11	Aryya Mission Institution.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	...	18-1	Chatra Nandalal Institution.
	„ Binaybhushan	...	20-7	Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Gaganchandra	...	23	Baburhat H. E. School.
	„ Ganeschandra	...	16-7	Jaydebpur Rani Bilasmani High School.
	„ Girijakanta	...	20-6	Ramgopalpur P. J. K. H. School.
	„ Girindrakumar	...	20-9	Chittagong Municipal School.
	„ Harihar	...	17-4	Bhagyakul Harendralal H. E. School.
540	„ Hemchandra	...	19-1	Cotton Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Himansukumar	...	17-7	Brajomohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Hiranchandra	...	16	Potajia H. E. School.
	„ Hirendranath	...	20-2	Jaypur, Phakirdas High School.
	„ Jagadisnath	...	19-2	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	„ Jatindranath	...	16-10	Arambagh H. E. School.
	„ Matilal	...	18-7	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Purnachandra	...	17-1	Dacca Ukil's Institution.
	„ Radhikamohan	...	18-3	Yusuff H. E. School, Comilla.
	„ Sachchidananda	...	17-7	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
550	„ Saradaprasad	...	23-3	Nandigram Carmichael Institution.
	„ Sasankasankar	...	21-11	Katak Mission High School.
	„ Sudhasindhu	...	19-2	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Sudhirchandra	...	18-10	Satirpara Kalikumar Institution.
	„ Surendramohan	...	18	Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur Branch.
	„ Suryyakumar	...	16-7	Morton Institution.
	Raychaudhuri, Gaurikanta	...	18-2	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„ Girindrakumar	...	18	Bagerhat H. E. School.
	„ Jiteschandra	...	18-4	Naokhila, P. N. H. E. School.
	„ Narayanchandra	...	18-1	Haripal, Gurudayal Institution.
560	„ Narendranath	...	20-7	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Praphullachandra		17	Khulna K. M. S. C. Institution.
	Rokenuddin Thakur	...	22-10	Private Student Roll Far P. 1.
	R. Subramney	...	19	Private Student Roll Mand P 5.
	Saber Ali	...	19	R. K. Jubilee High School Noakhali.
	Sadeque Ali Talukdar	...	22-2	Parjana Mukundanath H. E. School.
	Sadho Prosad Verma	...	17-2	Saraswati Academy Darbhanga.
	Saffior Rahaman	...	19-3	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur Institution.
	Saha Girischandra	...	18-2	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	„ Kalimohan	...	18-7	Pabna Institution.
570	„ Madanmohan	...	20-7	Satirpara Kalikumar Institution.
	„ Manomohan	...	20-2	Pingna H. E. School.
	„ Radhabinod	...	19-3	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Rasiklal	...	18-2	Karapara H. E. School.
	„ Rebatimohan	...	20-5	Armenitola Govt. High School.
	Sai Prandhan	...	16-1	Sagore Dutt Free H. E. School, Kamarhati.
	Saikh Nurmahammad	...	22-4	Burdwan Municipal School.
	Sain Nityaniranjan	...	17-6	Mathran Nabin Chandra Institution.
	Samanta Rasbihari	...	19-1	Ghatal H. E. School.
	Samed-Ul Hoque Khan	...	17-1	Sirajganj-B. L. High School.

580	Samuel Satyasharan Biswas	... 18-2	C. M. S. High School, Calcutta.
	Sanyal Jnanendranath	... 20	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	Sardar Gopalchandra	... 23-10	Narikeldanga George High School.
	Sarkar Debendranath	... 16-6	Shashati Nahala Abinash H. E. School.
	„ Harakanta	... 22-7	Dinhata H. E. School.
	„ Jadunath	... 21	Sirajganj Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Jatindranath	... 16-4	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	„ Jaygopal	... 17-10	Seal's Free College.
	„ Jitendranath	... 16	Banaripara Union Institution.
	„ Nakuleswar	... 18	Private Stndent Roll Bar P 5.
590	„ Nalinimohan	.. 18-1	Kumar Radhaprosad Institution.
	„ Naryandas	... 17-3	Bhaita H. E. School.
	„ Sachindranath	... 16-8	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	Sarkhel Dhirendranath	... 19	Jaynagar Institution.
	Sau Bhabasindhu	... 18-2	Midnapur Town School.
	Sen, Anadinath	... 18-10	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
	„ Dakshinaranjan	... 19-8	Armenitola Government High School.
	„ Debendranath	... 20-7	Madaripur H. E. School.
	„ Kanailal	... 16-10	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	„ Kshitischandra	... 18-6	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Nagendralal	... 17-3	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
600	„ Narendranath	... 16-2	Guptipara H. E. School.
	Sengupta, Binaybhushan	... 19-7	Telirbag K. M. D. M. Institution.
	„ Kshirodchandra	... 19-8	Sholak-Batajore Union Institution.
	„ Lalitchandra	... 17-2	Madaripur H. E. School.
	„ Nalinbihari	... 20-8	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Nalinikumar	... 22-9	Sibchar N. K. Institution.
	„ Paresnath	... 16-9	Autshahi Radhanath H. E. School.
	„ Praphullakumar	... 16-4	Kirtipasa P. K. Institution.
	„ Saprakas	... 17-2	Metropolitian Institution.
	„ Satyapada	... 17-9	Tangail Bindhubasini H. E. School.
610	„ Subodhchandra	... 17-1	Katak P. M. Academy.
	Shahid Ali	... 17-6	Sylhet Government High School.
	Shaikh Magher Hossain	... 18-2	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	„ Muhammod Dayud	... 18-7	Beldanga Gobinda Sundari H. E. School.
	Shamsul Hosain	... 21-5	Collin's Institute.
	Sherifuddin Ahmed	... 23-3	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Shiva Shanker Singh	... 18-5	Private students Roll Pat P. 4.
	Shree Naresh Proshad	... 22-2	Buxar H. E. School.
	Shyama Charan	... 21-11	Barh Bayley H. E. School.
	Shyam Manoher Tewary	... 17-4	Shree Vishuddhananda Saraswati Vidyalaya.
620	Si, Upendranath	... 19-4	Mugberia Gangadhar H. E. School.
	Sibnarayan Tewari	... 19-8	Kalighat High School.
	Siddhanta, Sarojaksha	... 18-5	Shashati-Nahala Abinash H. E. School.
	Sikender Ali Khan	... 20-1	Baburhat H. E. School.
	Sihi, Lalitmohan	... 18-2	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Sil, Gobinlal	... 18-9	Hare School, Calcutta.
	Sinha, Bijaykrishna	... 18-3	Kalighat High School.
	„ Kshetramohan	... 19	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Nityaniranjan	... 18-1	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
	„ Phanindrachandra	... 17-8	Bhagulpur Zila School.
630	„ Pratapaditya	... 16-5	Contai Model Institution.
	„ Rabindranath	... 19-2	Serampur Union Institution.
	„ Shewdeonarayan	... 16-3	Bankipur A. S. School.
	„ Shukdevanarayan	... 16-11	Purnea Zila School.
	„ Surendramohan	... 18	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	Sircar, Pulin Bala	...	Gardner Memorial School, Calcutta.
	Sitaram Prasad Varma	... 20-9	Arrah Zila School.
	S. K. A. Shibli	... 17	Sasaram H. E. School.
	Solomon Mingail	... 17-3	Armenian College, Calcutta.
	Som, Nirmalnandan	... 18-7	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
640	„ Taranikanta	... 19-3	Dhalla H. E. School.
	Soren, Emmamul	... 21-7	Private Student Roll Birb. P. 9.
	Sudhist Narain Singh	... 23-1	Barh Bayley H. E. School.
	Sultan Ahmed	... 17-11	Chatkhil Panchgaon Gupta High School.
	Sur, Anathbandhu	... 19-1	Elliotganj H. E. School.

	Sur, Pratikshakumar	...	20-1	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	Syed Abdul Quddus	...	17-5	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	„ Aftab Ahmed	...	17-5	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	„ Ali Mohsin	...	17-5	Chapra Collegiate School.
	„ Mahamudal Hoque	...	17-1	Jessore Zila School.
650	„ Mobarak Ali	...	19-4	Chapra Zila School.
	„ Tafazzul Hosain	...	17-6	Hare School, Calcutta.
	Tagore, Kausikinandan	...	18-8	Hindu School, Calcutta.
	Talapatra Srischandra	...	18-11	Brahmanbaria Edward Institution.
	Talukdar, Ramchandra	...	20	Gangaprasad Jagannath H. School, Beltali.
	Tapaswi, Manibhushan	...	17-11	Krishnagar C. M. S. St. John's High School.
	Taslimuddin Ahmed	...	18-11	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	Uday Prakash Lall	...	18-11	Buxar H. E. School.
	Ukil, Kalipada	...	17-2	Banari H. E. School.
	Zahiruddin Ahammed	...	21	Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur Institution.
660	Zahural Islam	...	16-5	Noakhali Zila School.

II. The undermentioned candidates who were allowed to sit for the examination in one subject only are declared to have passed in the subject under which their names appear.

Sanskrit.

Das Gupta, Hemendrakumar	...	Private Student, Roll Dac. P. 34.
De, Nibaranchandra	...	Ditto Roll Com. P. 18.
Majumdar, Dwijendranath	...	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
Mitra, Satyendrakumar	...	Private Student, Roll Dac. P. 4.
Ray, Kedarprasanna	...	Ditto Roll Cal. P. 52.

Persian.

Bandyopadhyay, Manjurigopal	...	Bangabasi Collegiate School.

Mathematics.

B. Vijayaragavalo Naidu	...	Private Student, Roll Mand. P. 7.

P. BRÜHL,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 6th June 1914.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AN SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

I. THE undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Science in March, 1914:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

1	Sarkar, Sachindranath ...	Presidency College.
2	Hajra, Birendranath ...	Ditto.
3	Datta, Bijanchandra ...	Ditto.
4	Nandi, Bijaybasanta ...	Ditto.
5	Chattopadhyay, Prandhan ...	Ditto.
6	Lutfar Rahman Tarafdar ...	Ditto.
7	Mitra, Prabodhchandra ...	Dacca College.
8	Bhattacharyya, Bimalchandra ...	Rajshahi College.
9	Ghosh, Mohitkumar ...	Presidency College.
10	Sen, Nripendranath ...	Chittagong College.
11	Samanta, Gangadhar ...	Presidency College.
12	Biswas, Purnachandra ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
13	Sen, Binodbihari ...	Presidency College.
14	Nag, Surendrakumar ...	Rajshahi College.
15 {	Bhattacharyya, Manoranjan ...	Ripon College.
	Das, Panchanan ...	Ditto.
17	Saha, Nripendrachandra ...	Dacca College.
18	Chakrabarti, Prabodhchandra ...	Presidency College.
19	Lahiri, Sudhansusekhar ...	Ditto.
20	Sengupta, Birendranath ...	Dacca College.
21	Majumdar, Subodhchandra ...	Patna College.
22 {	Ghosh, Bankimbihari ...	Ripon College.
	Sen, Satischandra ...	Chittagong College.
24	Dasgupta, Sasadhar ...	Ditto.
25	Sen, Nareschandra ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
26	Ray, Amulyakumar ...	Presidency College.
27	Senchaudhuri, Jadabchandra ...	Dacca College.
28	Gupta, Durgadas ...	Ripon College.
29	Tripathi, Bhagirathi ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
30	Sen, Dhirendranath ...	Patna College.
31	Chaudhuri, Sanjibkumar ...	Chittagong College.
32	Sarbeswar Sarma ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
33	Das, Anathnath ...	Presidency College.
34	Ray, Jnanendranath, I ...	City College, Calcutta.
35	Ghosh, Charuchandra ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
36	Dhar, Dhirendranath ...	Scottish Churches College.
37	Majumdar, Sureschandra ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
38	A. Ramamritam ...	St. Xavier's College.
39	Gupta, Brajendramohan ...	Presidency College.
40	Mukhopadhyay, Nanibhushan ...	Scottish Churches College.
41	Mahapatra, Banchhanidhi ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
42 {	Bandyopadhyay, Nrisinhaprasad	Ripon College.
	Muhammed Ali Mirday ...	Presidency College.
44	Sengupta, Bhupendranath ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
45	Sen, Sailendranath ...	Presidency College.
46	Ghosh, Nalinaksha ...	Patna College.
47 {	Nag, Umeshchandra ...	Dacca College.
	Ray, Nareschandra ...	Scottish Churches College.
49	Bhattacharyya, Bibhutibhushan	Presidency College.
50 {	Ray, Brajaballabh ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Sarkar, Hrishikes ...	Rajshahi College.
52	Pramanik, Hrishikes ...	Ripon College.
53	Nag, Rameschandra ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
54	Basu, Kananbihari ...	Presidency College.
55	Set, Manmathanath ...	Ditto.
56 {	Chattopadhyay, Kalicharan ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Ghosh, Bisweswarchandra ...	Patna College.

58	Saha, Ramanimohan ...	Chittagong College.
59	Mukhopadhyay, Siddheswar ...	Ripon College.
60	Datta, Binodbihari ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
61	Bandyopadhyay, Biswanath ...	Presidency College.
	" Surendranath...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
63	Ghosh, Dasarathi ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Majumdar, Jatindrakumar ...	Bangabasi College.
65	Chattopadhyay, Nutbihari ...	Scottish Churches College.
66	Chaudhuri, Jatindranath ...	City College, Calcutta.
67	Sanyal, Krishnalal ...	Scottish Churches College.
68	Datta, Debendranath ...	Hughli College.
69	Bhattacharyya, Debendrachandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Chakrabarti, Praphullachandra...	Rajshahi College.
	Sahay, Gopiballabh ...	Patna College.
72	Abdul Hai Khan ...	Ditto.
73	Basu, Kshitischandra ...	Rangoon College.
74	Mitra, Rameschandra ...	Scottish Churches College.
75	Ray, Sureschandra ...	Dacca College.
	T. Kasturi Reddi ...	St. Xavier's College,
77	Misra, Balakrishna ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
78	Bandyopadhyay, Bholanath ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Brahma, Surendranath ...	Bangabasi College.
80	Deb, Indubhushan ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Sarkar, Harihar ...	Scottish Churches College.
82	Mitra, Jagadischandra ...	Ditto.
83	Mukhopadhyay, Subodhkumar...	Presidency College.
	Saha, Tikendranath ...	Ditto.
85	Bajaria, Narayandas ...	Scottish Churches College.
86	Gangopadhyay, Mrigendrachandra.	Cotton College, Gauhati.
87	Dattagupta, Sudhirendranath ...	Metnopolitran Institution.
88	Ghosh, Chandicharan ...	Presidency College.
89	Dasgupta, Dhirendranath ...	Daulatpur Hindu Acadomy.
	Sen, Praphullakumar ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
91	Pramanik, Arunoday ...	Krishnagar College.
92	Sarkar, Pramathanath ...	Presidency College.
93	Dasgupta, Mrinmay ...	Scottish Churches College.
94	Bhattacharyya, Bhabanipati ...	Presidency College.
95	Mukhopadhyay, Kalachand ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Ray, Prithwischandra ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
97	Hajarika, Dibakar ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
98	Basu, Dhirendranath ...	City College, Calcutta.
99	Bandyopadhyay, Sanatkumar ...	Hughli College.
100	Ghosh, Subodhkumar ...	Bangabasi College.
101	Sarkar, Sailendranath ...	Presidency College.
102	Sen, Nirmalkrishna ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Set, Amritalal ...	Ripon College.
	Sur, Brajendrakumar ...	Chittagong College.
105	Bhattacharyya, Binodbihari ...	City College, Calcutta.
	N. G. Sitharaman ...	Rangoon College.
107	Ray, Anilchandra ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Sil, Adwaitanath ...	Presidency College.
109	Datta, Rajendrakumar ...	Rajshahi College.
110	Bagchi, Jitendranath ...	Uttarpara College.
	Mitra, Manmathanath ...	Presidency College.
	Nandi, Atulchandra ...	Rajshahi College.
113	Sengupta, Khagendranath ...	Dacca College.
114	Bhattacharyya, Pramathanath ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Das, Gokulchandra, I ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Datta, Jatindranath ...	Bangabasi College.
	Mohammed Afzal Husain† ...	Presidency College, Ex-student.
	Sennapham Simon Sivapragasam	Scottish Churches College.
119	Ghosh, Sudhirkrishna ...	Ditto.
120	Chattopadhyay, Saratchandra ...	Ditto.
	Datta, Parasuram ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
122	Dasgupta, Rameschandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
123	Mitra, Kshitischandra ...	Presidency College.

124	Chakrabarti, Akhilchandra ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Dasgupta, Ajaychandra ...	Ripon College.
	Pramanik, Harekrishna ...	Scottish Churches College.
127	Bandyopadhyay, Durgadas ...	Rajshahi College.
	Basu, Harendranath ...	Uttarpara College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Manindranath ...	Rajshahi College.
	Saha, Gaurchandra ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
131	Md. Abdur Razaque ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Patra, Ramchandra ...	St. Xavier's College.
133	De, Jyotsnakumar ...	Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Kirankumar ...	Dacca College.
135	Das, Bipinbihari ...	Ditto.
	Guha, Priyalal ...	Hughli College.
	M. Amir Padshah ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Juranjiban ...	Ditto.
139	Datta, Sureschandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Sankey, Parbaticharan ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Sarbadhikari, Dhirendranath ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Sheo Shanker Sukul ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
143	Ghosh, Satyendrakumar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
144	Majumdar, Sudhirendranath ...	Krishnagar College.
	Gnanadurai, J. G. ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Saujed Ali Amir ...	Patna College.
147	Sinha, Madanmohan ...	Ditto.
148	Gupta, Lilananda ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Datta, Asutosh ...	Ditto.
	„ Sukhamay ...	Dacca College, ex-student.
	Bandyopadhyay, Kantigopal ...	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
152	Sengupta, Ramranjan ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Sarkar, Hirendrachandra ...	Dacca College.
	Ghosh, Amulyacharan ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
155	Bhattacharyya, Girijakanta ...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Umapada ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Biswas, Khagendranath ...	Hughli College.
	Pal, Biharilal ...	St. Xavier's College.
159	Bara, Kusharam ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Gupta, Krishnadas ...	Presidency College.
	Hajra, Bijaymadhab ...	Krishnagar College.
162	Concannon, J. W. ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Charles James Vanhaeften ...	Ditto.
	Lahiri, Jatindramohan ...	Dacca College.
	Saha, Nanimadhab ...	Rajshahi College.
166	Basu, Amulyachandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
167	Bandyopadhyay, Jyotirmay ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Basu, Atulkrishna ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Ray, Tinkari ...	Bangabasi College.
170	Bandyopadhyay, Dineschandra	Patna College.
	Datta, Satyendranath ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Mandal, Sibamay ...	Ripon College.
173	Mukhopadhyay, Nabakrishna ...	City College, Calcutta.
174	Rao, Sukanta ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Sen, Sudhindrakumar ...	Dacca College.
176	Niyogi, Sisirkumar ...	Ditto.
177	Mukhopadhyay, Sitalchandra ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Chattopadhyay, Nrisinhaprasad	Scottish Churches College.
	Akhileshwar Prasad ...	Patna College.
180	Sarkar, Binaybihari ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Ling Raj Panigrahi ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
182	Sil, Sisirkumar ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Dasgupta, Jyotindranath ...	Dacca College.
	Biswas, Rishipada ...	Uttarpara College.
185	De, Gopalkrishna ...	Hughli College.
	Mitra, Surendranath ...	Patna College.
187	Mahamud Abul Hossain Khandekar.	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
188	Das, Radhakrishna ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Sarma, Siddhinath ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.

190	Mahanti, Indramani	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Mitra, Sailendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jogendralal	Dacca College.
	Ray, Dhirendranath	Scottish Churches College.
	Set, Manindrachandra	Presidency College.
195	Dasgupta, Satyabrata	St. Xavier's College.
	Mandal, Jnanendranath	Presidency College.
	Pal, Muralidhar	Serampur College.
198	Basu, Kamalendranath	Scottish Churches College.
	Gupta, Pramodranjan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Kar, Bankimchandra	Scottish Churches College.
	Sarkar, Manindralal	Ditto.
202	Chandra, Haradhan	City College, Calcutta.
203	Dasgupta, Gopalprasad	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Mukhopadhyay, Loknath	Presidency College.
	Nag, Kesabchandra	Ripon College.
206	Biswas, Surendranath	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Chakrabarti, Mrityunjay	Ditto.
	Dhol, Narendramohan	Rajshahi College.
	Senapati, Aghornath	Scottish Churches College.
210	Lahiri, Subodhchandra	City College, Calcutta.
211	Raychaudhuri, Bhupalchandra	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Sanyal, Amiyanath	Scottish Churches College.
	Quentin Wiseham	Rangoon College.
214	Mukhopadhyay, Manorathkumar	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
215	Ghosh, Sanatkumar	Presidency College.
	Ray, Kalipada	Ripon College.
217	Ghosh, Ganeschandra	Ditto.
218	Mukhopadhyay, Asitranjan	St. Xavier's College.
219	Bujarbaruya, Radhanath	Cotton College, Gauhati.
220	Anmol Chand	Non-Collegiate student, Roll Pat. N. 3.
	Jaglal Mahto	Patna College.
	Sil, Bimalacharan	Hughli College.
223	Mukhopadhyay, Brahmananda	Presidency College.
224	Bhattacharyya, Narendranath	Hugli College.
	Dasgupta, Rajendrabhushan	Dacca College.
	Datta, Jogendrakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mitra, Kanailal	Ditto.
228	„ Prabodhchandra	Presidency College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Durgadas	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Bhattacharyya, Jitendranath	Dacca College.
231	Gupta, Bijaysri	Chittagong College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Sarojendranath	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
233	Ghosh, Saratkumar	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Sarkar, Bipinbihari	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Shamsuddin Ahmed	Presidency College.
236	S. M. Aboo Nasar	Patna College.
237	Das, Saradaranjan	Dacca College.
238	Chakrabarti, Sudhakar	Hugli College.
239	Syed Shofiq Ahmed	Presidency College.
	Basu, Narendranath	St. Xavier's College.
241	Bhattacharyya, Radhakisor	Ripon College.
242	Adhya, Purnachandra	Hughli College.
	Guha, Praphullakumar	Bangabasi College.
244	Datta, Tarapada	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Ghosh, Jitendrakisor	Rajshahi College.
246	Gangopadhyaya, Kanailal	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Subodhchandra	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Mitra, Dhirendramohan	Presidency College.
249	Sengupta, Gopalchandra	Dacca College.
250	Mandal, Jitendranath	Scottish Churches College.
	Mitra Girendrakrishna	St. Xavier's College.
252	Chandra, Manmohan	Krishnagar College.
	Datta, Nirendrachandra	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Ghosh, Indubhushan	Scottish Churches College.

255	Basu, Narayandas ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Chaudhuri, Girindranath ...	Rajshahi College.
	Gupta, Kunjabihari ...	Presidency College.
258	Bansi Prasad ...	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	Khan, Amritlal ...	Krishnagar College.
	Basu, Madhusudan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
261	Sarkar, Bhutnath ...	Non-Collegiate student Roll Bha N. 2.
	Matabuddin Ahmed ...	Presidency College.
	Bagchi, Niradchandra ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
264	M. R. Venkiteswara Iyer ...	St. Xavier's College.
265	Ghosh, Pramathanath ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Denis Nugent Claudius Joachim	Ditto.
	Sengupta, Kshitindrabhushan ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Hajra, Khagendranath ...	Scottish Churches College.
269	Ghosh, Sureschandra, I ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	R. Srinivasan ...	St. Xavier's College.
271	Mukhopadhyay, Siddheswar ...	Scottish Churches College.
272	Bhaumik, Dhirendranath ...	Dacca College.
	Laha, Sureschandra ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Misra, Saratchandra ...	Ditto.
275	Mahammad Eusuf Ali ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
276	Ghosh, Pramadabhushan ...	Ripon College.
	Chakravarti, Kshudiram ...	Ditto.
	Badrinarayan Prasad ...	Patna College.
	Ghosh, Sudhirkrishna ...	Uttarpara College.
280	Amarnath ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Das, Akshayanarayan ...	Ditto.
282	Srinandan Sahai ...	St. Xavier's College.
283	Ghosh, Girindranath ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Das, Satischandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Pal, Abhaschandra ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Chakravarti, Bankimchandra ...	Dacca College.
	Kanhjee Sahai ...	Patna College.
288	Kundu, Manmathanath ...	Rajshahi College.
	C. Swami Nathan ...	Ripon College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Ajeyachandra	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Guha, Dhirendramohan ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
292	Datta, Jahnabisekhar ...	Bangabasi College.
	Bhattacharyya, Mohinimohan ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Saha, Kisoriprasad ...	Patna College.
295	Sinha, Sanatkumar ...	City College, Calcutta.
296	Dhar, Paresnath ...	Hughli College.
297	Chakrabarti, Ramchandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Majumdar, Narendranath ...	Bangabasi College.
	Mandal, Ramprasanna ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
300	Bhattacharyya, Jatindramohan	City College, Calcutta.
	Chakrabarti, Bireswar ...	Rajshahi College.
	Ray, Mrityunjay ...	City College.
303	Basu, Bisweswar ...	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Indubhushan ...	Rajshahi College.
305	Baral, Satischandra ...	Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Nirendranath ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
307	Bandyopadhyay, Praphullakumar.	City College, Calcutta.
	Shivanarayan Lall ...	Patna College.
	Mitra, Kaminikumar ...	Raishahi College.
	Bhattacharyya, Harendranath ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Chattopadhyay, Bishnudas ...	Ditto.
312	Bhar, Prabhaschandra ...	Ripon College.
313	Chaudhuri, Ramanimohan ...	Chittagong College.
	Chattopadhyay, Himansunath ...	Scottish Churches College.
315	Sengupta, Rabindrachandra ...	Dacca College.
316	Guha, Charuchandra ...	Ditto.
	Pramanik, Ramkrishna ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
318	Bhattacharyya, Jogendranath ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Ghosh, Sudarsan ...	St. Xavier's College.

320	Som, Jogeschandra ...	Dacca College.
	Haldar, Nrityakali ...	Bangabasi College.
322	Ghosh, Pannalal ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Shaw, Sibnarayan ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
324	Pal, Brajendranath ...	Krishnagar College.
325	Sarkar, Amarendranath* ...	Ex-Student City, College, Calcutta.
	Raut, Dinabandhu ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Gangopadhyay, Nareshchandra	Bangabasi College.
	Bhowal, Suresh Ch. ...	Dacca College.
329	S. M. Yusuf ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Mitter, Paul Jotindra Lal ...	St. Xavier's College.
331	Datta, Radhamadhab ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
332	Sarkar, Prakaschandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca
	Ray, Ahibhushan ...	Bangabasi College.
334	Bandyopadhyay, Krishnamohan	Hughli College.
	Somnath Patangia ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Ghosh, Satischaudra ...	Krishnagar College.
337	Datta, Chandicharan ...	Bangabasi College.
338	Saha, Satindrakumar ...	Jagannath College Dacca.
	Bandyopadhyay, Nrisinhachandra.	Bangabasi College.
340	Syed Abbas Ali ...	Presidency College.
	Datta, Satischandra ...	St. Xavier's College.
342	Gupta, Bhupendramohan ...	Dacca College.
	Maitra, Nirmalchandra ...	Daulatpur Hinpu Academy.
	Ghosh, Gopalchandra* ...	Ex-student, Jagannath College, Dacca.
345	Biswas, Dhirendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Maitra, Dhirendranath ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Chattopadhyay, Ramchandra ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Basu, Tarakdas ...	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In Alphabetical order.)

	Abu Yusuf ...	Presidency College.
	Acharyya, Digambar ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Adhikari, Kumudinikanta ...	Rajshahi College.
	As, Nrityagopal ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Bagchi, Saratchandra ...	Ripon College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Amulyaratan ...	Ditto.
	" Birajmohan ...	Bangabasi College.
	" Bishnupada ...	Ditto.
	" Charuchandra	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
10	" Haridhan ...	St. Xavier's College.
	" Harihar ...	Bangabasi College.
	" Prabhaschandra.	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	" Sachindranath	Uttarpara College.
	" Susilkumar ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Bara, Tuaram ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Bardolai, Mohanchandra ...	Ditto.
	Baruya, Bhubaneswar ...	Ditto.
	" Dharmeswar ...	Ditto.
	" Girischandra ...	Ditto.
20	Basu, Bhupendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Girijaprasanna ...	Rajshahi College,
	" Jatindrakumar ...	Bangabasi College.
	" Jatindranath ...	Ditto.
	" Jitendranath ...	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	" Nirmalchandra ...	Ripon College.
	" Paritoshkumar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Praphullachandra ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur
	" Saileschandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Sukumar ...	Bangabasi College.

30	Bazlur Rahman ...	Presidency College.
	Bhatta, Nabinchandra ...	Uttarpara College.
	Bhattacharyya, Aswinikumar ...	Dacca College.
	„ Bholanath ...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Jatindranath ...	Serampur College.
	„ Niradchandra ...	Hughli College.
	„ Panchugopal ...	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Sailesindu ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhaumik, Abhaykumar ...	Rajshahi College.
	Bisi, Pramathakrishna ...	Ditto.
40	Biswas, Kesablal ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Jyotishchandra ...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Rajendrakumar ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Subodhchandra ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Biswas, Surendranath ...	Rajshahi College.
	Chakrabarti, Abanibhushan ...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Bijaykrishna ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„ Charuchandra ...	Dacca College.
	„ Dhirendranath ...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Hemchandra ...	Ditto.
50	„ Kulendramohan ...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Manimohan ...	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Ranes ...	Non-Collegiate student Roll Cal. N. 24.
	„ Tarasankar ...	Ripon College.
	Chanda, Akhilchandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Chandra, Hridaykrishna ...	Krishnagar College.
	Chattopadhyay, Gaurchand ...	Presidency College.
	„ Jitendranath ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Narendrakrishna	St. Xavier's College, ex-student.
	„ Narendranath ...	Uttarpara College.
60	„ Sibaprasanna ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Chaudhuri, Bhabanicharan ...	Ripon College.
	„ Dineschandra ...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Haraprasad ..	Ditto.
	„ Shashthidas ...	Ditto.
	Dakshi, Manindralal ...	Krishnagar College.
	Das, Atulkrishna ...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Haranchandra ...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Jagadischandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Kalachand ...	Hughli College.
70	„ Nimaicharan ...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Prabhaschandra ...	Ditto.
	„ Hemantakumar ...	Krishnagar College.
	„ Prannath ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Dasgupta, Dhirananda ...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Nanilal ...	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Narendranath ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Taraknath ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Datta, Abanimohan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bijaykrishna ...	Presidency College.
80	„ Binaybhushan ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Birendranath ...	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Jatindranath ...	Ditto.
	„ Jibankrishna ...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Kalipada ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Kshitischandra ...	St. Xavier's College, ex-student.
	„ Panchanan ...	Presidency College.
	„ Rameschandra ...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Saileschandra ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	D'attaidas, B. ...	Rangoon College.
90	De, Akhilchandra ...	Dacca College.
	„ Bankabihari ...	Ditto.
	„ Jitendranath ...	Presidency College.
	„ Narendrakrishna ...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Nibaranchandra ...	City College, Calcutta, ex-student
	Deb, Rabindramohan ...	Bangabasi College.
	Dhar, Santoshkumar ...	Metropolitan Institution.

	Dhol, Bijaykrishna	...	Ripon College.
	D'Silva, E. A.	...	Rangoon College.
	Ghosh, Amarendranath	...	Bangabasi College.
100	" Arunchandra	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Bhupendromohan	...	Dacca College.
	" Hemantakumar	...	Rajshahi College.
	" Kalipada	...	Bangabasi College.
	" Kumudchandra	...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Lalitmohan	...	Ravenshw College, Katak.
	" Nagendranath	...	Ripon College.
	" Niradbaran	...	Hughli College.
	" Satischandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
	" Sureschandra	...	Rajshahi College.
110	Gajadhar Lal	...	Non-Collegiate student Roll Pat. No. 5.
	Goswami, Prabhaschandra	...	Bangabasi Collego.
	Guhathakurta, Manomohan	...	Rajshahi College.
	Gupta, Digendranath	...	Ripon College.
	" Kshitischandra	...	Bangabasi College ex-student.
	" Munindrakumar	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	" Surahar	...	Dacca College.
	Haldar, Ramanath	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Harkissendass Agarwala	...	Scottish Churches College.
	Kar, Nagendranath	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
120	Kazim Ali	...	Chittagong College, ex-student.
	Khan, Narendrachandra	...	Rajshahi College.
	Kumar, Sibakali	...	Bangabasi College.
	Mahalanabis, Hemchandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Mahanti, Gurucharan	...	Ravanshaw College, Katak.
	Maitra, Amiyachandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
	" Baradaprasanna	...	Ripon College.
	" Biswamohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Majumdar, Rameschandra	...	Bangabasi College.
	" Sasadhar	...	Dacca College.
130	Mallik, Murarimohan	...	Bangabasi College.
	Manna, Jatindramohan	...	City College Calcutta ex-student.
	" Sripaticharan	...	City College, Calcutta
	Md. Khairuj Zaman	...	Victoria College; Cooch-Behar.
	Md. Zakaria Abu Kazem	...	Presidency College.
	Mitra, Brishabhashan	...	Hughli College.
	" Dwijendrakrishna	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	" Hemchandra	...	Dacca College.
	" Hrishikes	...	Bangabasi College.
	" Jatindranath	...	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
140	" Manidranath, I	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Prasaddas	...	St. Xavier's College.
	" Ramlal	...	Ex-student, Ripon College.
	" Saratchandra	...	City College, Calcutta.
	" Sisirkumar	...	St. Xavier's College.
	" Subodhchandra	...	Ripon College.
	Mohamed Abdur Rashid	...	Bangabasi College.
	Mukhopadhyay Abanimohan	...	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	" Anantakumar	...	Ripon College.
	" Ardhendusekhar		Metropolitan Institution.
150	" Bhudeb	...	Scottish Churches College.
	" Dwijendranath		Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 20.
	" Indranarayan	...	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	" Kalikinkar	...	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	" Lalitmohan	...	Uttarpara College.
	" Panchugopal	...	Presidency College.
	" Tripuraricharan		St. Xavier's College.
	Naimuddin Ahmad	...	Dacca College.
	Nandi, Gopendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Khitindranath	...	City College, Calcutta, ex-student.
160	" Pulinbihari	...	St. Xavier's College.

	Nandi, Ramcharan	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Tarapada	...	City College, Calcutta.
	O'Connel, Terence	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Pal, Prabhatchandra	...	Scottish Churches College.
	Payne, Reg. B.	...	Ditto.
	Pramanik, Lalitmohan	...	Presidency College.
	Raogan, Gobindakrishna	...	Scottish Churches College.
	Ray, Bhupendrachandra	...	Dacca College.
	„ Bidhubhushan, II	...	Rajshahi College.
170	„ Charuchandra	...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 6.
	„ Jyotishchandra	...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Baul. N. 1.
	„ Kshitischandra	...	Krishnagar College.
	„ Mohinimohan	...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy
	„ Sarojkumar	...	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Sukumar	...	Rajshahi College.
	Raychaudhuri, Himansukumar	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Radhanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	R. Bhushan Choudhary	...	Patna College.
	Richard Ba Te	...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Ran. N. 1.
180	Rudra, Jnanendranath	...	Scottish Churches College.
	S. Abdur Rahim	...	Presidency College.
	Saha, Pratapchandra	...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Sanyal, Jnanendrabhushan	...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Jyotishchandra	...	Ditto.
	Saraswati, Radhakumud	...	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Anukulchandra	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Dhirendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Hajaricharan	...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Jitendranath	...	Scottish Churches College.
190	„ Pramathalal	...	Presidency College.
	„ Sailendrakrishna	...	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
	Sastry, M. K. Jairam	...	Scottish Chgrches College,
	Sen, Amarkumar	...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Prabodhchandra	...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Praphullachandra	...	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	„ Rabindranath	...	Dacca College.
	„ Ramendu	...	Ditto.
	„ Sailendranath	...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
200	„ Satibhushan	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Somendranath	...	Dacca College.
	Sengupta, Kedareswar	...	Ripon College.
	„ Saileschandra	...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Subinay	...	Ditto.
	Set, Phanindranath	...	Scottish Churches College.
	Shaik, Subolmondol	...	Hughli College.
	„ Zergam Aly	...	City College, Calcutta, ex-student.
	Shiva Singh	...	Bangabasi College.
	Sinha, Prabhaschandra	...	Presidency College.
210	„ Sailendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sudhirchandra	...	Ditto.
	Som, Pramathanath	...	Rajshahi College.
	Sultan Ahmed	...	Presidency College,
	Sur, Nandalal	...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Syamchaudhuri, Debendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Thakur Prasad	...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Wiltshire, G. S.	...	Rangoon College.
	Zemin, Eric Vivian	...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 2.

THIRD DIVISION.

(*In alphabetical order.*)

	Abdul Alim	Presidency College.
	Bagchi, Rajendranath	City College, Calcutta, Ex-student
	Bandyopadhyay, Panchanan	St. Xavier's College.
	Barma, Jnanendramohan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Basu, Amarnath	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	Basubarman, Susilkumar	Ripon College.
	Bhattacharyya, Ramchandra	Bangabasi College.
	Biswas, Bijaygobinda	Uttarpara College.
	Chattopadhyay, Dhirendranath	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal., N. 23.
10	" Jnanendramohan	Bangabasi College.
	Dasgupta, Brajendrachandra	Ripon College.
	De, Aswinikumar	Scottish Churches College.
	Ghosh, Bhupendramohan	Bangabasi College.
	Guha, Sukumarchandra	Rajshahi College.
	" Susantachandra	Dacca College.
	Prashad, Maheshchandra	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal., N. 21.
	Mg. Maung, I	Rangoon College.
	Mohammad Zakir	St. Xavier's College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Sudhindranath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
20	Mukhoti, Hemchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Pal, Narendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ray's-ud-Din Ahmad	St. Xavier's College.
	Saha, Amarendra	Ripon College.
	Sanyal, Asutosh	Scottish Churches College.
	" Sasankasekhar	Rajshahi College.
	Sen, Hemchandra	Bangabasi College.
	Sengupta, Makhanlal	Ripon College.
	" Nisikanta	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	" Satyendramohan	Bangabasi College.
30	Sinha, Mahendralal	Ripon College, Ex-student.
	Todd, J.	Rangoon College.

II. The undermentioned candidates who were allowed by the Syndicate to be examined in special subjects at the I. Sc. Examination are declared to have passed in the subject or subjects under which their names appear :—

Mathematics.

Chattopadhyay, Santoshkumar	Non-collegiate student, Cal., N. 11.
Kundu, Bijaykrishna	Non-collegiate student, Cal., N. 13.
Mukhopadhyay, Mahitosh	Non-collegiate student, Cal., N. 15.

Physics.

Chakrabarti, Sureschandra	Non-collegiate student, Bha., N. 3.
Chattopadhyay, Kumareschandra	Non-collegiate student, Kri., N. 1.
Hari Bansi Lal	Non-collegiate student, Pat. N. 2.

Botany.

Chakrabarti, Nilmani ...	Non-collegiate student, Cal., N. 19.
Ray, Narendrachandra ...	Non-collegiate student, Cal., N. 18.
Sarkar, Girindrakumar ...	Non-collegiate student, Cal., N. 17.

Chemistry and Botany.

Mukhopadhyay, Tulasidas ...	Bangabasi College.

P. BRÜHL,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 3rd June 1914.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

I. THE undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts held in March 1914 :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

1	Gupta, Tatini	Bethune College.
2	Biswas, Birendrakumar	Presidency College.
3	Bhattacharyya, Hemendranarayan.	Ditto.
4	Chakrabarti, Jitendranath	City College, Calcutta.
5	Das, Sarojkumar	Presidency College.
6 {	„ Sudhindrachandra	Dacca College.
	Ghosh, Prabhaschandra	Presidency College.
8	Dasgupta, Sukumarranjan	Ditto.
9	Ghosh, Jyotirmay	Narail Victoria College.
10	Chattopadhyay, Abhayapada	Presidency College.
11	Bandyopadhyay, Satyakisor	Ripon College.
12	Hajra, Parimal	Diocesan College.
13	Sayidur Rahman	Cotton College, Gauhati.
14	Mahbubuddin Ahmed	Dacca College.
15	Sengupta, Sudhansukumar	B. M. College, Barisal.
16	Siromani, Brajendralal	Rajshahi College.
17	Sen, Sisirkumar	Dacca College.
18	Das, Phatiklal	Hughli College.
19	Majumdar, Suniti	Diocesan College.
20 {	Datta, Sukhamay	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	De, Jatindracharan	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
22 {	Dhua, Pramathanath	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Sen, Rakhalchandra	Scottish Churches College.
24 {	Bhattacharyya, Jogeschandra	Presidency College.
	Dechaki, Jogendranath	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Mukhopadhyay, Narendranath	Presidency College.
27	Lahiri, Abanikanta	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
28	Datta, Birendrachandra	Cotton College, Gauhati.
29	Hafiz Shamsuddin Ahmad	Patna College.
30	Maitra, Sudarsanchandra	Presidency College.
31 {	Bhattacharyya, Charuchandra	City College, Calcutta.
	Bose, Sujata	Bethune College.
33 {	Basak, Sricharan	Rajshahi College.
	Ghoshal, Bibhutibhushan	Presidency College.
35 {	Chakrabarti, Sureschandra	Dacca College.
	De, Surendrakumar	City College, Calcutta.
37	Ghosh' Rameschandra	Presidency College.
38	Chakrabarti, Jaminimohan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
39	Gangopadhyay, Panchanan	Metropolitan Institution.
40	Basu, Jitendranath	Burdwan Raj College.
41	Mukhopadhyay, Mohinimohan	Presidency College.
42	Chaudhuri, Bibhutibhushan	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
43	Biswas, Rasamay	Ditto ditto.
44 {	Sarkar, Kalihar	Victoria College, Comilla.
	Kundu, Jogeschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
46	Bandyopadhyay, Charuchandra	Wesleyan College, Baukura.
47 {	Dhar, Narendrachandra	Dacca College.
	Das, Sitanath	Bangabasi College.
49 {	Kar, Jatindramohan	B. M. College, Barisal.
	Saiyid Aboo Nasar Mohammad Omar.	Patna College.
51 {	Chaudhuri, Nalinaksha	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Mukhopadhyay, Mihirkumar	Rajshahi College.
53	Mukhopadhyay, Satkari	Wesleyan College, Bankura.

54	Biswas, Jogeschandra	Hughli College.
55	Chakrabarti, Jatindrachandra ...	Rajshahi College.
	Das, Banamali ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
57	Bandyopadhyay, Jitendranath ...	Central College, Calcutta.
	Majumdar, Saurindralal ...	Presidency College.
59	Chakrabarti, Rajkumar ...	Ripon College.
	Das, Akshaykumar	Chittagong College.
61	Bhattacharyya, Brajendrakumar	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Pal, Satischandra ...	Central College, Calcutta.
63	Chattopadhyay, Mahendranath ...	Presidency College.
	Purkayastha, Kshetramohan ...	Dacca College.
65	Ebrahim Khan ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Malakar, Anantakumar	Dacca College.
	Lingaraj Misra ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Sil, Tarakdas ...	Hughli College.
69	Chaudhuri, Charuchandra ...	Ripon College.
	Mitra, Bhujangabhushan ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	Saha, Jatindramohan ...	Dacca College.
72	Chattopadhyay, Induchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Harihar ...	Hughli College.
74	Bhattacharyya, Sahayram ...	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Haripada ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Lahiri, Hridayranjan ...	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
77	Basu, Sukhendrachandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Bhattacharyya, Kamalakinkar ...	Ripon College.
	Ray, Satyakinkar ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
80	Mitra, Prabodhchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
81	Das, Nanigopal ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Raychaudhuri, Kirtichandra ...	Krishnagar College.
83	Chattopadhyay, Gauripada ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Das, Satyendrakumar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
85	Ray, Swarnakamal ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
86	Bandyopadhyay, Santoshkumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Panday Ramchandra Sahay ...	Patna College.
88	Ghosh, Siddeswar ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Nandi, Aswinikumar ...	Chittagong College.
	Sinharay, Sitaram ...	Ripon College.
91	Das, Jajneswar ...	Krishnachandra College, Hetampur.
	Dhar, Pramodlal ...	Dacca College.
93	Basu, Hemkumar ...	Ripon College.
	Pattanayak, Bisweswar ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
95	Majumdar, Dhirendrchandra ...	Dacca College.
96	Biswas, Jitendranath ...	Ripon College.
	Datta, Srischandra ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Mathew-V-Chacko ...	Bishop's College, Calcutta.
	Maulik, Birendranath ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
100	Chattopadyay, Sanatkumar ...	Presidency College.
	Ray, Jatindranath ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
102	Abdul Latiff ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	Dam, Atulchandra ...	Chittagong College.
	Das, Manindramohan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Ghosh, Phanibhushan ...	Narail Victoria College.
106	Chakrabarti, Sachindranath ...	Dacca College.
	Muhammod Mahmood ...	Ditto.
	Sahabanik, Kanailal ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
109	Kazi Abdul Moujud ...	Presidency College.
110	Bhotika, Gangaprasad ...	Metropolitan Institution.
111	Mukhopadhyay, Nalinaksha ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
112	De, Kumudbandhu ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
113	Ray, Lalbihari ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Sengupta, Pulinbihari ...	Dacca College.
	Saha, Kshetramohan ...	Chittagong College.
	Mohammed Sabed Ali ...	Rajshahi College.
117	De, Sudhansuranjan ...	Dacca College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Dhirendrakrishna.	Ripon College.

119	Gupta, Pabitrakumar ...	Bangabasi College.
	Easin Ali Khan ...	Presidency College.
121	Kar, Chapalakanta ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jogeschandra ...	Ripon College.
	„ Kshitiprasanna	Metropolitan Institution.
124	De, Rameschandra ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	Munder Lall ...	Patna College.
	P. Sattianadhan ...	Bishop's College, Calcutta.
127	Bandyopadhyay, Tarasankar ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	„ Ramgopal ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Guha, Jagadischandra ...	Ditto ditto.
	Sinha, Bhupendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
131	Biswas, Abinaschandra ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
132	Sanyal, Surendranath ...	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	Sengupta, Paresnath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Wingate Marie ...	Rangoon College.
135	Bandyopadhyay, Bholanath ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh ...	Metropolitan Institution.
137	Rameshwar Prosad, II ...	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
138	Bandyopadhyay, Jibanmohan ...	Bangabasi College.
	Chakrabarti, Tripurari	Rajshahi College.
	Guhathakurta, Kiranchandra ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
141	Bhattacharyya, Prabhaschandra	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Majumdar, Dwarikanath ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Pat. N. 43.
143	Adhikari, Haripada ...	Edward College, Pabna.
	Chaudhuri, Sudhansubadan ...	Chittagong College.
	Chakrabarti, Manmathanath. ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
146	Abdul Matin Chowdhury ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Ba Chit, I ...	Rangoon College.
	Majumdar, Krishnahari ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	Nag, Kalyankumar ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
150	Bandyopadhyay, Kiranchandra	Rajshahi College.
151	Maung Gale, I ...	Rangoon College.
152	Mukhopadhyay, Bholanath ...	Krishnagar College.
	Sen, Upendrachandra ...	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
154	Basu, Nisikanta ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Dasgupta, Narendranath ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	Raha, Sudhindranath ...	Victoria College, Cooch Bihar.
157	Ghatak, Taraknath ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Pal, Asutosh ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
159	Dattaray, Brajagopal ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Ghosh, Sitalchandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Palat Lal ...	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Mitra, Matindranath ...	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Panchanan II ...	Metropolitan Institution.
164	Bandyopadhyay, Sachiswar ...	Ripon College.
	Das, Dhirendrakumar ...	City College, Calcutta.
166	Biswas, Durgapada ...	Ripon College.
	Basu, Praphullakanta ..	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Gupta, Rameschandra ...	Ditto.
169	Abdul Majeed ...	Patna College, Ex-student.
	Bandyopadhya, Rabindranath ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Bhattacharyya, Siteschandra ...	Hughli College.
	Chanda, Narendrakisor ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Gouri Ram ...	Patna College.
	Mokhlesur Rahman ...	Presidency College.
175	Chaudhuri, Jatindranath ...	Ripon College.
	Ray, Kshirodlal ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
177	Dasgupta, Lalitkumar ...	Revenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Umeschandra ...	Chittagong College.
	Ghosh, Upendrachandra ...	Hughli College.

180	Majumdar, Nripendranath	Scottish Churches College.
	Mallik, Dulalchandra	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
182	Das, Tarapada	Ditto ditto.
	Ray, Gaurmohan II	Scottish Churches College.
184	De, Kiranchandra	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Haz. N. 2.
	Ghatak, Durgaprasanna	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Nan, Kanailal	Hughli College.
	Syed-Anzarul Hosain	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
188	Basu, Narendrakrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
	Gangopadhyay, Sudhirkumar	Dacca College.
	Ghosh, Bimalacharan	Burdwan Raj College.
191	Sengupta, Sureschandra	B. M. College, Barisal.
192	Chakrabarti, Kshitischandra	Scottish Churches College.
	Freeman, K.	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Ran F. N. 4.
	Mahalanabis, Bankimchandra	Anandamohan College, Mymensigh.
195	Chattopadhpay, Bibhutibhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
196	Barlaskar Umorali	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Chaudhuri, Sureswar	City College, Calcutta.
198	Abdur Razzaque Bhuiyah	Dacca College.
	Bhattacharyya, Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chakladar, Manmathanath	Anandamohan College, Mymensing.
	Kundu, Sibatosh	Krishnagar College.
	Mitra, Bijaykrishna	Hughli College.
203	Basu, Amulyanath	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Bhattacharyya, Jnanendranath	Ditto ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Ramanimohan	Chitagong College.
	De, Kshemeschandra	Scottish Churches College.
	Ghosh, Jagadindra	Burdwan Raj College.
208	Bhan Chandra	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll. Pat. N. 31.
209	Sarkar, Kalidas	Rajshahi College.
	On Shwe	Rangoon College.
211	Adikari, Phanibhushan	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Chakrabarti, Pareschandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Das, Rajendralal	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Rana, Satischandra	City College, Calcutta.
215	Mohommad Husnain	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
216	Gupta, Dwijendramohan	Ripon College.
	Mitra, Debendranath	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll. Mid. N. 39.
218	Bandyopadhyaya, Sachindranath	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Dasgupta, Nagendramohan	B. M. College, Barisal.
	De, Manomohan	Anandamohan College, Mymensing.
	Haldar, Atindranath	Bangabasi College.
222	Das, Bipracharan	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Datta, Haripada	Ripon College.
224	Basu, Anilgopal	Burdwan Raj College.
225	Sarkar, Asutosh	Patna College.
226	Das, Haripada	City College, Calcutta.
	Ghosh, Panchanan	Ditto.
	Mukopadhyay, Tarapada	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Pal, Narayanchandra	Serampur College.
	Ray, Hemendranath	Ripon College.
231	Bandyopadhyay, Mukulchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Gupta, Dhirendrachandra	Presidency College.
233	Chattopadhyay, Paresnath	Hughli College.
	Datta, Atulkrishna	Presidency College.
235	Sarkar, Jitendanath	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Sengupta, Bipinbihari	B. M. College, Barisal.

237	Ghoshmaulik, Batakrishna ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Guhathakurta, Sanjibkumar ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll. Mym. N. 8.
	Gupta, Harendranath ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	Sengupta, Hrishikes ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
241	Ghosh, Satischandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sheikh Rahmat Ali ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
243	Chattopadhyay, Satyakali ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Sasindranath ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Desarkar, Mahendrakumar ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	F. Bodeker ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Ran. F. N. 5.
	Gogai, Taranath ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Singha, Tara Prasada ...	Patna College.
249	Chattopadhyay, Pulinbihari ...	Victoria College, Narail.
	Guha, Jatindranarayan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Muhammad Somed Ali ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Nader-uz-Zaman ...	Presidency College.
	Ray, Sachindranath, I ...	Metropolitan Institution.
254	Le Patonrel, B ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Cal. N. 215.
	Basu, Chandrabhushan ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Bhakta, Basantakumar ...	Rajshahi College.
	Das, Gajendrachandra ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Datta, Murarimohan ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Abdul Majid Khan ...	Dacca College.
	Ray, Kshirodlal ...	Presidency College.
261	Abulkhair Mahammad Abdul Hashim.	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Basu, Saurendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chakrabarti, Matilal ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Chaudhuri, Sureschandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Das, Jatindralal ...	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Umeschandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Mukhopadhyay, Anukulchandra	Narail Victoria College.
268	Bandyopadhyay, Radhikamohan	B. M. College, Barisal.
	Nandi, Mihirlal ...	Metropolitan Institution.
270	Acharyya, Bimalananda ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Bandyopadhyay, Brajamohan ...	Burdwan Raj College.
272	Basu, Bhabanikinkar ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Mid. N. 47.
	Datta, Arunchandra ...	Ripon College.
	Sen, Atulkrishna ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
275	Baksi, Kshitischandra ...	Krishnagar College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Satischandra ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	Das, Nikunjabihari ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Lala Ganesh Prasad ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Sen, Kshitindranath ...	Rajshahi College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Atulkrishna ...	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
281	Abul Lais Mohammad ...	Dacca College.
	Abu Usman Khalid ...	Patna College.
	Kar Gajendranath ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
284	Chaudhuri Nirmalchandra ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Dhua Banamali ...	Wesleyan, College Bankura.
	Dass, Charulata ...	Diocesan College.
	Ray, Sudhindralal ...	Presidency College.
288	Biswas, Nisamoyie ...	Diocesan College.
	Chakrabarti, Santoshkumar ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Ghosh, Kshitibhushan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Ray, Kamakhyakanta ...	Ditto.
	Sengupta, Rabindranath ...	Ditto.
	Senchaudhuri, Aswinikumar ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	Ray, Abaninath ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Sucharuranjan ...	Hughli College.
296	Bansi Prasad ...	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.

297	Biswas, Saradindu ...	Krishnath College, Berhampore.
	L. Choon Foung ...	Baptist College, Rangoon.
299	Kushari, Jitendranath ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	Ghosh, Gobindasaran ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll Mid. N. 36
	Sinha, Sachindranath ...	Ripon College.
	Basu, Murarimohan ...	Victoria College, Narail.
	Alla Nowas ...	Rajshahi College.
	Gangopadhyay, Sripati ...	Uttarpara College.
	Chaudhuri, Naresnarayan ...	Dacca College.
	Bhattacharyya, Paresnath ...	Hughli College.
307	Datta, Gangesnath ...	Ripon College.
308	Bandyopadhyay, Kalipada ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Saha, Basantakumar ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Lahiri, Sudhiranjan ...	Krishnagar College.
	Serajul Haque Chowdhuri ...	Chittagong College.
312	Karpharma, Radhapada ...	Krishnachandra College, Hetampur.
	Karan, Upendranath ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Faiyazur Rahaman ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
315	Gupta, Jogeschandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Kundu, Jogendranath ...	Ditto, Ex-student.
	Mandal, Harabhushan ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Datta, Taradas ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Raychaudhuri, Satindranath ...	Ripon College.
	" Bibhutibhusan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sanyal, Kshitimohan ...	Edward College, Pabna.
322	Bhattacharya, Kumudkumar ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Khorshed Ali Khan ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Mhd. Maniruddin ...	Patna College.
	Majumdar, Harabilas ...	Scottish Churches College.
326	Purohit, Achyutananda ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Das, Brajendrakrishna ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Chattopadhyay, Kalikrishna ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Mohammad Abdur Rasheed ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Sen, Taraknath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Muktipada ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	H. Pascal ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Ran. F. N. 3.
	Matiur Rahman ...	Chittagong College.
334	Bhanja, Harendranath ...	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Charukumar ...	Dacca College.
	Majumdar, Indubhushan ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Abdul Hamid ...	Rajshahi College.
	Chaudhuri, Dinabandhu ...	Bangabasi College.
	Sanyal, Anantakumr ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Cheriyan K. George ...	Bishop's College, Calcutta.
	Sil, Bijaykrishna ...	Hughli College.
	Ghosh, Manindranath ...	Presidency College.
343	Sil, Ganeschandra ...	Hughli College.
	Gupta, Sudha ...	Diocesan College.
345	C. Krishnasawamy ...	Rangoon College.
346	Gangopadhyay, Tarapada ...	Dacca College.
	Sanyal, Debendranath ...	Bangabasi College.
	Ray, Jotindramohan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Majumdar, Chunilal ...	Presidency College.
	Chattopadhyay, Sita ...	Bethune College.
	Nandi, Sarala M. ...	Diocesan College.
352	Dollie Spanion ...	Loreto House.
	Taraphdar, Jogeschandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	De, Jibankrishna ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Syed Mohammad ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Pat N. 138.
	Sanyal, Phanibhushan ...	Scottish Churches College.

	Ghosh, Harendranarayan	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Jnanapriya	Non-Collegiate Student Roll Cal. F. N. 6.
357	Bhattacharyya, Ramnidhi ...	Bangabasi College.
	Saha, Satischandra ...	Dacca College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Sudhendusekhar	Rajshahi College.
	Dasgupta, Ramanimohan ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	Mukhopadhyay Atulchandra ...	B. M. College, Barisal,
663	Chaudhuri, Praphullanan ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Mid. N. 18.
	Kar, Birupaksha ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Das, Annadakumar ...	St. Paul's C. M. College, Calcutta.
366	Chakrabarti, Satishchandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Flora A. Lotteri ...	Loreto House.
	Bhattacharyya, Guruprasad ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Basumallik, Makhanlal ...	Presidency College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Haripada ...	Narail Victoria College.
370	Dhar, Jnanendrasankar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Pramanik, Susilkrishna ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Mukhopadhyay, Malinkumar ...	Ripon College.
	Jogindra Prasad ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Sengupta, Jogeschandra ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	Chakrabarti, Ashutosh ...	Edward College, Pabna.
	„ Prakaschandra, II ...	Metropolitan Institution.
375	Das, Surendranath ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	Chattopadhyay, Indubikas ...	Rajshahi College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Tulsicharan ...	Ripon College.
	Chanda, Pramathanath ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	Pal, Saratchandra ...	Bangabasi College.
	T. S. Varadachari ...	Rangoon College.
	Maung Kha ...	Ditto.
385	Sengupta, Birendranath ...	Bangabasi College.
	Ghosh, Jagadischandra ...	Daulalpur Hindu Academy.
	Das, Bhumidhar ..	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Acharyya, Surendranath ...	City College, Calcutta.
389	Bhattacharyya, Kshitindranath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Sil, Pulinbihari ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Mukhopadhyay, Panchanan ...	Ripon College.
	Kushiari, Brajagopal ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Roy, Bella ...	Diocesan College.
393	Majumdar, Girindrakumar ...	Rajshahi College.
	Sarkar, Bijaybhushan ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jatindranath ...	Hughli College.
	Raychaudhuri, Triguneswar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Gupta, Kshitindrakumar ...	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	Majumdar, Abinaschandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
399	Biswas, Jitendranath ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Adhikari, Sureschandra ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Sinharay, Kantigopal ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Ray, Harischandra ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
404	Sanyal, Jatindranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Brahmadeva Narayan Sinha ...	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Sen, Debendranath ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
407	Ba Kyew ...	Rangoon College.
	Lilian Manuk ...	Loreto House.
	Jaynul Abedin ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Chaudhuri, Ramendralal ...	Ripon College.
	Bhattacharyya Haripada ...	Sanskrit College.
	Upadhyay, Sewpujan ...	Bangabasi College.
	Chaudhuri, Madanmohan ...	Krishnath College, Berhampore.
	Datta, Bijaybhushan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
411	Ray, Sisirkumar ...	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	Saha, Matilal ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Kumarishchandra ...	Presidency College.
	Chit Tun ..	Rangoon College.

420	Datta, Chandranath ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Ghosh, Satyendranath ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Majumdar, Annadacharan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, Pramathanath ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
424	Abdul Majid ...	Dacca College.
	Datta, Sasibhushan ...	Ditto.
	Kantal, Nitaikisor ...	City College, Calcutta.
427	Som, Debendranath ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	Ray, Bankimchandra ...	Krishnath College, Berhampore.
	Majumdar, Bhubanmohan ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Daliluddin Ahmed ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Bhattacharyya, Umeshchandra ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	Sahay, Maheschandra ...	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
433	Anu Miyan ...	Chittagong College, Ex-student.
	Safiruddin Ahmed ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Mitra, Golakchandra ...	Ripon College.
	Chattopadhyay, Prakaschandra	Bangabasi College.
	Biswas, Krishnachandra ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Mitra, Krishnacharan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sengupta, Asutosh, I ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Pal, Mahendranath ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
441	Niyogi, Anangamohan ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Mitra, Dwipendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Kundu, Jogendrakumar ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
444	Mukhopadhyay, Amulyacharan	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Mahadeva Lal ...	B. B. College, Muzaffarpore.
	De, Kotichand ...	Muraricband College, Sylhet.
	Ba Thaw, I ...	Rangoon College.
	Datta. Anathbandhu ...	Ripon College.
	Gangopadhyay, Gangaprasad ...	Patna College.
450	Ghosh, Haricharan ...	Ripon College.
	Datta, Bankimchandra ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Ahmed Sadakat-al Bari ...	Rajshahi College.
	Mahapatra, Chakradhardas ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
454	Abdul Quddus ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Khilnany Sushila ...	Bethune College.
	Chattopadhyay Dineschandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Sakhawat Hossein Khan ...	Dacca College, Ex-student.
458	Lala Munindra Prasad ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Bhattacharyya, Sailajabhushan ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Habibullah ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Gladys Evelyn White ...	Rangoon College.
	Sanyal, Durgakumar ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	De, Sudhindranath ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Kazi Alim Ullah ...	Dacca College.
465	Mitra, Bijaybhushan ...	Krishnachandra College, Hetampur.
	Gupta, Upendrakumar ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Ghoshal, Santoshkumar ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Das, Nibaranchandra ...	Dacca College.
	Chattopadhyay, Haridas ...	Metropolitan Institution.
471	Das, Bipracharan ...	Ripon College.
	Bhaumik, Rameschandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Bandyopadhyay, Rampada ...	Krishnagar College.
	Sengupta, Upendranath ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Nath, Nilkamal ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
476	Mukhopadhyay, Chintaharan ...	Ripon College.
	Pandit, Nikunjabihari ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Nandi, Pareschandra ...	Dacca College.

	Bandyopadhyay, Praphullakumar	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Chattopadyay, Abaniranjan ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Ghosh, Arabinda ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Maitra, Jnanendranath ...	Scottish Churches College.
479	Ray, Satischandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Pal, Nabagaur ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Mitra, Dayamay ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Sarkar, Haridas ...	Bangabasi College.
	Syed, Mohammad ...	Presidency College.
	Putatunda, Jitendranath ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
489	Bandyopadhyay, Birendranath ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	De, Pramathanath ...	Presidency College.
	Datta, Nagendrakumar ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	Goswami, Nrityagopal ...	Rajshahi College.
491	Bhattacharyya, Sudhamay ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Bahadurali Khan ...	Edward College, Pabna.
	Mukhopadhyay, Radhaballabh ...	Narail Victoria College, Ex-student.
	Mandal, Ramendrakumar ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Hug., N. 1.
	Basu, Bibhutibhushan ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Mallik, Gopalchandra ...	Krishnachandra College, Hetampur.
496	Mukhoti, Atulchandra ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Md. Khalil ...	Patna College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Nityagopal ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Daspurkayastha, Nripeschandra	Murari Chand College, Sylhet.
	Sailabihari Lal Sinha ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Saha, Gaurhari ...	Bangabasi College.
	Misra, Thakur ...	Patna College.
	Ruj, Dwijapada ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Sengupta, Rameschandra ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Bar. N. 8.
	Datta, Girindrachandra ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
505	Sen, Krishnakinkar ...	Hughli College.
	Kanungo, Kalikaranjan ...	Rajshahi College.
	Ghosh, Digesranjan ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Chaudhuri, Surendraprasad ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Mukhopadhyay, Satyendramohan.	Scottish Churches College.
	Goswami, Srischandra ...	Rajshahi College.
514	Chaudhuri, Abinaschandra ...	Dacca College.
	Sen, Kshitischandra ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	Maiti, Sarojkumar ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Samanta, Prahladchandra ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	Bhaduri, Sudhirchandra ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
517	Taran, Nanigopal ...	Ripon College.
	Prosad Jadunath ...	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Sinha, Chandra Sekhar ...	Patna College, Ex-student.
	Datta, Balaichand ...	Hughli College.
	Ghosh, Rajendracharan ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Basu, Kunjabihari ...	Krishnagar College.
524	Chattopadhyay, Monoranjan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Datta, Mahendrachandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Gangopadhyay, Jagadis ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Misra, Balabhadra ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Bhattacharyya, Pratapchandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Mukhopadhyay, Rameschandra	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
530	„ Tarapada ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	B. Rajaram ...	Non-collegiate Student, Roll. Cal. N. 41.
	Nag, Atrikumar ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Barbara, Baikunthanath ..	Cotton College, Gauhati.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In alphabetical order.)

	Abbey-Yates, Margaret ...	Loreto House.
	Abdul Aziz ...	Ripon College.
	Abdul Aziz ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Abdul Aziz Khan ...	Rajshahi College.
	Abdul Bary ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Abdul Gafur ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Abdul Ghafur Sircar ...	Dacca College.
	Abdul Ghani Abusad ...	Ripon College.
	Abdulghani Chowdhury ...	Dacca College.
10	Abdul Hakim ...	Ditto.
	Abdul Hamid ...	Chittagong College.
	Abdul Hamid ...	Non-collegiate Student, Roll Pat. N. 167.
	Abdul Hamid Chowdhury ...	St. Paul's C. M. College, Calcutta.
	Abdul Haque ...	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	Abdul Jalil ...	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Abdul Odud ...	Bangabasi College.
	Abdul Latif Mian ...	Rajshahi College.
	Abdul Mannan ...	Non-collegiate Student, Roll Cal. N. 53.
	Abdul Wahed Ahmed ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
20	Abdus Samad ...	Rajshahi College.
	Abu Azhar M. Kalim ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Abu Ahmad Faizal Mohi ...	Presidency College.
	Abul Fateh Syed Mohammad Abu Tahir Askari.	Patna College.
	Abul Hussain Ahmed ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Abul Mortoza Siddiqur Rahman	City College, Calcutta.
	Abul Quasem ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Acharyya, Dharmananda ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	,, Kshitischandra ...	Presidency College.
	Adhikari, Haripada ...	Non-collegiate Student, Roll Ber. N. 1.
30	,, Kesablal ...	Edward College, Pabna.
	,, Rangalal ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Sachindrakumar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Afsaruddin Ahmed ...	Rajshahi College.
	Aftabuddin Khan ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Ahmad Hossain ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Ainal Kobi ...	Rajshahi College.
	Akhouri Shivanandan Sahay ...	Non-collegiate Student, Roll Pat. N. 24.
	A. K. M. Rafique-ul Haque ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Alauddin Bhuian ...	Victoria College, Comilla, Ex-student.
40	Alfred Singh ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Aminuddin Ahmad ...	Dacca College.
	Amrit Lall ...	Patna College.
	Awadheshwari Prasad ...	Ex-student, Presidency College.
	Azharuddin Ahmed ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Azizar Rahman ...	Rajshahi College.
	Azizur Rahman ...	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Ba Chit, II ...	Rangoon College.
	Bagchi, Hareschandra ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	,, Jagannathprasad ...	Ex-student Bangabasi College.
50	,, Kalipada ...	City College, Calcutta.
	,, Manindranarayan ...	Ripon College.
	Bajrang Prasad Sinha ...	Non-collegiate Student, Roll Pat. N. 28.

	Baksi, Hemchandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Nibarankanta	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Baldeo Prasad	Patna College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Abanikumar	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Amalanganath	Ditto.
	„ Asitbaran	Ripon College.
	„ Balaram	Metropolitan Institution.
60	„ Bholanath	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Bibhutibhushan.	Sanskrit College.
	„ Bipradas	Hughli College.
	„ Bisweswar	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Brajajiban	Sanskrit College.
	„ Debendrachandra.	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Dukari	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Durgananda	St. Colomba's College, Hazaribagh.
	„ Durgapada	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Gaurkisor	Krishnachandra College. Hetampur.
70	„ Gopalchandra	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Harendrakumar.	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Harendranath	Rajshahi College.
	„ Hiralal	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Jatindramohan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Jatindranath	Bangabasi College.
	„ Jnanendranath	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Jogendrachandra	Bangabasi College.
	„ Jogeschandra	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„ Kamakhyacharan	B. M. College, Barisal.
80	„ Kuladabhushan	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Mahendranath	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Manmathanath	Rajshahi College.
	„ Nagendranath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Paresnath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Pasupatinath	Non-collegiate Student. Roll Cal. N 4.
	„ Phanibhushan	Ripon College.
	„ Prabodhkrishna	Ditto.
	„ Praphullachandra	Rajshahi College.
	„ Priyanath	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
90	„ Pulinbihari	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Pulinbihari	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Rameschandra	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Rameswar	Non-collegiate Student, Roll Cal. N. 7.
	„ Rasbihari	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	„ Ratischandra	Ripon College.
	„ Sachinath	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Sachindranath	Hughli College.
	„ Satischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sibdas	Krishnachandra College, Hetampur.
100	„ Srischandra	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	„ Srischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sudhansusekhar.	Sanskrit College..
	„ Surendrachandra.	Jagannath College, Dacca, ex-student,
	„ Susilkumar	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Taradas	Ditto.
	„ Tejendranath	Victoria College, Narail.

	Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath	City College, Calcutta.
	Barari, Harendrachandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Bardolai, Ganeschandra ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
110	Barik, Daitari ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Barman, Madhusudan ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	Barpujari, Kumudeswar ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Baruya, Bansibhushan ...	Ditto.
	Baruya Bansidhar ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	" Bipinchandra ...	Ditto.
	" Dhirendra Lal ...	Chittagong College.
	" Jadunath ...	Metropolition Institution.
	" Manomohan ...	Ditto.
	" Radhikaprasad ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
120	" Rudrakanta ...	Ditto.
	" Sasikanta ...	Ditto.
	Basak Nityananda ...	Rajshahi College.
	" Purnachandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Bashiruddin Ahmed ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	Basu Amulyachandra ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Amulyakumar ...	City College, Calcutta.
	" Anilkrishna ...	Ex-Student, Metropolition Institution.
	" Balaichand ...	Ripon College.
	" Bankimchandra ...	Ditto.
130	" Bimalkrishna ...	Metropolition Institution.
	" Birendranath ...	Presidency College.
	" Debendranath ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll. Cal. N. 62.
	" Dhirendrakumar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Gopalchandra ...	Bangabasi College.
	" Harendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jadunath ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Jitendranath ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	" Jyotishchandra ...	Ripon College.
	" Kalipada ...	Victoria College, Narail.
140	" Kalipada II ...	Victoria College, Narail.
	" Krishnadhan ...	Non-Collegiate student Roll. Cal. N. 3.
	" Lalitmohan ...	Scottish Churches College.
	" Manotoshkumar ...	Ripon College.
	" Nagendranath ...	City College, Calcutta.
	" Nandalal ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Nareschandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	" Nilratan ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	" Nirmalchandra ...	Presidency College.
	" Nisikanta ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
150	" Panchanan ...	Ripon College.
	" Pramathanath ...	Ditto.
	" Praphullachandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Priyanath ...	Victoria College, Cooch Bihar.
	" Santikumar ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	" Saratchandra ...	Non-Collegiate student Roll. Mid. N. 4.
	" Saratchandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Satindranath ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	" Satischandra ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	" Sudhindranath ...	Victoria College, Narail.
160	" Sukumar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Susilchandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca, Ex-student.
	" Susilkumar ...	Serampur College.
	" Tarakumar ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	Basubarman, Charuchandra ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Basuchaudhuri, Harisadhan ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Basuraychaudhuri, Satischandra	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Ba Than ...	Rangoon College.
	Ba Thaung ...	Ditto.
	Ba Thein, III ...	Ditto.

170	Bera, Bhupendranarayan ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Bezbaruya, Jagatchandra ...	Ripon College.
	Bhadra, Dhirendramohan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Bhaduri, Debendrachandra ...	Rajshahi College.
	" Somnath ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Bhajagobind Sahaya ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Bhattacharyya, Amarkrishna ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll Cal. N. 10.
	" Bhubanmohan ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	" Brahmeswar ...	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	" Charuchandra ...	Patna College.
180	" Chandicharan ...	Bangabasi College.
	" Debendrachandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Dharanichandra	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	" Harasundar ...	Rajshahi College.
	" Hridaykisor ...	Ditto.
	" Jnanananda ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Jogeschandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	" Kalicharan ...	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	" Kamalananda ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	" Karunakanta ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
190	" Karunakanta ...	Sanskrit College.
	" Kesabchandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	" Krishnachandra	Central College, Calcutta.
	" Krishnahari ...	Ripon College.
	" Lalitmohan ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Pat. N. 81.
	" Madendrakumar	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	" Nalininath ...	Midnapur College.
	" Nirmalkumar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Pasupati ...	Scottish Churches College.
	" Prabodhchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
200	" Pramodkumar ...	Scottish Churches College.
	" Pyarilal ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	" Pyarimohan ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	" Ramchandra ...	Central College, Calcutta.
	" Rukminikanta ...	Edward College Pabna.
	" Satischandra ...	Ex-student, Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	" Sripati ...	City College, Calcutta.
	" Sudhindranath ...	Serampur College.
	" Surendranath ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Mym. N. 6.
	" Sureschandra ...	Edward College, Pabna.
210	" Sureschandra ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Bhaumik, Atulchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Chandramohan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Kshitischandra ...	Ditto.
	" Kumudnath ...	Edward College, Pabna.
	" Manomohan ...	Central College, Calcutta.
	" Nalinibandhu ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Narendranath ...	Edward College, Pabna.
	" Panchanan ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Bhowal, Krishnakanta ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
220	Bindeshwari Prasad ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Bindhyachal Prosad ...	Patna College.
	Biseshwor Dayal ...	B. N. College, Bankipur, ex-student.
	Bisseswar Dayal, I ...	Ditto ditto.
	Biswanath Sahay ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Biswas, Anantakumar ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	" Bholanath ...	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	" Binodbihari ...	Anandamohan College Mymensingh.
	" Binodbihari ...	Krishnagar College.
	" Harendranath ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.

230	Biswas, Harikisor	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Jnanendranath	... Bangabasi College, Ex-student.
	„ Kalipada	... Bangabasi College.
	„ Kaliprasanna	... Ripon College.
	„ Kantichandra	... Ditto.
	„ Krishnadhan	... Chittagong College.
	„ Manomohan	... Krishnagar College.
	„ Nagendranath	... Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	„ Nanigopal	... Ripon College.
	„ Narendragopal	... Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
240	„ Narendranath	... Bangabasi College.
	„ Narendranath	... Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Nilratan	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Panchanan	... City College, Calcutta.
	„ Radhikaprasad	... Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Ramdas	... Ripon College.
	„ Rebatigopal	... Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Satischandra	... St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	„ Sibchandra	... Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Upendranath	... Ditto, ditto.
250	Bora, Ambikanath	... Cotton College, Gauhati.
	„ Jnananath	... Ditto, ditto.
	Brahmadeva Narayan	... B. N. College Bankipur, Ex-student.
	Brijanandan Sanai	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Budiuzzaman	... B. B. College Muzaffarpur.
	Chaki, Kalipada ...	... Krishnagar College.
	„ Mahendranath	... Edward College, Pabna.
	„ Manomadhab	... Rajshahi College.
	Chakrabarti, Annadacharan	... Bangabasi College.
	„ Asutosh	... Victoria College, Comilla.
260	„ Atulchandra	... City College, Calcutta.
	„ Baradacharan	... Victoria College, Comilla.
	„ Basantikumar	... Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bidhubhushan	... Edward College, Pabna.
	„ Bishnupada	... Ripon College.
	„ Brajendrachandra	... Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	„ Debendranath	... Scottish Churches College.
	„ Dhirendranath	... Ripon College.
	„ Dinanath	... Chittagong College, Ex-student.
270	„ Durgaprasad	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Durgacharan	... Rajshahi College.
	„ Haridas	... Edward College, Pabna.
	„ Jagatchandra, I	... Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	„ Jatindrachandra	... Bangabasi College.
	„ Jatindranath	... Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Jatischandra	... St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
	„ Jitendrachandra	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Jogendrakisor	... Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	„ Kalidas	... Ditto.
280	„ Kalipada	... Victoria College, Narail.
	„ Kartikchandra	... Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Karunasankar	... Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Kisorimohan	... City College, Calcutta.
	„ Kshitischandra	... Rajshahi College.
	„ Lalmohan	... Ripon College.
	„ Madanmohan	... Krishnachandra College, Hetampur.
	„ Madhusudan	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Manmathanath	... Ripon College.
	„ Mohinimohan	Wesleyan College, Bankura.

290	Chakrabarti,	Mohitkumar	Hughli College.
	„	Nalinikanta	Hughli College.
	„	Nareschandra	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„	Nityananda	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„	Pashupati	Ditto, ditto.
	„	Pijushkiran	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	„	Prabhaschandra	Rajshahi College.
	„	Prakaschandra	Victoria College, Comilla.
	„	Prakaschandra, I	Non-Collegiate Student Roll Cal., N. 204.
	„	Pramodkanta	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
300	„	Pramodkumar	Central College, Calcutta.
	„	Praphullakumar	Scottish Churches College.
	„	Rajkrishna	Krishnagar College.
	„	Sachindramohan	Victoria College, Comilla.
	„	Saradacharan	Bangabasi College.
	„	Sarbarinath	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	„	Sudhirchandra	Edward College, Pabna.
	„	Surendrakumar	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„	Surendranath	Ripon College.
	„	Taraprasad	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
310	„	Upendranath	Sanskrit College.
	Chanda,	Hemchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Chandra,	Pramathanath	Krishnachandra College, Hetampur.
	Chattopadhyay,	Asutosh	Ex-Student, Bangabasi College.
	„	Asutosh, I	Ripon College.
	„	Aswinkuimar	Ripon College.
	„	Banbihari	City College, Calcutta.
	„	Bankimchandra	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„	Bhudeb	Victoria College, Narail.
	„	Bidhubhushan	Ripon College.
320	„	Birojanath	City College, Calcutta.
	„	Chamelikumar	Scottish Churches College.
	„	Chandmohan	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„	Dhirendranath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„	Harisadhan	Ripon College.
	„	Jnanendranath	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„	Jyotishchandra	Bangabasi College.
	„	Kalicharan	Krishnachandra College, Hetampur.
	„	Kalikrishna	Krishnath College. Berhampur.
	„	Kalipada	Burdwan Raj College.
330	„	Kshetramohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„	Muralidhar	Dacca College.
	„	Narendranath	Ripon College.
	„	Phanibhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„	Prabodhchandra	Scottish Churches College.
	„	Praphullakumar	Bangabasi College.
	„	Praphullanath	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„	Pulinbihari	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„	Rameschandra	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	„	Sailendranath	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
340	„	Santoshkumar	Ripon College.
	„	Saratchandra	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„	Saratchandra	Serampur College.
	„	Tapanmohan	Scottish Churches College.
	„	Upendranath	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„	Upendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chaudhri,	Haricharan Prasad	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Chaudhuri,	Amulyaratan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„	Becharam	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	„	Bhabeschandra	Ripon College.
350	„	Bijaykrishna	Scottish Churches College.
	„	Bimalachandra	Rajshahi College.
	„	Chandrakiran	Murarichand College, Sylhet.

	Chaudhuri, Chittaranjan	...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„ Debaprasad	...	Chittagong College.
	„ Debendranarayan	...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Debendranath	...	Ditto.
	„ Dharanikanta	.	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Dhirendrachandra	...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	„ Dhirendranath	...	Scottish Churches College.
360	„ Dineschandra	...	Edward College, Pabna.
	„ Durgaprasanna	...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Harendrachandra	...	Ex-student, A. M. College, Mymensingh.
	„ Harendralal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jatindranath	...	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Jnanendranath	...	Hughli College.
	„ Jogendranath	...	Serampur College.
	„ Kaumadikanta	...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„ Kantipada	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Lakshmikanta	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
370	„ Manindralal	...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Nagendranath	...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Nilkantha	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Phanindralal	...	Ripon College.
	„ Praphullachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Purnendubikas	...	Chittagong College.
	„ Rameschandra	...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„ Rishibhushan	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Subalchandra	...	Uttarpara College.
	„ Sachindrachandra	...	Ex-student, Bangabasi College.
380	„ Tarapada	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Upendramohan	...	Ex-student, Bangabasi College.
	„ Harendrakisor	...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Chowdhari, Abdul Alim	...	Hughli College.
	C. Kyin Lyan	...	Rangoon College.
	Cohen Stella	...	Loreto House.
	Daliluddin Ahmed	...	Bangabasi College.
	Dam, Ashutosh ...	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Daphadar, Bholanath	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Das, Abhayacharan	...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
390	„ Adwaitacharan	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Balaram	...	Ditto.
	„ Bhabadischandra	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Bhujangabhushan	...	Ditto.
	„ Bipinbihari	...	Non-collegiate Student, Roll. Mid. N. 42.
	„ Chandrakumar	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Chunilal	...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Dayanidhi	...	Non-collegiate Student, Roll Kat. N. 1.
	„ Dayanidhi, II	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Debkumar	...	Rajshahi College.
400	„ Dinanath	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Dhirendranath	...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Dwijadas	...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	„ Haramohan	...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	„ Harisadhan	...	Ripon College.
	„ Harendranath	...	Ex-student, Ripon College.
	„ Harilal	...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Hemendranath	...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Hirendranath	...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	„ Jagatbandhu	...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
410	„ Jatindramohan	...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Jitendranath	...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Jogendralal	...	Dacca College.
	„ Kamalakanta	...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„ Kalikumar	...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Khageswar	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.

	Das, Kisoricharan ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Kshetramohan ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Kumudnath ...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Mahendrakumar ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
420	„ Makhanlal ...	Edward College, Pabna.
	„ Manindralal ...	Chittagong College.
	„ Manmathanath ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Manomohan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Nikunjabihari ...	Ripon College.
	„ Pareschandra ...	Dacca College.
	„ Praphullacharan ...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Praphullakumar ...	Dacca College.
	„ Prasannakumar ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Pulinbihari ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
430	„ Rajendrakumar ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„ Purnachandra ...	Chittagong College.
	„ Rameschandra ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	„ Santapal ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Satischandra ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Satyendranath ...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Srinath ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Sudhindramohan ...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Surendranath ...	Dacca College.
	„ Surendranath ...	Edward College, Pabna.
440	„ Sureshchandra ...	Serampur College.
	„ Suryyakanta ...	Dacca College.
	Dasgupta, Ashutosh ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Bibhutiranjan ...	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Bimalananda ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Binodbihari ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Birendranath ...	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	„ Debendranath ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Dhaneshchandra ...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Dineshchandra ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
450	„ Jitendramohan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Jogendranath ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Kiranchandra ...	Dacca College.
	„ Manomohan ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Nalinimohan ...	Ditto.
	„ Pareshchandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Parimalchandra ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	„ Praphullakumar ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Priyaranjan ...	Ripon College.
	„ Rajendranath ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
460	„ Sasankamohan ...	Dacca College.
	Daspurkayastha, Upendranath ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Datta, Abanimohan ...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Anathbandhu ...	Edward College, Pabna.
	„ Baradakumar ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	„ Bhabendranath ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Bhagabaticharan ...	Hughli College.
	„ Bhubanmohan ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Bijaychandra ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Binaybhushan ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
470	„ Bipinbihari ...	Non-collegiate Student, Roll Bar. N. 4.
	„ Charuchandra ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Dineschandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Gokulchandra ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Gopeswar ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Indumati ...	Non-collegiate Student, Roll Haz. F. N. 1.
	„ Jagatchandra ...	Dacca College.
	„ Jatindrakumar ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Jatindranath ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	„ Jitendranath ...	Ripon College.

480	Datta, Jnanendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jogendrachandra	... Dacca College.
	" Jogendrachandra	... Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	" Jyotindranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Kalipada	... Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	" Kamalakanta	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Keshabchandra	... Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	" Khagendranath	... City College, Calcutta.
	" Kiranchandra	... St. Paul's C. M. College, Calcutta.
	" Manindrabinod	... Bangabasi College.
490	" Manindrakumar	... Dacca College.
	" Meghnad	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	" Nanigopal	... Ripon College.
	" Narendranath	... Sermapur College.
	" Prabhaschandra	... City College, Calcutta.
	" Praphullachandra	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Rakhaldas	... Non-collegiate Student, Roll Coo. N. 1.
	" Rasbihari	... Hughli College.
	" Rohinikanta	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Satischandra	... Murarichand College, Sylhet.
500	" Surendranath	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	" Sureschandra	... Victoria College, Comilla.
	" Susantaram	... Burdwan Raj College.
	" Taraknath	... Patna College.
	Dattagupta, Surendranath	... Uttarpara College.
	Dattaray, Sudhirendrakisor	... Dacca College.
	Daw, Kanailal	... City College, Calcutta.
	Dayawant Sahaya Varma	... Non-collegiate Student, Roll Pat. N. 44.
	De, Aghorchandra	... Victoria College, Comilla.
	" Ajitkumar	... Presidency College.
510	" Akshaykumar	... Victoria College, Comilla.
	" Anilchandra	... Scottish Churches College.
	" Baradacharan	... Ripon College.
	" Chintaharan	... Victoria College, Comilla.
	" Dhirendranath	... City College, Calcutta.
	" Girischandra	... Victoria College, Comilla.
	" Hridaychandra	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Isanchandra	... Dacca College.
	" Jatindranath	... Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	" Jaysundar	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
520	" Kusumranjan	... Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	" Lalitmohan	... Krishnagar College.
	" Manomohan	... Dacca College.
	" Nagendrachandra	... Victoria College, Comilla.
	" Nalinaksha	... Burdwan Raj College.
	" Pareshchandra	... Cotton College, Gauhati.
	" Pramathanath	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Satischandra	... Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	" Satischandra	... Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	" Surendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
530	" Sureshchandra	... Central College, Calcutta.
	" Thakurdhan	.. Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	" Upendrachandra	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	" Upendranath	... Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Deb, Jatindranath	... Edward College, Pabna.
	Debachandra Chaudhary	... B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Debchaudhuri, Amarnath	... Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Debnath, Satyasakha	... Victoria College, Comilla.
	Debray, Aswinikumar	... Ditto.
	Debsarma, Tapeswar	... Cotton College, Gauhati.
540	Deka, Anantachandra	... Ditto.
	" Habiram	... Ditto.
	Desarkar, Atulyakumar	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.

	Desarkar, Rameschandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Dhar, Bipinbihari	... Victoria College, Comilla.
	„ Kusumbihari	... Ditto.
	„ Rajendrakisor	... Non-collegiate Student, Roll Mym. N. 4.
	Dharray, Benimadhab	... Rajshahi College.
	Dhupi, Kartikchandra	... Dacca College.
	Dost Mahammad	... Presidency College.
550	Dost Mohammad	... Patna College.
	Dowarah, Balaram	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Farzand Ahmad	... Patna College.
	Fazlar Rahim Choudhury	... Dacca College.
	Fazle Ali Khan	... Ditto.
	Fazlul Karim	... City College, Calcutta.
	Feroze Jeejeebhoy	... Rangoon College.
	Fitz Gerald, Kathleen	... Non-collegiate Student, Roll Cal. F. N. 7.
	Gadadhar Agarwalla	... Non-collegiate Student, Roll Cal. N. 39.
	Gangopadhyaya, Amulyacharan	*Ex*-student, Anandamohan College. Mymensingh.
560	„ Dineschandra	Rajshahi College.
	„ Gobindalal	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Hemchandra	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Jitendranath	... Ditto.
	„ Paresnath	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Pramathanath	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Pulinbihari	... Scottish Churches College.
	„ Ramanimohan	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	„ Rameschandra	Ripon College.
	Gazadhar Marwary	... City College, Calcutta.
570	Gharai, Asutosh	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	Ghatak, Anantakumar	... Ditto.
	„ Digindrachandra	... City College, Calcutta.
	„ Gobindachandra	... City College, Calcutta.
	„ Taranath	... Scottish Churches College.
	Ghosh, Asutosh	... Central College, Calcutta.
	„ Atulchandra	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Bijoychandra	... Krishnachandra College, Hetampur.
	„ Bijoykrishna	... City College, Calcutta.
	„ Binoykumar	... Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
580	„ Bishnudas	... City College, Calcutta.
	„ Dhirendranath	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Dhirendranath	... Hughli College.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Ripon College.
	„ Harendrakumar	... Scottish Churches College.
	„ Harendranath	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Harisadhan	... Ripon College.
	„ Hemendrakrishna	... Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Hemendranath	... Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Hemendranath	... Scottish Churches College.
590	„ Hrishikesh	... Central College, Calcutta.
	„ Induprakriti	... Bethune College.
	„ Jagadischandra	... Dacca College.
	„ Jibankrishna	... Central College, Calcutta.
	„ Krishnachandra	... Serampur College.
	„ Krishnapada	... Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Kunjabihari	... Narail Victoria College.
	„ Kumudbandhu	... Edward College, Pabna.
	„ Manmathanath	... Krishnagar College.
	„ Nagendranath	... Uttarpara College.
600	„ Nagendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nareschandra	... Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	„ Nareschandra	... Presidency College.

	Ghosh, Nityananda	... Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	" Paresnath	... City College, Calcutta.
	" Praphullakumar	... Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	" Priyanath	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Rakhalchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Ramanath	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Sakticharan	... Edward College, Pabna.
610	" Saralkumar	... Rajshahi College.
	" Sasadhar	... Ditto.
	" Sasibhushan	... Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	" Satischandra	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Satischandra, II	... Edward College, Pabna.
	" Saurendrakumar	. City College, Calcutta.
	" Shukumar	... Bishop's College, Calcutta.
	" Sushila	... Bethune College.
	" Susilkumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Tarakdas	... Ripon College.
620	" Tikendralal	... Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	" Tripuracharan	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Upendrachandra	... Rajshahi College.
	Ghoshal, Prandhan	... Scottish Churches College.
	" Siddheswar	... Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Sudhansukumar	... Bangabasi College.
	Ghosalchaudhuri, Bijayachandra	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Ghoshchaudhuri, Nirmalchandra	... Central College, Calcutta.
	Ghoshdastidar, Nirmalchandra	... Scottish Churches College.
	Ghoshmaulik, Tapakrishna	... Krishnath College, Berhampur.
630	Gordon, Minnie	... Non-collegiate Student, Roll Ran. F. N. 1.
	Goswami, Debendrachandra	... Edward College, Pabna.
	" Jadupati	... Ripon College.
	" Jogendramohan	... Non-collegiate Student, Roll Dac. N 5.
	" Nripendranath	... Rajshahi College.
	" Purnananda	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Sureschandra	... Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	" Upendranath	... Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Guha, Abanitosh	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Atulchandra	... B. M. College, Barisal.
640	" Birendramohan	... Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	" Chiranjib	... City College, Calcutta.
	" Harakumar	... Rajshahi College.
	" Hemendranath	... Scottish Churches College.
	" Nripendranarayan	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Prabhatchandra	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	" Satyendramohan	... Bangabasi College.
	Guharay, Jatindramohan	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	" Jitendranath	... Anandamohan College, Mymensingh
	" Nareschandra	... *Ex*-student, Bangabasi College.
650	" Nikhilranjan	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	Guhathakurta, Bimalchandra	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Gui, Sachinandan	... Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Gupta, Chandidas	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Dhirendranath	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	" Jaminikanta	... Ripon College.
	" Kaliprasanna	... Patna College.
	" Kiranchandra	... Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	" Nagendranath	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	" Nagendranath, II	... Bangabasi College.
660	" Niranjan	... Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Nirmalchandra	... Ditto.
	" Satischandra	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	Hajra, Dwijapada	... Burdwan Raj College.
	" Prankrishna	... Ripon College.
	" Sachinandan	... Non-collegiate Student, Roll Mid. N. 8.
	" Ramranjan	... Bangabasi College.

	Hajarika, Ganeschandra	... Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Haldar, Bipinbihari	... Serampur College.
	„ Harendralal	... Murarichand College, Sylhet.
670	„ Kalipada	... Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	„ Ranginchandra	... City College, Calcutta.
	Harbansh Narayan Lall	... B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Harihar Prashad	... Ditto.
	Hari Shanker Nath	... Non-collegiate Student, Roll Pat. N. 60.
	Hassan Aley Ahmed	... Rajshahi College.
	Hati, Radhagobinda	... Scottish Churches College.
	Jagannath Prasad	... Non-collegiate Student, Roll Pat. N. 62.
	Jana, Gokulchandra	... Bangabasi College.
	Jatadhari Lal	... Patna College.
680	John, Philip P.	... Bishop's College, Calcutta.
	Joseph Dayal	... St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	Jugeshwar Purshad	... B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Kabiraj, Chinmay	... Burdwan Raj College.
	Kanhaiyalal Chitlangia	... Scottish Churches College.
	Kar, Khagendralal	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Matilal	... Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Karmakar, Brindabanchandra	... Edward College, Pabna.
	„ Kesabchandra	... Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	„ Nagendrachandra	... Victoria College, Comilla.
690	„ Nagendranath	... Presidency College.
	Kayemuddin Ahmed	... Rajshahi College.
	Kazi Rofiqul Islam	... Victoria College, Comilla.
	Khalilnddin Bhuiyan	... Dacca College.
	Khan, Jitendra Nath	... Rajshahi College.
	Khandker Fazlay Haque	... Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Khaund, Mahindraram	... Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Khondakar Mutheral Islam	... Burdwan Raj College.
	Khondaker Hosain Reza	... City College, Calcutta.
	Khondkar Dad Elahi	... Presidency College.
700	Khorshedali Biswas	... Edward College, Pabna.
	Kishore Narain	... B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Kole, Kalipada	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Konar, Birojamohan	... Burdwan Raj College.
	Krishna Chandra	... St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	Kuar, Karindranarayan	... Dacca College.
	Kumar, Daschandra	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Kalyan Lal	... Non-collegiate Student, Roll Pat. N. 77.
	Kumbhakar, Basantaranjan	... Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Kundu, Dharanidhar	... Krishnath College, Berhampur.
710	„ Narayanchandra	... Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Lahiri, Amritalal	... Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Asutosh	... Ripon College.
	„ Kuladacharan	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Sanjibchandra	... Edward College, Pabna.
	„ Satyendramohan	... Rajshahi College.
	„ Sisirchandra	... Cotton College, Gauhati.
	„ Sureschandra	... City College, Calcutta.
	Lakshmikant Sinha	... St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	Lala, Pannalal	... Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
720	Laskar, Sajaniranjan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Law, Akshaykumar	... Presidency College.
	Loha, Bisweswar	... *Ex*-student, City College, Calcutta.
	Mabtul Hossain	... Bangabasi College.
	Madanmohan Prasad	... Patna College.
	Mahabat Ali	... Dacca College.
	Mahabir Prasad	... Patna College.
	Mahalanabis, Atulchandra	... Krishnath College, Berhampur.

	Mahamed Elahi Boksha	...	Ripon College.
	Mahamed Sadeque	...	Dacca College.
730	Mahammad	...	Non-collegiate Student, Roll Dac. N. 2.
	Mahammad Abdul Jalil	...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Mahammad Hashmat Ali	...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Mahanta, Gunakanta	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Indreswar	...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	" Mitradeb	...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Mahanti Charuchandra	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	" Jadumani	...	Ditto.
	" Nisamani	...	Ditto.
	" Phakircharan	...	Ditto.
740	Mahapatra, Lamuel	...	Ditto.
	" Ramkrishna	...	Ditto.
	Maheshwar Prasad	...	Non-collegiate Student, Roll Pat. N. 98.
	Maiti, Praphullakumar	...	Ripon College.
	Maitra, Amalchandra	...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	" Amritalal	...	City College, Calcutta.
	" Kshitischandra	...	Rajshahi College.
	" Sasikumar	...	Ditto.
	" Suresnath	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Majhi, Durgacharan	...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
750	Majlis Sahay	...	Non-collegiate Student, Roll Pat. N. 86.
	Majumdar, Aswinikumar	...	Chittagong College.
	" Atulgobinda	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Birendrakumar	...	Dittto.
	" Dhirendranath	...	Ripon College.
	" Girijakanta	...	City College, Calcutta.
	" Girischandra	...	Ditto.
	" Jnanendrakumar	...	Rajshahi College.
	" Khagendrachandra	...	Dacca College.
	" Lalitchandra	...	Chittagong College.
760	" Manindranarayan	...	*Ex*-student, Presidency College.
	" Mohinimohan	...	Rajshahi College.
	" Nagendranath	...	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	" Phanibhushan	...	*Ex*-student, Bangabasi College.
	" Rameschandra	...	Rajshahi College.
	" Rameschandra, I	...	Edward College, Pabna.
	" Sasikanta	...	Ripon College.
	" Satischandra	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Satischandra	...	Ripon College.
	Mal, Swarupchandra	...	*Ex*-student, City College Calcutta.
770	Malakar, Ramsaran	...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Mallik, Bhaktapada	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Narendranath	...	Hughli College.
	" Sudhansukumar	...	Bangabasi College.
	Mandal, Amulyaratan	...	Ripon College.
	" Annadaprasad	...	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Jaykrishna	...	City College, Calcutta.
	" Praphullakumar	...	Rajshahi College.
	" Saratchandra	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Satyacharan	...	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
780	Mangla Gourinarain Sinha	...	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	Manna, Durgapada	...	Bangabasi College.
	Manzoor Ali	...	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
	Maschatak, Nagendranath	...	Ripon College.
	Maung Ba Shin	...	Rangoon College.
	Maung Ba Thein, II	...	Ditto.
	Maung Chit Swe	...	Ditto.
	Maung E.	...	Presidency College.
	Maung Gale, III	...	Rangoon College.

	Maung Ko Gale ...	Rangoon College..
790	Maung Maung, I ...	Baptist College, Rangoon.
	Maung Pu ...	Rangoon College.
	Maung Tin Maung ...	Ditto.
	Md. Abdul Ghani ...	Rajshahi College.
	Md. Irteza ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Md. Taheruddin ...	Rajshahi College.
	Md. Tofazzul Hossain ...	Ditto.
	Mg. Maung, II ...	Baptist College, Rangoon.
	Mg. San Nyun ...	Rangoon College.
	Mg. Saw Lewin ...	Ditto.
800	Mir Abdul Hai ...	Non-collegiate Student, Roll Bar. N. 5.
	Mir Hashem Ali ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Mir Hossain ...	Victoria College, Comilla
	Misra, Akshaykumar ...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Arindama ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Satyananda ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Mitra, Annadaprasad ...	Krishnagar College.
	„ Bhabatosh ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Bhupendranath ...	Ripon College.
	„ Bidhubhushan ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
810	„ Brajendranath ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Haranchandra ...	Ripon College.
	„ Hemendranath ...	Midnapur College.
	„ Khagendranath ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Mitra, Matilal ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Nagendranath ...	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Narendrakumar ...	Ripon College.
	„ Nareschandra ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Nareschandra ...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 24.
	„ Phanindranath ...	St. Xavier's College.
820	„ Praphullachandra ...	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Rabindrakrishna ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Ramranjan ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Saileschandra ...	Ripon College.
	„ Satkari ...	Patna College.
	„ Sudhirchandra ...	Presidency College.
	„ Sudhirchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mobarak Ali ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	Modabbir Husain Choudhury ...	Presidency College.
	Mohamad Abu Sayeed ...	Ditto.
830	Mohammad Ameeruddin Uddin	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Mohammad Ayub ...	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Mohammad Fuzle Rubbi ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Mohammad Isahaque ...	Ripon College.
	Mohammad Ismail ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Moheshwarprosad Jha ...	Sanskrit College.
	Mohiuddin Ahmad ...	Presidency College.
	Moohammad Manzoorul Huq ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	M. R. Ramanjulu ...	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
	Muhammed Ali Chowdhury ...	Dacca College, Ex-student.
840	Muhammad Mohosen ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	Muhammad Naharjan ...	Hughli College.
	Muhammad Rashid-ul-haq ...	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
	Muhammad Reajuddin ...	Rajshahi College.
	Muhammad Yunus ...	Chittagong College.
	Mukerjee, Kusumkumar ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Mukerji, Hemantakumar ...	Bishop's College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Annadakanta ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Anandalal ...	Ditto.
	„ Anangamohan	Metropolitan Institution.
850	„ Asutosh ...	Ripon College.
	„ Aswinikumar ...	Central College, Calcutta.
	„ Baidyanath ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	Ripon College.

	Mukhopadhyay, Bijaychandra ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Bilaschandra ...	Serampur College.
	„ Bimalapada ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	„ Binaybhushan	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Birajmohan ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Bisweswar ...	Chittagong College.
860	„ Bhupatinath ...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Bhutnath ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	„ Charuchandra ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 28.
	„ Dhirajchandra	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Dibakar ...	Ripon College.
	„ Harischandra ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	„ Hrishikes ...	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Jitendranath ...	Krishnagar College.
	„ Jitendranath ...	City College, Calcutta, Ex-student.
	„ Jyotishchandra	Metropoliton Institution.
870	„ Karunamay ...	Ripon College.
	„ Kisorilal ...	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Krishnalal ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Kshitischandra	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Manindranath	Serampur College.
	„ Nalinchandra ...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Narendranath I	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Pankajbihari ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Purnendu-bhushan.	Ripon College.
	„ Ramchandra ...	*Ex*-student Metropolitan Institution.
880	„ Rasbihari ...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Sanathkumar ...	Ripon College.
	„ Santoshkumar	Jagannath College, Dacca, *ex*-student.
	„ Sarojkumar ...	Hughli College.
	„ Satischandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Sripaticharan ...	BurdwanRaj College.
	„ Sripatichandra	Krishnachandra College, Hetam pur.
	„ Surendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Surendranath ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Sureschandra ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
890	„ Suryyakumar ...	Ripon College.
	„ Surryyaprasad	Ditto.
	„ Tarakisor ...	MidnapurCollege.
	„ Taraknath ...	St. Paul's C. M. College, Calcutta.
	Mukhoti, Abanimohan ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Mundle, Gargi ...	Diocesan College.
	„ Herbert Benjamin ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Munsi, Anantakumar ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Sisukumar ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Surendracharan ...	Edward College, Pabna.
900	Mutsuddi, Sureschandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mutt, Panchanan ...	Krishnagar College.
	Muzafforali Talukdar ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Nag, Dineschandra ...	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Jibankrishna ...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Rohiniranjan ...	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Nalinimohan ...	Edward College. Pabna.
	„ Tripurakanta ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Nageshwar Sinha ...	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Nanda Lal ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
910	Nandan, Gobindachandra ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Jatindranath ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Nandi, Bholanath ...	Serampur College.
	„ Bhupendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.

	Nandi, Binaykrishna	Non-Collegiate student, Roll Hug. N. 2.
	„ Dhirendrnkrishna	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Dulalchand	St. Paul's C. M. College, Calcutta.
	„ Jogendranath	Rajshahi College.
	„ Jyotirindranath	Ditto.
	„ Mahimchandra	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
920	„ Pasupatinath	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	„ Umeschandra	Victoria College, Comilla.
	„ Surendranath	City College, Calcutta.
	Nath, Debakinandan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Mahendracharan	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Nathak, Jaminikanta	Bangabasi College.
	Nayak, Gokulbihari	*Ex*-student, City College, Calcutta.
	Nayek, Akshaykumar	Burdwan Raj College.
	Niyogi, Bhupendraprasad	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Birendrakrishna	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
930	„ Jatindranarayan	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Omarali Ahmed	Rajshahi College.
	On Pe, I	Rangoon College.
	On Tin	Ditto.
	Padhi, Jaybihari	City College, Calcutta.
	Pain, Nitaichand	Ripon College.
	„ Tustucharan	Scottish Churches College.
	Pal, Hemchandra	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Hemendranath	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Jagadischandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
940	„ Jajneswar	Ditto.
	„ Jatindranath	Krishnath College, Behampur.
	„ Jnananjan	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Kanailal	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Krishnachandra	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	„ Mahendranath	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Mukundalal	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Prabodhchandra	Edward College, Pabna.
	„ Rajendrachandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Rameschandra	Victoria College, Comilla.
950	„ Upendranath	Rajshahi College.
	Palchaudhuri, Kanailal	Scottish Churches College.
	Palit, Nagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Panda, Krishnachandra	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Pande, Saratkumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satischandra	B. B. College, Muzaffarpupr.
	Panja, Asutosh	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	„ Praphullanath	Burdwan Raj College.
	Patra, Manindrakumar	*Ex*-student, Serampur College.
	Patranabis, Nareschandra	Bangabasi College.
960	Pattanayak, Krishnachandra	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Nitya nandamandhata.	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Peters, M.	Non-Collegiate student, Roll Ran. F. N. 7
	Poddar, Madhabchandra	B. M. College, Barisal.
	Porhel, Jagannathprasad	Ripon College.
	Pradhan, Rameschandra	Presidency College.
	„ Surendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Pramanik, Haripada	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Kiranchandra	Krishnagar College.
	„ Kshetramohan	Serampur College.
970	„ Phanibhushan	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Purkayastha, Hemantakumar	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	„ Iswarchandra	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„ Rajendranath	Ditto.
	Quori Abdur Rab	City College, Calcutta.
	Raha, Jaygopal	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Satischandra	City College, Calcutta.
	Rai Barhmeshwar Prashad Varman.	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.

	Rama Prasad	...	Patna College.
	Ramchandra Prashad, IV	...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll Pat. N. 117.
980	Ramdeo Narayan	...	Patna College.
	Rameshwar Prasad, I	...	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Ram Narain	...	Patna College.
	Ram Prakash Lal	...	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	Rampratap Sinha Verma	...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll Pat. N. 134.
	Rath, Narayanprasad	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Ray, Abinaschandra	...	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Anukulchandra	...	Ditto ditto.
	„ Arunchandra	...	Dacca College.
	„ Bidhubhushan	...	Ditto.
990	„ Binaycharan	...	Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh.
	„ Binodbhushan	...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Debendraprasad	...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Gangadhar	...	Dacca College.
	„ Girijabhushan	...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Girijananda	...	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Gopalchandra	...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Gopalchandra	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Gopallal	...	Krishnagar College.
	„ Harseswar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
1000	„ Harischandra	...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Hiralal	...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Jagadischandra	...	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Jaminipati	...	St. Paul's C. M. College, Calcutta.
	„ Jitendranath I	...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Jnanendrachandra	...	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Jogendralal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jogeschandra	...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Krishnaballabh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kshitischandra	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
1010	„ Lakshmikanta	...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Lalitkumar	...	Presidency College.
	„ Maloti	...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll Cal. F. N. 1.
	„ Manatoshan	...	Serampur College.
	„ Manindranarayan	...	Hughli College.
	„ Manindranath	...	Chittagong College.
	„ Narendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Narendranath	...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Narendranath	...	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Nareschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
1020	„ Nripendrakumar	...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	„ Pabitrakumar	...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Phakirlal	...	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Prabhaschandra	...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Pramodchandra	...	Dacca College.
	„ Praphullachandra	...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Prasantachandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Priyanath	...	Edward College, Pabna.
	„ Radhagobinda	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Rajendranarayan	...	Ripon College.
1030	„ Ramdas	...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll Muz. N. 1.
	„ Satyendranarayan	...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Sibkrishna	...	Ripon College.
	„ Syamacharan	...	St. Paul's C. M. College, Calcutta.
	„ Umeschandra	...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Upendrakisor	...	Ripon College.
	„ Bipinbeharee Saran	...	Patna College.
	„ Rajeswar Prosad	...	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.

	Raychaudhury, Arunendranath...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	" Birajmohan ...	Ditto.
1040	" Karalicharan ...	Central College, Calcutta.
	" Kumudcrandra ...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 22.
	" Krishnabihari ...	Scottish Churches College.
	" Manindrakumar	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Nalinimohan ...	Ripon College.
	" Rajendrachandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Sadhanchandra...	Scottish Churches College.
	" Sudhirchandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Rommanuddin Ahmad ...	Rajshahi College.
	Rudra, Kuladachandra ...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 203.
1050	Rukunuddin Ahmed ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Sadhu, Maniklal ...	Ripon College.
	Sadhu Saran ...	Patna College.
	Saha, Baradaranjan ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	" Gangacharan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jatindranath ...	Ditto ditto.
	" Jatischandra ...	Edward College, Pabna.
	" Jnanendranath ...	Ditto.
	" Kumudbihari ...	Dacca College.
	" Madhusudan ...	Scottish Churches College.
1060	" Mahimchandra ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	" Radhikamohan ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	" Sachindranath ...	Central College, Calcutta.
	" Sachindranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Satischandra ...	Ripon College.
	" Sibdas ...	Hughli College.
	" Siteskumar ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Samaddar, Anukulchandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Samiruddin Ahmad ...	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	San Tin ...	Rangoon College.
1070	San Tun Aung ...	Ditto.
	Santra, Kisorilal ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Sanyal, Bholanath ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Chandrabhushan ...	*Ex*-student, Metropolitan Institution.
	" Dineschandra ...	Rajshahi College.
	" Hariprasad ...	St. Paul's C. M. College, Calcutta.
	" Hirankumar ...	Edward College, Pabna.
	" Jnanadagobinda ...	Ditto ditto.
	" Jogischandra ...	Scottish Churches College.
	" Kuladakumar ...	Ripon College.
1080	" Ramchandra ...	Ditto.
	" Tarapada ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Sar, Nikunjabihari ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Sarkar, Abinashchandra ...	Edward College, Pabna.
	" Anadicharan ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	" Anandacharan ...	Ripon College.
	" Asitakumar ...	Scottish Churches College.
	" Girindranath ...	Ditto ditto.
	" Harendranarayan ...	Serampur College.
	" Hirendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
1090	" Jadunath ...	Central College, Calcutta.
	" Kalidas ...	City College, Calcutta.
	" Mahendranarayan ...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll Dau. N. 3.
	" Manomohan ...	Rajshahi College.
	" Manikchandra ...	Central College, Calcutta.
	" Nareschandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Panchkari ...	Uttarpara College.
	" Satyadeb ...	Central College, Calcutta.
	" Saurindranath ...	*Ex*-student, Bangabasi College.
	" Syamamohan ...	Serampore College.
1100	" Tarakchandra ...	Edward College, Pabna.

	Sarma, Abanimohan	... Rajshahi College.
	„ Debeswar	... Cotton College, Gauhati.
	„ Dhareswar	... Non-Collegiate student, Roll Coo. N. 3.
	„ Jaminikumar	... Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„ Mokshanath	... Cotton College, Gauhati.
	„ Rajaninath	... Ditto ditto.
	Sarmabaruya, Jajnadhar	... Ditto ditto.
	Sarmakataki, Sarbeswar	... Ditto ditto.
	Sarfarazuddin Ahmed	... Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
1110	Sastri, Radhamohan	... Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	S. A. T. Abdul Wasey	... Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Satya Deva Narayan	... B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Saw Tun	... Rangoon College.
	Sayeedull Haq	... Ripon College.
	Sen, Akshaykumar	... Ditto.
	„ Aswinikumar	... City College, Calcutta.
	„ Baradakanta	... Non-Collegiate student, Roll Mid. N. 45.
	„ Brajendramohan	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Chandicharan	... Central College, Calcutta.
1120	„ Dwipendrachandra*	... *Ex*-student, Bangabasi College.
	„ Gangacharan	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Girischandra	... Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	„ Hariranjan	... Chittagong College.
	„ Hemendrabijay	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Jatindranarayan	... City College, Calcutta.
	„ Jatindranath	... Rajshahi College.
	„ Jatindranath	... Victoria College, Comilla.
	„ Jogeschandra	... Chittagong College.
	„ Krishnagobinda	... Scottish Churches College.
1130	„ Kshitischandra	... Hughli College.
	„ Kshitischandra	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Kiranbala	... Bethune College.
	„ Mahendralal	... Scottish Churches College.
	„ Maheschandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Manindrabikas	... Chittagong College.
	„ Nakuleswar	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Nanindrachandra	... Metropoliton Institution.
	„ Narendranath	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Nareschandra	... Rajshahi College.
1140	„ Praphullachandra	... Chittagong College.
	„ Radhagobinda	... Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	„ Radharaman	... City College, Calcutta.
	„ Radhikaranjan	... Rajshahi College.
	„ Rajkumar	... *Ex*-student, Murarichand lege, Sylhet.
	„ Rameschandra	... Chittagong College.
	„ Rameschandra	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Sachindrachandra	... Dacca College.
	„ Saritmohan	... City College, Calcutta.
	„ Satyendrakumar	... Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
1150	„ Srischandra	... Rajshahi College.
	„ Sudhansubhushan	... Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	„ Sudhirkumar	... Serampur College.
	Senapati, Anukulchandra	... St. Paul's C. M. College, Calcutta.
	Sengupta, Arabinda	... Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Asutosh ...	... Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Atulchandra	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Binodbihari	... Non-Collegiate student, Roll Coo. N. 2.
	„ Birajmohan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Dhirendranath	... Edward College, Pabna.
1160	„ Hemantakumar	... Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	„ Hirendranath	... City College, Calcutta.

	Sengupta, Jnanranjan	... Edward College, Pabna.
	„ Jyotishchandra	... City College, Calcutta.
	„ Kalikrishna	... Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	„ Manoranjan	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Nagendranath	... Victoria College, Comilla.
	„ Nareschandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nalinbihari	... Scottish Churches College.
	„ Naliniranjan	... B. M. College, Barisal.
1170	„ Nilratan	... Ditto.
	„ Nirmalchandra	... Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	„ Pramodkumar	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Saratchandra	... Bangabasi College.
	„ Satindranath	... Non-Collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 40.
	„ Surendranath, I	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Surendranath, II	... Ditto.
	„ Sureschandra	... Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Taritmohan	... Rajshahi College.
	Serajuddin Ahmed ...	... Hughli College.
1180	Shah. Kamalkanto ...	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Shahabuddin Ahmed	... Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Shaik Abdul Khaleque	... Ripon College.
	Shaikh Azizur Rohman	... Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Shamsul Hoda ...	... Non-Collegiate student, Roll Pat. N. 142.
	Shankhi Sinha ...	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Sharda Prasad Tewari	... B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Sheikh Golam Chand	... Ripon College.
	Sheikh Sanwar Mollah	... Presidency College.
	Showers, W. M. B.	... Non-Collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 12.
1190	Siddhanta, Amalkumar	... St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	Sihi, Haripada	... Non-Collegiate student, Roll Kri N. 2.
	Sil, Nalinikanta	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Sinha, Aparnakrishna	... Scottish Churches College.
	„ Chandradip	... Patna College.
	„ Gobindaprasad	... Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Kripa Nath	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Nareschandra	... City College, Calcutta.
	„ Parimal	... Wesleyan College, Bankura.
1200	„ Phanibhushan	... Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Radhaprasad	... Non-Collegiate student, Roll Pat. N. 128.
	„ Ramratan	... Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Saileschandra	... Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Sarojmohan	... Serampur College.
	„ Sasankabhushan	... Scottish Churches, College.
	„ Satischandra	... Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	„ Satischandra	... City College, Calcutta.
	Sinharay, Bireswar	... Non-Collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 214.
	Sital Prasad	... Non-Collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 1.
1210	S. M. Ibrahim	... B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	S. M. Saleh Ahmed	... Bangabasi College.
	Sohrab Ali Shaik	... Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Som, Madhabchandra	... Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Sombarman, Harendranath	... City College, Calcutta.
	Steele, Marie	... Loreto House.
	Sultan Mahammad	... Presidency College.
	Sur, Nityananda	... Ripon College.
	Suryyanarayan Prasad	... Patna College.

	Surya Prosad	... B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
1220	Sutherland, E. B.	... Non-Collegiate student, Roll Ran. N. 8.
	Syed Hassan	... St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
	Syed Ibna Amam	... Ditto.
	Syed Mokarram Ali	... City College, Calcutta.
	Syed Nawabali	... St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
	Syed Nooral Hossain	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Tajammal Ali	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Talukdar, Akshaychandra	... Rajshahi College.
	" Basantakumar	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Haridas	... City College, Calcutta.
1230	" Surendralal	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Thakur, Bhabadhar	... Cotton College, Gauhati.
	" Damodar	... Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Jadabendranath	... Cotton College, Gauhati.
	" Kalipada	... Hughli College.
	" Tarapada	... Ripon College.
	Tapaswi, Sukritichandra	... Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Taraphdar, Munindrakisor	... Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh.
	Tikadar, Dukhiram	... Ripon College.
	Tun Aung	... Rangoon College.
1240	Tun Tin	... Ditto.
	Usoof	... Ditto.
	V. Nagalingam	... Ripon College.
	Wahidun Naby Khan	... Ditto.
	Wajed Ali Khan	... Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	Wellington, Leo	... Rangoon College.
1246	Zohadar Rahim	... Krishnath College, Berhampur.

THIRD DIVISION.

(In alphabetical order.)

	Abdul Haque	... Victoria College, Comilla.
	Abdul Wahed Akhond	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	Abdur Rakib	... City College, Calcutta.
	Abdur Razaq, II	... Ditto.
	Abdus Sattar	... Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Pat. N. 17.
	Agarwala, Satischand	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Aikat, Praphullachandra	... Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Akhouri Mathura Prasad	... St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	Aklimuddin Ahmed	... City College, Calcutta.
10	Aktaruddin Ahmed	... Ditto.
	A. M. Md. Ahsan	... Patna College, ex-student.
	Aung Gyee	... Rangoon College.
	Aung Pe	... Ditto.
	Azizur Rohman Khan	... Dacca College.
	Ba Gale	... Rangoon College.
	Bagchi, Kshitischandra	... Krishnath College, Berhampore.
	" Pramathanath	... Scottish Churches College.
	Baidya, Saratchandra	... Victoria College, Comilla.
	Baksi, Dhirendramohan	... Central College, Calcutta.
20	Balgobind Sahay	... St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	Balram Kishore	... Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Pat. N. 29.
	Bandyopadhyay, Anilchandra	... Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	" Benilal	... Ripon College.
	" Dinabandhu	... Ex-student, Central College, Calcutta.
	" Hemchandra	... Scottish Churches College.
	" Hiralal	... Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	" Indrabhushan	... Central College, Calcutta.

	Bandyopadhyay, Kartikchandra	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	" Karunakinkar	Sanskrit College.
30	" Kisorimohan ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	" Kshitischandra	Scottish Churches College.
	" Pramathanath...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	" Satyendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Sureschandra ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Cal. N. 206.
	" Upendra chandra.	Ripon College.
	" Upendranath ...	Bangabasi College.
	Banik, Rameschandra ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Baruya, Rituparna ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Rohiniranjan ...	Uttarpara College.
40	Basu, Akhilchandra ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	" Asutosh ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	" Bijaykrishna ...	Scottish Churches College.
	" Bipinbihari ...	Bangabasi College.
	" Gunindranath ...	Ripon College.
	" Jasodalal ...	Dacca College.
	" Jogendranath ...	Bangabasi College.
	" Kamalkrishna ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Madhusudan ...	Victoria College, Narail.
	" Manindranath, I ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
50	" Naliniranjan ...	Ditto.
	" Ramendrakumar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Sarojkumar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Upendrachandra ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Basumallik, Nanilal ...	Bangabasi College.
	Batabyal, Sasankasekhar ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	Ba Thin ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Ran. N. 9.
	Ba Yee ...	Rangoon College.
	Bhaduri, Paresnath ...	Dacca College, ex-student.
	" Parbaticharan ...	Rajshahi College.
60	Bhattacharyya, Bhupendranarayan.	Edward College, Pabna.
	" Bireswar ...	Dacca College.
	" Indukumar ...	Rajshahi College.
	" Jitendranath ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	" Jitendranath ...	Sanskrit College.
	" Jogendranath ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	" Kalicharan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Lalmohan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Narendranath ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Rasikchandra ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
70	" Sasibhushan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Satischandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	" Satischandra ...	Edward College, Pabna.
	" Surendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhaumik, Atulchandra ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	" Mahendrakumar ...	Ditto.
	Bhuyan, Gaganeswar ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Bisambharnath Das ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Pat. N. 34.
	Biswas, Bhupendrakumar ...	Krishnagar College.
	" Jaminiranjan ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
80	" Jogeswar ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	" Surendranath ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	Brijnandan Prosad, I ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Pat. N 39.
	Bulaki Tewari ...	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Chakl, Binodbihari ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Priyamadhab ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Baul. N. 2.
	Chakrabarti, Akshaykumar ...	City College, Calcutta.
	" Gobardhan ...	Metropolitan Institution.

	Chakrabarti, Jogendranath ...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Jogeschandra ...	Central College, Calcutta.
90	„ Kshirodnath ...	Ex-student, L. M. S. Institution. Bhowanipur.
	„ Mohinimohan ...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Mohinimohan ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Praphullaranjan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Radhakanta ...	Krishnagar College.
	„ Rasbihari ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Cal. N. 31.
	„ Rohinikumar ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Srischandra ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Surendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chand, Baradaprasanna ...	Ravenshaw College Katak.
100	Chattopadhyay, Amritalal ...	Ripon College.
	„ Dhirendranath...	Ditto.
	„ Dibakar ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Dhwajadhari ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Haralal ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Induprakas ...	St. Paul's C. M. College, Calcutta.
	„ Jitendranath ...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Karaliprasad ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kshitibhushan	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Manasaram ...	Sanskrit College.
110	„ Manindranath ...	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Phanibhushan ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Praphullachandra.	Ripon College.
	„ Satischandra ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Umapada ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Chaudhuri, Baikunthachandra ...	Uttarpara College.
	„ Dhirendranath ...	Dacca College.
	„ Gangeschandra ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	„ Hemchandra ...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Loknath ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh, ex-student.
120	„ Mahimanath ...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Mohinikumar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca, ex-student.
	„ Nalinimohan ...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Rajyeswar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Ramchandra ...	Patna College.
	C. S. Mohideen ...	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
	Das, Abinaschandra ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Annadacharan ...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Asutosh ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Bimbadhar ...	Bangabasi College.
130	„ Birendralal ...	St. Paul's C. M. College, Calcutta.
	„ Gaurchandra ...	Ripon College.
	„ Haripada ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Hemantakumar ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Mid. N. 33.
	„ Jaminikanta ...	Ripon College.
	„ Janardanchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jibanananda ...	Ex-student, Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Kaliprasanna ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Lalitchandra ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Manindrachandra ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
140	„ Nalinaksha ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Narendranath II ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nilmani ...	Ditto.
	„ Pareschandra ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	„ Praneswar ...	Ripon College.
	„ Rabinarayan ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Saratkumar ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Srischandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.

	Das, Tinkari	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Dasgupta, Anukulchandra	... Victoria College, Comilla.
150	„ Nalinikanta	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Nalinikanta	... Dacca College.
	„ Pratapchandra	... Victoria College, Comilla.
	„ Surendrachandra	... Ditto, ditto.
	Daslaskar, Jadabchandra	... Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Coo. N. 4.
	Daspurkayastha, Bireschandra	... Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Datta, Abhayakumar	... Central College, Calcutta.
	„ Chunilal	... Scottish Churches College.
	„ Jadunath	... Victoria College, Comilla.
	„ Jitendranath	... B. M. College, Barisal.
160	„ Nalinchandra	... Serampur College.
	„ Pratapchandra	... Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Rameschandra I	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sailendranath	... Scottish Churches College.
	„ Satindrakumar	... Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Satyabhushan	... Ripon College.
	„ Sudhirchandra	... Bangabasi College.
	„ Syamdayal	... Edward College, Pabna.
	„ Upendrachandra	... Ripon College.
	De, Bibhutibhushan	... Serampur College.
170	„ Digendranath	... Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„ Hridaykrishna	... St. Paul's C. M. College, Calcutta.
	„ Nanigopal	... Krishnagar College.
	„ Nripendrakisor	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sachindrakumar	... Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„ Satischandra I	... City College, Calcutta.
	Deb, Upendralal	... Victoria College, Comilla.
	Deka, Kadamray	... Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Desarkar, Charuchandra	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Devaki Sinha	... Patna College.
180	Dhar, Kshitischandra	... Victoria College, Narail, ex-student.
	„ Parimalchandra	... Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„ Ramlal	... Central College, Calcutta.
	Dhara, Phanindranath	... Ditto, ditto.
	Dinda, Prabhatkumar	... City College, Calcutta.
	Esrailuddin Choudhri	... Edward College, Pabna.
	Gangopadhyay Abhayapada	... Central College, Calcutta.
	„ Indrapanchu	... Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Madhusudan	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Panchugopal	... Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Mid., N. 16.
190	„ Subodhkumar	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Ghatak, Upendranath	... St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
	Gholam Mustafa	... B. M. College, Barisal.
	Ghosh, Asutosh	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Bhupendranath	... Ex-student, City College, Calcutta.
	„ Bijaygopal	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Gangaprasad	... City College, Calcutta.
	„ Girindralal	... Dacca College.
	„ Haridhan	... Uttarpara College.
	„ Jagajyotikumar	... Patna College.
200	„ Jatindranath	... Ripon College.
	„ Jnanendrakumar	... City College, Calcutta.
	„ Kantikumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kesabchandra	... City College, Calcutta.
	„ Lalitmohan	... Victoria College, Narail.
	„ Nagendranath	... Ripon College.
	„ Nripendrakumar	... Victoria College, Comilla.
	„ Prabirkumar	... City College, Calcutta.
	„ Ramkinkar	... Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Sasadhar	... Ditto.
210	„ Satischandra III	... Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Satischandra I	... Ditto.

	Ghosh, Satiranjan	...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	" Surendranath	...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Mid. N. 7.
	" Tarakdas	...	City College, Calcutta.
	Ghoshal, Jatindranath	...	Bangabasi College.
	" Manindranath	...	Ripon College.
	" Rajendralal	...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	" Satinath	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Satischandra	...	Bangabasi College.
220	" Upendranath	...	B. M. College, Barisal
	Gohin, Sriram	...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Goswami, Brindabanchandra	...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Dau. N. 2.
	" Rajendranarayan	...	Edward College, Pabna.
	Guha, Bankimbihari	...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	" Birendralal	...	Rajshahi College.
	" Nityagopal	...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll Mym., N. 7.
	" Pramathanath	...	Rajshahi College.
	Guhathakurta, Rameschandra	...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Gulzar Raya	...	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
230	Gupta, Amritalal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Atulchandra	...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	" Bhupendranath	...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	" Bhupendranath	...	Krishnath College Berhampur.
	" Purnendu	...	City College, Calcutta.
	" Rajeswar	...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	" Ramaniranjan	...	Ditto.
	" Rasbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Saradacharan	...	B. M. College, Barisal,
	Guru, Bakhsh Ray	...	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
240	Hajra, Gajendranath	...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll Mid., N. 34.
	" Satischandaa	...	City College, Calcutta.
	Harikrishna Behari	...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll Pat., N. 61.
	Hla Tin	...	Rangoon College.
	Hor, Rajendranath	...	Narail Victoria College.
	Ishore, Mukundanath	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Ishwarinandan Prasad	...	Patna College.
	Jaigovind Sahai	...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll Pat., N. 68.
	Jana, Banbihari	...	City College, Calcutta.
	" Bhupatilal	...	Ripon College.
250	Jawahirmal Ratnoo	...	Presidency College.
	Jitender Pershad Sahi	..	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Kailash Sinha	...	Non-Collegiate student Roll Pat. N. 76.
	Kali Prasad	...	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Kandhji Sahay	...	Patna College, ex-student.
	Karam Sinha Mahto	...	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	Karmakar, Kaliprasanna	...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	" Rajendrachandra	...	Central College, Calcutta.
	Kazi Abdul Malek	...	City College, Calcutta.
	Kazi Ajahar Ali	...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll Mid. N. 14.
260	Khorshed Ali Talukdar	...	Dacca College.
	Kyaw Zan Hla	...	Rangoon College.
	Madhumangal Sinha	...	Dacca College.
	Mahadevelal Marwari	...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Mahanti, Durgacharan II	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	" Lakshmidhar	...	Ditto, ditto.
	Mahapatra, Harihar	...	City College, Calcutta.
	" Kapilcharan	...	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
	" Raghunath	...	Ditto.

	Mahapatra, Sasibhushan	...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Mid. N. 2.
270	Mahendra Narayan	...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Mahmmed Mahsim Khan	...	Dacca College.
	Mainuddin Ahamed	...	Rajshahi College.
	Bipracharan Maiti	...	Bangabasi College.
	Maitra, Nimaichand	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Majumdar, Bijaykrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Gorakshanath	...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Jadabchandra	...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	„ Makhanlal	...	Ripon College.
	„ Rameschandra, II	...	Edward College, Pabna.
280	„ Satischandra, II	...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Sudhirchandra	...	Ditto.
	Mallik, Amarendranath	...	Scottish Churches College.
	Mandal, Atulkrishna	...	Ripon College.
	„ Durgeschandra	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Mohinimohan	...	Uttarpara College.
	„ Rabindranath	...	Scottish Churches College.
	Mathuraprasad Sinha	...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Pat. N. 84.
	Maung Ba Yi, I	...	Rangoon College.
	Maung Lwin	...	Ditto.
290	Maung Tun Sein	...	Ditto.
	Md. Abdul Gaffur Khan	...	City College, Calcutta.
	Md. Gholam Hussain	...	Rajshahi College.
	Meherali	...	City College, Calcutta.
	Mir Pear Ali	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Mirza Mohummad Zahoor Beg	...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Pat. N. 88.
	Misra, Damodar	...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Phanibhushan	...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Mitra, Dulalchandra	...	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Harakrishna	...	Central College.
300	„ Jnanendranath	...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Narendrakumar	...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	„ Nripendranath	...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Cal. N. 49.
	„ Praphullakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Raj Kumudkrishna	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Rangalal	...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Sadhucharan	...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	„ Sudhirkumar	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Sukhamay	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Mohammad Farid	...	Patna College, ex-student.
310	Mohammad Shakur	...	B. N. College, Bankipur, ex-student.
	Momtazuddin Ahmad	...	City College, Calcutta.
	Muhammad Ismail	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Muhammad Janabali	...	Ex-stutent, City College, Calcutta.
	Munishwarprasad Sinha	...	T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abanimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Anukulchandra		Krishnagar College.
	„ Arunnarayan	...	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Benimadhab	...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Bijaychandra	...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
320	„ Byomkes	...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Mid. N. 41.
	„ Dinabandhu	...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Jatindralal	...	Ditto.
	„ Jitendranath	...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Jitendranath	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Kartikchandra		Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	„ Kshitischandra		Central College, Calcutta.
	„ Kirankumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Manindranath	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.

	Mukhopadhyay, Narendranath, II.	City College, Calcutta.
330	" Nirmalchandra	Krishnagar College.
	" Prabodhchandra	Serampur College.
	" Rakhalchandra	Dacca College.
	" Santoshkumar...	City College, Calcutta.
	" Satyabhushan...	Uttarpara College.
	" Satyakinkar ...	Krishnachandra College, Hitampur.
	" Sureschandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhoti, Bankimchandra ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Mustaphi, Surendranath ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Mutsuddi, Niradranjan ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 216.
340	Nag, Gadadhar ...	Narail Victoria College.
	Namey, Vera ...	Loreto House.
	Niyogi, Brahmapada ...	Krishnachandra College, Hetampur.
	Paik, Bhabendranath ...	Central College, Calcutta.
	Pal, Akhilchandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Bhubanmohan ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Jogendranath ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	" Jyotishchandra ...	Rajshahi College.
	" Nagendralal ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	" Sasibhushan ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
350	Palakdeo Narain Singh ...	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Patra, Narendrakumar ...	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
	Perma Nand ...	Ex-student, B. N. College, Bankipur.
	P. Y. Manuel Raj ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Ran. N. 4.
	Raghunandan Lal ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Pat. N. 1.
	Raghurajkeshore Lal ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Pat. N. 115.
	Rajkhowa, Purnananda ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Ramakant Upadhyay ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Pat. N. 129.
	Ramkesav Tewary ...	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Ray, Abinaschandra ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
360	" Atulchandra ...	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
	" Batakrishna ...	Centeral College, Calcutta.
	" Binodbihari ...	Ditto.
	" Brajagopal ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 55.
	" Brajeschandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Digindranarayan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Gobindachandra ...	Scottish Churches College.
	" Hemendrachandra ...	Ditto.
	" Hemendralal ...	Bangabasi College.
	" Jaminikanta ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
370	" Judhisthir ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Krishnachandra ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	" Kumudchandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	" Lalmohan ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Madhusudan ...	Ripon College.
	" Makhanlal ...	Scottish Churches College.
	" Manmathanath ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar,
	" Mrityunjay ...	Ex-student, Bangabasi College.
	" Nalinimohan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Prabhaschandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
380	" Pramodkumar ...	Ex-student, Uttarpara College.
	" Satischandra ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Sourindrakumar ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Seshnarayan ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Sudhansubhushan ...	Metropolitan Institution.

	Ray, Sukhendranath ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
	„ Surendranath ...	Edward College, Pabna.
	„ Sureschandra ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	Raychaudhuri, Basantakumar ...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Gopalchandra ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
390	„ Jatindranath ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Jnanendramohan	Ripon College.
	„ Manomohan ...	Ex-student, City College, Calcutta.
	„ Narendramohan...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Sudhirkumar ...	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
	Raymirbahar, Nagendranath ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Saha, Jogeschandra ...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Kiranchandra	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Kshetramohan ...	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Mahendranath ...	Rajshahi College.
400	„ Nityeswar ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	Salimuddin Ahmad ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Samanta, Susilkrishna ...	Bangabasi College.
	Santra, Rakhalchandra ...	Central College, Calcutta.
	Sanyal, Sarojbandhu ...	Ditto.
	Saroadhikari, Prabhatchandra ...	Bangabasi College.
	Sarkar, Arabindabandhab ...	Ripon College.
	„ Asutosh ...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Binaykrishna ...	Ex-student, Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Surendranath ...	Dacca College.
410	„ Syamlal ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Sarmasarkar, Sureschandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Saw Hla Pru ...	Rangoon College.
	Sen, Anadicharan ...	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Jitendrachandra ...	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
	„ Jyotishchandra ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Cal. N. 213.
	„ Kiranchandra ...	Krishnagar College.
	„ Kshetramohan ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Nakulchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
420	„ Rameschandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Srischandra ...	Ex-student, Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Taritmohan ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Sengupta, Atulendu ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 52.
	„ Hariprasad ...	Ripon College.
	„ Indubhushan ...	Ex-student, Bangabasi College.
	„ Jitendramohan ...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Jogajiban ...	Dacca College.
	„ Nagendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Narendranath ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Niradchandra ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
430	„ Nisikanta ...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Paresnath, II ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Surendrachandra ...	Edward College, Pabna.
	„ Sureschandra ...	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Syamsundar ...	Bangabasi College.
	Senray, Ranadakumar	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Shital Prasad Dube ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Sil, Bamacharan ...	B. M. College, Barisal.
	„ Kanailal ...	Ripon College.
	„ Rameswar ...	Anandamohan College, Mymensingh.
440	Sinha, Jaykumar ...	Bishop's College, Calcutta.
	„ Manindranath ...	Krishnachandra College, Hetampur.
	Sinhachaudhuri, Phanindranath	City College, Calcutta.
	Surya Prasad ...	Patna College.

	Syed Afzal Ali ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Syed Badiuzzaman ...	Ditto.
	Syed Fazlur Rahman ...	Patna College.
	Syed Nurur Rahman ...	Victoria College, Comilla.
	Tarni Prasad ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Thakur Brijnandan ...	Patna College.
450	Thakurta, Madhusudan ...	Ex-student, L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Upendra Narayana ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Wajedali Ahmed ...	Ex-student, Jagannath College, Dacca.

II.—The undermentioned candidates who were allowed to sit for examination in special subjects are declared to have passed in the subjects under which their names appear:—

History.

	Bandyopadhyay, Phanindranath	Non-collegiate student, Roll Pat. N. 173.
	„ Sachindranath	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 75.
	„ Sachindranath	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 66.
	Baruya, Herambaprasad ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 181.
	Basu, Amarendranath ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 166.
	„ Amulyaratan ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Hug. N. 5.
	„ Bijaykumar ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 177.
	„ Praphullabhushan ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 104.
	„ Sailendranath ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 182.
10	„ Surendranath ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 134.
	Bose, Oneil ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 139.
	Bhattacharyya, Bankimchandra	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 116.
	„ Manindranath ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 125.
	„ Sasankasekhar ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Dac. N. 27.
	Biswas, Manindramohan ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 155.
	„ Nisikanta ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 175.
	Chakrabarti, Dhirendrachandra...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Dac. N. 36.
	„ Jatindrakumar ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Hug. N. 6.
	„ Purnachandra ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 156.
20	Chattopadhyay, Nanigopal ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 198.
	„ Srischandra ...	Non-collegiate student Roll Baul. N. 3.
	Chaudhuri, Dwijendranath ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 197.
	„ Lalmohan ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Haz. N. 3.
	Dasgupta, Umeschandra ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 162.
	Datta, Kshetramohan ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Dac. N. 33.

	De, Charuchandra ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 109.
	Ghosh, Bimalkrishna ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 90.
	Guha, Jyotishchandra ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 160.
	„ Narayanchandra ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 143.
30	Lahiri, Praphullakumar ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 169.
	Maitra, Sureschandra ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Muz. N. 6.
	Mandal, Jatindranath ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 146.
	Marik, Prasaddas ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 133.
	Mitra, Chunilal ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 140.
	„ Gaurkisor ...	.. Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 196.
	„ Jatindramohan ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 180.
	„ Jyotiprasanna ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 179.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bidhubhushan	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 184.
	„ Lalitmohan	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 96.
40	„ Satinath ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 71.
	Pain, Sinhadas ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 113.
	Ray, Kshirodkumar ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 67.
	„ Paresnath ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Dac. N. 32.
	„ Prasadkanta ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 128.
	Raychaudhuri, Gopalchandra	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Dac. N. 31.
	Sen, Hiranyakumar ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 159.
	Sengupta, Mohitkumar ...	.. Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 114.
	Sil, Bhupeschandra ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Dac. N. 29.
	Sinha, Manomohan ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 188.
50	Sur, Kanailal ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Hug. N. 7.
	Swar, Surendranath ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Pat. N. 176.
	Tayubuddin Ahmed ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Dac. N. 21.

LOGIC.

Bandyopadhyay, Rameschandra	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 80.
Bhattacharyya, Anamay ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 171.
„ Lalitmohan	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Ber. N. 15.
Biswas, Gangacharan ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 138.
Brajbehari Sahay ...	... Non-collegiate student, Roll Pat. N. 170.

	Brajeshwar Sahay ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 111.
	Chattopadhyay, Hemantakumar	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 164.
	Damodar Pershad Jha ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Muz. N. 4.
	Das, Nakulchandra ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 79.
10	Dasgupta, Kshitischandra ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 117.
	Ghosh, Nalinikanta ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Haz. N. 6.
	Kalidas Pande ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Ber. N. 14.
	Mohammad Abdul Hai ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Dac. N. 26.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amarnath ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 118.
	" Narayandas ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 195.
	" Tapodhan ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Ber. N. 16.
	Ray, Gokulkrishna ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Ber. N. 5.
	" Nitindranath ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Ber. N. 6.
	" Sunilkrishna ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 187.
20	Saha, Sureschandra ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 200.
	Sinha, Madanmohan ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Pat. N. 5.

Sanskrit.

	Bandyopadhyay, Kshetramohan	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 189.
	" Nagendranath	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 135.
	" Narendranath	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 148.
	" Panchanan ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Hug. N. 4.
	" Prabalchandra	Non-collegiate student, Roll Dac. N. 30.
	Basu, Anandanarayan ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 69.
	" Bhubanchandra ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 122.
	" Jogendranath ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 82.
	" Khageschandra ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 151.
10	Bhattacharyya, Gobindachandra	Non-collegiate student, Roll Dac. N. 35.
	" Hemantakumar ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 107.
	" Satyendrachandra	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 185.
	Biswas, Brajendrakumar ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Dac N. 25.
	Chakrabarti, Hiralal ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Dac. N. 18.
	" Monomohan ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Ber. N. 12.
	Chattopadhyay, Gaurmohan ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Ber. N. 13.

	Chaudhuri, Surendramohan ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Baul. N. 6.
	Das, Chintamani ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Kat. N. 4.
	„ Dhirendralal ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 163.
20	„ Dinabandhu ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 145.
	„ Satischandra ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Dac. N. 20.
	Datta, Abanikumar ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 121.
	„ Asutosh ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Kat. N. 5.
	„ Debiprasad ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 193.
	„ Jogeschandra ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Dac. N. 34.
	„ Kanailal ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 165.
	„ Susilkumar ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Dac. N. 28.
	Dattachaudhuri, Nagendranath ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 167.
	De, Binaybhushan ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 208.
30	„ Brajendralal ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 86.
	„ Dhirendranarayan ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 154.
	„ Gopendrakrishna ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 192.
	„ Saradaranjan ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Cal. N. 87.
	Desarkar, Praphullakumar ...	Non-collegiate student, Roll Baul. N. 4.
	Ghatak, Herambachandra ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 158.
	„ Jatindranath ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Baul. N. 8.
	„ Kumudbandhu ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 88.
	Ghosh, Barendrakumar ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 190.
	„ Biswanath ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 157.
40	„ Dineschandra ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll. Bank., N. 1.
	„ Pasupati ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll. Ber., N. 11.
	Ghoshal, Hitendranath ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 126.
	Gupta, Suparasdas ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 191.
	Kundu, Akshayakumar ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 119.
	Mahalanabis, Khagendranath ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Ber., N. 8.
	Mahanti, Madanmohan ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Kat., N. 7.
	Maitra, Bijaykumar ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 172.
	Majumdar, Hemchandra ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll, Dac. N. 24.
	Prabodhchandra ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Baul., N. 5.
50	Mandal, Dhirendranath ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 199.

	Mandal, Prabodhchandra	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 112.
	Mangni Ram	...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll, Pat., N. 171.
	Mitra, Amiyakrishna	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Kat. N. 6.
	Mukhopadhyay, Durgagati	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal. N. 124.
	„ Matilal	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 153.
	„ Phanibhushun	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 97.
	„ Sanatkumar	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 127.
	Munsi, Makhanlal	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Baul., N. 7.
	Nandi, Saradaprasad	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Chi., N 3.
60	Naskar, Rajendranath	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 170.
	Pain, Atulchandra	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 120.
	Pal, Dhrubalal	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Dac., N. 16.
	Poddar, Anangamohan	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Dac., N. 22.
	Prayag Nath	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Pat., N. 174.
	Ray, Kumarischandra	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Ber., N. 7.
	„ Manmathanath	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll., Baul. N. 9.
	„ Satyakinkar	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 98.
	„ Srinath	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Kat., N. 3.
	Raybarman, Jatindranath	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 99.
70	Raychaudhuri, Bireschandra	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 173.
	Sahu, Lakshminarayan	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll Kat., N. 2.
	Sarkar, Gobindachandra	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 176.
	Sen, Amulyachandra	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 136.
	„ Nityananda	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 115.
	Sengupta, Jitendranath	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Dac., N. 19.
	Sinha, Hariprasad	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 194.
77	Wadadar, Bagalacharan	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 131.

Persian.

	Abdur Rub Chaudhury ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Dac., N. 23.
	Maizuddin Ahammed ...	Non-Collegiaie Student Roll, Dac., N. 17.
	Muhammad Hussain Khan ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 93.
	Naizuddin Mia ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Dac. N. 37.
5	Shivaswarup Varma ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Pat., N. 175.

Pali.

1	Chakrabarti, Sudhirchandra ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 83.

Mathematics.

1	Basu, Anilmohan ...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 81.

Sanskrit and History.

1	Bandyopadhyay, Prakaschandra.	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal., N. 76.

P. BRÜHL, *Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 8th June 1914.*

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street. Calcutta :—

" Specimens of Persian Manuscripts " for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price R 3	a copy.
(2)	" "	1903-04	" " 3	"
(3)	" "	1904-05	" " 3	"
(4)	" "	1908-09	" " 3	"
(5)	" "	1909-10	" " 3-8	"
(6)	" "	1910-11	" " 3-8	"
(7)	" "	1911-12	" " 2-8	"
(8)	" "	1912-13	" " 2-8	"

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Interpretership and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit, and No. (8) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic.

" Diwan-i-Sarkhush " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy

" Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

" Qaani " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

" Diwan-i-Andalib " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy

Glossary to the " Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

" Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

" Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

" Raghuvansam "—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8

" Akhlaq-i-Jalali " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy

---

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

ALLAHABAD

1.	M. Jawala Prasad, I.	Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi	Government Observatory, Allahabad

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan	Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan	The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Jawala Prasad, II.	B. I. Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. Sita Ram Mahta.	Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
5.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhricy	Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

M. Mohd. Ishaq	Khazana Gate, Amritsar

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane. Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DACCA.

1. Abdul Ghani . . . . C/o Abdus Shakoor, Kotwal, The Black Watch, Camp Dacca.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husainganj, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1.	M. S. Karim Bakhsh	Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. M. C. Saihgal	2nd Bn., King's Regiment, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.
2.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	C/o Kazi Bahram Khan, Officers' Munshi, Murree Bazar, Murree.

NAINI TAL.

1.	M. Faqir Ulla	St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1.	M. Muhammad Din	Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2.	M. Ghulam Jilani	R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1.	M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1.	M. Bodh Raj	Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2.	M. Ahmed Din	81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3.	M. Abdur Rahim	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4.	M. Abdul Karim	Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

QUETTA.

1.	M. Sher Mahomed	C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	M. Ghulam Rasul	Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fazl-i-Haq	Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

SUBATHU.

1.	M. Gulzar Lal	South Lancashire Regiment, Subathu.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 9th June 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th June 1914.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	3,40,44,000	26,83,78,120	30,24,22,120	10,79,70,302	88,93,703	...	9,15,00,000	...	...	...	(a) 9,99,99,946	(b) 4,00,00,000	34,83,63,951	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 (b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571
Cawnpore	...	3,27,61,475	3,27,61 475	4,35,92,685	1,79,60,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,15,52,973	
Lahore	...	3,66,80,060	3,66,80,060	1,80,93,965	84,07,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,65,01,635	
Bombay	2,83,11,135	12,31,90,345	15,15,01,480	2,32,73,440	12,17,53,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,50,27,120	
Karachi	...	1,58,70,410	1,58,70,410	27,04,640	45,56,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,61,460	
Madras	82,61,850	7,30,55,100	8,13,16,950	1,47,77,010	1,53,31,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,01,08,750	
Rangoon	...	5,26,58,960	5,26,58,960	4,09,39,286	52,71,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,62,10,871	
	7,06,16,985	60,25,94,470	67,32,11,455	25,13,51,348	18,21,75,466	...	9,15,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	66,50,26,760	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			95,04,695	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									13,20,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			66 37,06,760	TOTAL RESERVE R									66,37,06,760	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th June 1914.
The Silver held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 7th June 1914 to 6,00 lakhs in coined rupees.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH JUNE 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.											
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	13	14	28	.2	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	16	5	21	...	...	...	...	...	...

H. J. WALLIS, CAPTAIN, I.A.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 10th June 1914.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th June 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000 0 0	Government Securities		1,93,40,020 0 0
Reserve Fund		1,91,00,000 0 0	Other authorised Investments		79,17,668 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,07,08,380 5 5	2,84,02,793 7 2	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		3,58,78,421 1
Public Deposits at Branches	1,76,94,413 1 9		Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities		5,05,15,777 9 4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		18,48,21,047 14 1	Bills discounted and purchased		2,70,64,985 10 3
Bank Post Bills, etc.		11,27,725 6 3	Balances with other Banks		4,55,755 10 10
Sundries		25,82,958 7 4	Bullion		......
			Dead Stock		25,00,464 9 8
			Stamps		14,731 11 6
			Sundries		3,80,130 11 5
					14,40,62,950 0 0
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*6,84,02,990 7 0	11,19,71,575 2 10
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†4,35,68,584 11 10	
RUPEES		25,60,34,525 2 10	RUPEES		25,60,34,525 2 10

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. ; value Rs. 2,17,500 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 9,93,165 0 0

Rs. 12,10,665 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 11th June 1914.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 51·61.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of April 1914 and of the form in which they were held :—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	672,809	...
Short loans to approved borrowers on security	6,183,232	116,768
	6,856,041	116,768
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts	6,972,809	

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Comptroller General.

DELHI;
Dated the 9th June 1914.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 78 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 28th May 1914.

In the matter of Maung Po Thwe, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Thwe, Clerk, residing at No. 35 A, Padaukdan Quarter, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 28th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Thwe.

CASE No. 79 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 28th May 1914.

In the matter of Maung Loo Gale, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Loo Gale, Clerk, residing at Karen Quarter, Mission Road, Ahlon, Rangoon, on the 28th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Loo Gale.

CASE No. 80 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 28th May 1914.

In the matter of Maung Po Oo, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Oo, Clerk, No. 3, Magyeedan Quarter, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 28th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Oo.

CASE No. 159 OF 1913.

Rangoon, the 28th May 1914.

In the matter of Eng Seng Bee, Trader, of No. 250, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Eng Seng Bee an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 27th day of May 1914.

CASE No. 34 of 1914.

Rangoon, the 3rd June 1914.

In the matter of Dawood Ebrahim Aceréef, No. 24, Maung Taw Lay Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Dawood Ebrahim Aceréef an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 3rd day of June 1914.

CASE No. 81 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 30th May 1914.

In the matter of V. P. L. A. R. Palaneappa Chetty, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by V. P. L. A. R. Palaneappa Chetty, unemployed, of No. 81, Mogul Street, Rangoon, on the 30th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said V. P. L. A. R. Palaneappa Chetty.

CASE NO. 82 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 2nd June 1914.

In the matter of Shinnasawmy Alagirisawmy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Shinnasawmy Alagirisawmy, clerk, residing at No. 42, 60th Street, Rangoon, on the 30th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said S. Alagirisawmy.

CASE NO. 83 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 2nd June 1914.

In the matter of John Ross, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by John Ross, residing at Royal Hotel, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on the 1st day of June 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said John Ross.

CASE NO. 84 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 4th June 1914.

In the matter of W. H. A. Skidmore, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by William Henry Arthur Skidmore, No. 50, Lewis Street, Rangoon, on the 1st day of June 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 4th day of June 1914 against the said William Henry Arthur Skidmore.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT NO. 36 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 5th June 1914.

In the matter of insolvency of Ahmad Said Khan, son of Ibrahim Khan, of Delhi, Mohalla Sazangaran.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Ahmad Said Khan to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 20th of June 1914.

FORM NO. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION NO. 24 OF 1914.

Dated the 6th June 1914.

In the matter of Hari Ram, son of Pahalwan Singh Ahir, of Delhi, Sabzimandi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition dated 10th March 1914, on behalf of the said debtor, and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 24 OF 1914.

Dated the 9th June 1914.

In the matter of Hari Ram, son of Pahalwan Singh, Ahir, of Delhi Sabzi Mandi, debtor.

Whereas Hari Ram was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 8th June 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 33 OF 1914.

The 5th June 1914.

In the matter of Mohar Singh, adopted son of Puran, of Delhi, Shidepura, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 27th April 1914, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 33 OF 1914.

The 8th June 1914.

In the matter of Mohar Singh, adopted son of Puran, of Delhi, Shidepura, Debtor.

Whereas Mohar Singh was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 5th June 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 66 OF 1913.

The 5th June 1914.

In the matter of Gopi Nath *alias* Gopi Mal, Caste Khatri, of Delhi, Balli Marari, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 17th November 1913, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 66 OF 1913.

The 8th June 1914.

In the matter of Gopi Nath *alias* Gopi Mal, son of Basdeo Khatri, of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Gopi Nath was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 5th June 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 317 OF 1914.

Bombay, the 3rd June 1914.

Re. Abdul Kader Fazalali of Bombay, Borah, Mahomedan inhabitant, till recently carrying on business in the name of Fidahusein Shaik Abdulalli at Abdul Reheman Street without the Fort, an adjudged insovlent.

Whereas the abovenamed Abdul Kader Fazalali has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the office of the said Official Assignee.

No. 334 OF 1914.

Bombay, the 9th June 1914.

Re Gordhandas Morarji, Hindu inhabitant, till lately carrying on business in the name, firm and style of Tulsidas Gordhandas at Bombay in the Mulji Jetha market outside the Fort, an adjudged insolvent.

Whereas the abovenamed Gordhandas Morarjee has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the office of the said Official Assignee.

No. 681 OF 1912.

Bombay, the 3rd June 1914.

Re Haji Jusab Haji Mahomed Menon, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Lohar Chawl, Upper Mahim, lately a dealer in coal and now unemployed, an insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 10th day of December 1912 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL SIDE.

Dated the 10th June 1914.

Babu Jyotish Chandra Mitra, Assistant Registrar and Chief Clerk in Insolvency of the High Court, Original Side, has been granted privilege leave for two months under Article 274 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 15th June 1914.

By order,

MAURICE REMFRY,
Offg. Registrar.

SURVEY OF INDIA—NORTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 8th June 1914.

No. 5.—Mr. C. S. Littlewood, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations from 15th June 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

W. J. BYTHELL, Colonel, R.E.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle

SURVEY OF INDIA—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 1st June 1914.

No. 15.—Mr. P. Kennegy, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 2 months under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from 1st July 1914 or a subsequent date that he may avail himself of the same.

F. W. PIRRIE, Lieut.-Colonel, I. A.,
Offg. Superintendent, Southern Circle.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th June 1914.

No. 71.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon G. H. Lawrance, I.S.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 21st May 1914.

The 6th June 1914.

No. 72.—The services of 4th class Assistant Surgeon R. W. L. Beveridge, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Director, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 14th May 1914.

The 8th June 1914.

No. 73.—1st class Assistant Surgeon W. J. Masterson, I.S.M.D., is granted 2 months and 23 days' privilege leave combined with 5 months and 7 days' furlough, with effect from the 23rd May 1914.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgn.-Genl.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 5th June 1914.

No. 1500-*D*.—The Reverend A. B. Roberts is appointed Chaplain of Mhow with effect from the afternoon of the 15th April 1914.

By order, etc.,

E. J. D. COLVIN,

for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 6th June 1914.

No. 1521-*D*.—The following promotions are hereby ordered in the Malwa Bhil Corps with effect from the 1st March 1914:—

1. Subedar Mohanlal to be Subedar-Major, *vice* Subedar-Major Sardar Bahadur Nathu Singh pensioned.
2. Jemadar Umedia to be Subedar, *vice* Subedar Mohanlal promoted.
3. Havildar Roomal to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Umedia promoted.

No. 718-*B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Airships Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), as applied to the lands in Central India occupied by the Midland Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to prohibit the navigation of any airship, other than an airship belonging to the British Military Authorities, over the said lands within a distance of three miles of any of the bridges in the said Section specified in the list hereto annexed:—

LIST.

Situation of bridge.			River crossed.	Nearest railway station.
Main line	Mile	476	Narbada	Hoshangabad.
"	"	551	Betwa	Bhilsa.
"	"	676	Betwa	Basai.
"	"	797	Chambal	Hetampur.
Manikpur Branch	"	709	Betwa	Orchha.
"	"	749½	Dhasan	Rora.

By order,

H. A. K. GOUGH, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Abu, the 6th June 1914.

No. 1635—240-*III*.—The following promotions are ordered in the Mewar Bhil Corps with effect from the 16th May 1914:—

Jamadar Putha to be Subedar, *vice* Subedar Punjia pensioned.
Havildar No. 944 Lala to be Jamadar, *vice* Jamadar Putha promoted.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General Rajputana.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 21st May 1914.

No. 1834-B.—As required by the Government of India, Home (Judicial) Department Notification No. 562, dated the 12th April 1899, the following draft amendment to the rules for the possession and transport of petroleum made under the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, which is proposed to be issued by the Governor General in Council is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft amendment, before the 15th August 1914, will receive consideration.

Draft amendment to the rules for the possession and transport of petroleum.

1. In rule 2, Chapter III, Part II, before the words " In all other cases " the following sentence shall be inserted :—

" Licenses for the possession and transport of dangerous pertroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons may be granted by the Local Government or an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf. "

2. In license Forms B, F, H, K and L, after the words " Secretary to the Government of... ...." the words "or an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf " shall be added.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Mount Abu, the 4th June 1914.

No. 1651-S.—Whereas the land designated below is required for a public purpose, this declaration is made accordingly under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894:—

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Approximate area.	For what purpose.	REMARKS.
Ajmer	Bandanwara	Bandanwara	0·037 acres. *Boundaries* :— *North*.—Uncultivated land of Bandanwara village. *South*.— Ditto. *East*.—Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway boundary. *West*.—Uncultivated land of Bandanwara village.	Required for building pumpmen's quarters at mile 24 feet 1791 between Nasirabad and Bandanwara on the Malwa section of the Rajputana Malwa Railway. (Temporary land to be made permanent).	The plan can be seen at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Rajputana Malwa Railway, Ajmer.

Under section 7 of the Act, the Collector is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

By order,

R. J. POWELL,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, in the Public Works Department.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 26th May 1914.

No. 797—1093.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner on or after the 10th July 1914.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in the Ajmer-Merwara Petroleum Rules issued in this office Notification No. 1530—1093, dated the 14th October 1909 :—

1. In rule 2, Chapter III, Part II, before the words " In all other cases " the following sentence shall be inserted :—

" Licenses for the possession and transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons may be granted by the Local Government or an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf."

2. In license Form B, F, H, K, and L, after the words " First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara," the words " or an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf " shall be added.

The 2nd June 1914.

No. 843—979.—Mr. H. M. C. Harris, B.A., L. C. P., is appointed to be Headmaster of the Government High School, Ajmer, with effect from the 4th May 1914.

The 9th June 1914.

No. 883.—Whereas the right of using the two mosques known as Kotla Masjid and Sarsari Gali masjid situate in the town of Kekri in the district of Ajmer is not regulated and whereas unless some regulation is framed there is reason to apprehend the occurrence ot riots and affrays with danger to human life and safety, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner Ajmer-Merwara, is pleased under section 144 (5) of the Code of Criminal Procedure to direct, that the order of the District Magistrate, dated the 4th August 1913, temporarily regulating the use of the above mentioned mosques by the Sunnis and Wahabis or Ahl Hadis respectively be made permanent.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

ADDENDUM.

Delhi, the 5th June 1914.

The following amendment is hereby made to the Revised Rules regarding Hospital accommodation and medical attendance at Delhi :—

I. A. Military Officers.

Military Officers stationed in Delhi can be admitted to the Hindu Rao Hospital. When admitted they will come under the charge of the Civil Surgeon, and be treated in every way as civil patients. They will pay the scale of fees laid down in rule 5 (a).

ERRATA.

The 6th June 1914.

In Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 3528, dated the 23rd May 1914, regulating elections in the Municipality of Delhi, for the words "and voting by proxy will be allowed" in rule 28 *read* "and no voting by proxy will be allowed," and in rule 34 (*e*) for "sub-section (*e*) above" *read* "sub-section (*c*) above."

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 5th June 1914.

No. 3860-*Edn.*—Under the provisions of section 70 (2), (*b*), of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to abolish the collection of house tax in the village of Rajpur by the Notified Area Committee, Delhi.

The 6th June 1914.

No. 3904-*Home.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, clause (7) of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the following shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to be infectious diseases :—

1. Measles.
2. Chicken-pox.
3. Diphtheria.
4. Tubercle of the lungs.
5. Scarlet fever.
6. Typhus fever.
7. Enteric fever.
8. Erysipelas.

No. 3910-*Home.*—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi, for the week ending 30th May 1914, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	93	99	192	108	119	227	...	...	...	152	2	48	...	25	7	40	42	82	44·6	52·5
	Notified Area	3,673	1	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	41·6	27·7
	Total .	...	94	101	195	109	120	229	...	...	...	154	2	48	...	25	7	41	42	83	...	...

The 8th June 1914.

No. 3923-*C. and I.*—In pursuance of section 172 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that the District Judge of Delhi, under date 22nd April 1914, has passed orders for the winding up of the Woollen Mills Company, Limited, Delhi, and that the said winding up order has, under section 172 (1) of the said Act, been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi Province.

No. 3950-*Education*.—The following bye-laws framed by the Municipal Committee of Delhi and the Notified Area Committee, Delhi, under Section 188 (*g*) of Act III (Punjab Municipal Act) regarding fixing of Octroi limits for the Delhi Municipality and the Delhi Civil Station Notified Area are approved by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Delhi Province and are hereby published for general information.

The bye-laws will come into force six weeks after the date of publication of the notification.

Bye-laws under Section 188 (*g*), the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, fixing the Octroi limits for the Delhi Municipality and the Delhi Civil Station Notified Area.

1. The following shall be the Octroi limits for the Delhi Municipality and the Delhi Civil Station Notified Area :—

From the Kashmere Gate the Octroi boundary follows the City Wall round the east of the City as far as the Shahji Tank. Thence it passes in a south-westerly direction to the Baijiwala well so as to include the Sudder Distillery, thence to the corner of the Mission house on the old Gurgaon Road. From this point the Octroi boundary follows the said road to the Municipal boundary with which it coincides as far as the northern boundary of the Southern Punjab Railway land. Thence it follows in an easterly direction the northern boundary of the Southern Punjab Railway land till it reaches the Western Jumna Canal. At this point it crosses the Western Jumna Canal and passes in an easterly direction along the northern side of the road on the Canal Bank till it reaches the western boundary of Rambagh. It then goes along this western boundary till it reaches the southern boundary of Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway. It passes along this southern boundary in a westerly direction till it meets the Municipal boundary, which it follows in a northerly direction to a point near the Sabzimandi Goods Station Road. It follows the western side of this road as far as Boulevard Road, then along the Boulevard Road to the Gate of the Sirhindi Garden and runs along the garden wall to the gate of the Roshanara Garden. Thence it runs parallel to, and at a distance of 30 feet to the north of the Malikaganj Road, till it reaches a point 30 feet from the Grand Trunk Road, whence it runs parallel to the Grand Trunk Road, in a northerly direction, at a distance of 30 feet from it and so as to include the land of the Hanooman Mahadeo Mills, till it reaches the South Bank of the Najafgarh Escape Channel, which it follows in an easterly direction as far as the Delhi Civil Station Notified Area boundary. From that point it follows the Delhi Civil Station Notified Area boundary (starting in a northerly direction) till it reaches its starting point again at the Kashmere Gate.

NOTE.—For penalty for evasion of Octroi *see* Section 78 (1), the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

No. 3963-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half month ending 31st May 1914, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
			Deaths registered in the half months.										Infants under one year of age.		
Rural Circle in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	88	86	...	...	...	54	...	20	...	...	12	6	16	6	22
Nangloi	54	48	...	1	...	32	...	14	...	...	1	1	9	7	16
Najafgarh	88	71	...	..	...	41	...	24	...	...	6	5	9	12	21
Subzimundi	12	8	...	...	..	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	4
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...
Mehrauli	63	55	.	1	...	32	..	21	...	...	1	1	10	3	13
Raisena	16	19	...	...	...	11	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	3	3
Total of the District . .	321	287	...	2	.	176	...	83	...	...	26	13	47	32	79

The 10th June 1914.

No. 4010-*Home*.—Lala Murari Lal, Khosla, District Judge, Delhi, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 15th June 1914, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 4012-*Home*.—Lala Chuni Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Subordinate Judge, Delhi, will relieve Lala Murari Lal, Khosla, and hold collateral charge of the duties of District Judge, Delhi, during the absence on leave of that officer and with effect from the 15th June 1914.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

In the old Dutch Cemetery at Vizagapatam there is an old Dutch grave dated 1699 bearing the following inscription, *viz.*—

"Here lyes the body of Anne eldest daughter of Jho Tivil some times chief of Machlipatam and wife to Samuel Owen March second of Vizagapatam obit 12th June 1699 ammoaital 21."

The monument over the grave has a large domed roof and this roof is in a dangerous condition with large cracks in it. These cracks in some places are as much as three inches wide and have shrubs growing in them.

The public are hereby informed that in accordance with part IV of the Government of India Ecclesiastical Rules as published in Madras Government order No. 38 Ecclesiastical dated June 14th, 1913, Rule 10, the vaulted roof will be demolished after this notice is advertised in the *Gazette of India* and in the Gazette of this Madras Presidency and that all unnecessary masonry work on the ground level will be cleared away leaving the inscription placed in simple masonry over the site.

A. S. LAURIE,

Executive Engineer,

Vizagapatam Division.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam Division,
Vizagapatam, dated May 1914.

It is notified for the information of relatives and friends of D. Elizabeth who died and was buried in the European Cemetery at Sandoway on the 27th October 1885 that the grave needs repairs which are estimated to cost Rs. 3. If this amount is not received within two months after the date of the publication of this notice and the grave falls into a ruinous condition it will be treated in such manner as will be considered necessary for the maintenance of the Cemetery in decent order.

A. SANDEMAN,

Deputy Commissioner,
and
District Magistrate.

SANDOWAY,
21st May 1914.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 14th "King's" Hussars, dated at Mhow, Central India, this 3rd day of June 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—H-7957, Private, W. S. Tyrer.
Age—22 years 6 months.
Height—5 feet 6¾ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—General labourer.
Date of enlistment—9th December 1911.

Place of enlistment—Wrexham, England.
Parish and County in which born—West Derby, Liverpool.
Date of desertion or absence—11th May 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Calcutta.
Marks—Large scar, burn, front of neck and chest.
"On Furlough."
Under 4 years' service.

A. E. H. FETHERSTONHAUGH, Captain, for Major,

Commanding 14th "King's" Hussars.

U 2 B 2

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Oxfordshire and Bucks Light Infantry, dated at Ahmednagar, this 3rd day of June 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—8828, Private, Tom Walters.
Age—28 years.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade—Country Carter.
Date of enlistment—17th October 1906.
Place of enlistment—Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Parish and County in which born—County of Worcestershire (Parish unknown).
Date of desertion or absence—1st June 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Ahmednagar, India.
Marks—Woman encircled with snake, and crossed flags tattooed on right forearm. Scorpions and spiders tattooed on left forearm.
Under 8 years' service.

E. LETHBRIDGE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Oxfordshire and Bucks Light Infantry.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, dated at Meiktila, this 2nd day of June 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—12871, Private, Stanley Scott Mason.
Age—21 years 4 months.
Height—5 feet 3½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Horse Trainer.
Date of enlistment—13th February 1911.
Place of enlistment—Worcester.
Parish and County in which born—St. John's, Kidderminster, Worcestershire.
Date of desertion or absence—28th May 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Meiktila, Burma.
Marks—Elongated scar inside left knee.
Under 4 years' service.

E. KERANS, Lieut. and Adjt., for Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th June 1914.

No. 735-*G*.—Captain P. Ashfield, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for sixty days with effect from the 15th June 1914.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant-General.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th June 1914.

No. 30.—Mr. A. V. Hawkins, District Traffic Superintendent, is granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, three months' leave on medical certificate, in continuation of the three months' privilege leave granted him with effect from the forenoon of 23rd March 1914.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th June 1914.

No. 720.—Lieutenant H. E. Roome, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 3 months and 15 days under exception to Article 251 and Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 29th June 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

S. G. BURRARD, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor-General of India.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th May 1914.

No. 499s-*Ap*.—The following officiating appointments are made with effect from the date noted against each and until further orders:—

Mr. C. B. Maiden, Postmaster, Delhi, pay Rs. 500—600, to act as Postmaster, Lahore, pay Rs. 600—800, from the 21st May 1914;

Mr. J. S. Buckner, Postmaster, Karachi, pay Rs. 400—500, to act as Postmaster, Delhi, from the 19th May 1914;

Mr. H. J. W. High, 1st Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 300—400, to act as Postmaster, Karachi, from the 16th May 1914;

Mr. F. W. Morley, Postmaster, Peshawar, pay Rs. 300—400, to act as Postmaster, Allahabad, pay Rs. 400—500, from the 5th May 1914;

Mr. X. Cordeiro, 3rd Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, pay Rs. 200—300, to act as Postmaster, Peshawar, from the 25th April 1914;

Mr. C. Malone, 3rd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 200—300, to act as Postmaster, Aden, pay Rs. 300—400, from the 15th May 1914;

Mr. L. Hodgkinson, Postmaster, Ootacamund, pay Rs. 200—300, to act as 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs 300—400, from the 18th May 1914;

Mr. Shamrao Balkrishna, 4th Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 200—300, to act as 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, from the 5th to the 17th May 1914, inclusive.

The 2nd June 1914.

No. 529s-*Ap*.—The following promotions and appointments in the grades of Superintendents of post offices are made with effect from the 16th April 1914, *vice* Mr. A. J. Faichnie, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, retired:—

Mr. J. B. M. Gorman to be confirmed in the 1st grade;

M. Hafiz Muhammad Abdul Gany to be promoted provisionally to the 1st grade;

Mr. G. J. H. Quilter to be confirmed in the 2nd grade;

Mr. F. A. V-C. Sausman to be promoted provisionally to the 2nd grade;

Mr. W. A. Smith to be confirmed in the 3rd grade;

Mr. R. R. Ricketts to be promoted provisionally to the 3rd grade;

Mr. J. J. Newton, Superintendent, office of the Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, to be appointed Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his appointment;

M. Muhammad Al Hasan to be sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, until Mr. Newton joins his appointment as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade;

Mr. D. L. Scott, Manager, Stock Depôt, Calcutta, pay Rs. 150—200, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, from the 11th May 1914 and until further orders.

The 4th June 1914.

No. 552s-*Ap*.—Mr. S. R. Kothavala, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 20th June 1914 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Mahboobali Niazali Khan, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. S. R. Kothavala or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

THE COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTICE.

FORM B.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 6 OF THE TALUKDARS LOAN REGULATION (II OF 1911).

Whereas the General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer, on behalf of Mir Sharfuddin Ali Khan, Diwan of the Durgah Khwaja Sahib, Ajmer, has applied for a loan under this Regulation, all persons having claims against the said Mir Sharfuddin Ali Khan or his immoveable property are called upon to submit a statement of the same in writing in Form C below, to the Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, within 6 months from the date of the publication of this notice.

Every claim against the applicant or his immoveable property (other than a claim on the part of the Government) not submitted to the Commissioner in compliance with this notice, shall, save in the cases provided for by Sections 6 and 13 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions to have been duly discharged, unless in any suit or proceeding instituted by the claimant or by any person claiming under him in respect of any such claim, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he was unable to comply with the directions contained in this notice.

Every claim so admitted by the Court shall, notwithstanding any law, contract, decree or award to the contrary, cease to carry interest after the expiry of 6 months from the date of the publication of this notice.

2. With effect from the date of the publication of this notice, the consequences prescribed in Sections 7, 8, 16, 17 and 18, of the Regulation, a copy of which is published herewith, shall also ensue.

Copy of Sections 7, 8, 16, 17 and 18.

7. With effect from the date of the publication of a notice under Section 6, Sub-Section (1), the following consequences shall ensue, namely :—

(a) the applicant shall be incompetent to transfer or create any charge on, or interest in, his property or any part thereof, or to enter into a contract which may involve him in any pecuniary liability; and

(b) all suits and proceedings in any Civil Court in respect of any claim against the applicant shall be stayed, and no fresh suit or proceeding shall be instituted in respect of any such claim in any Civil Court.

8. Nothing in Section 7, clause (a) shall—

(a) apply to debts due for liabilities incurred to Government,

(b) apply to debts or liabilities which are incurred for necessaries for the maintenance of the applicant or his family, or for the due observance of funeral and other ceremonies to the extent approved by the Commissioner, or

(c) affect the capacity of the applicant to enter into a contract of marriage,

provided that he shall not incur in connection with such contract of marriage any pecuniary liability except such as the Commissioner, having regard to the personal law to which he is subject, and his rank and circumstances, may, in writing, declare to be reasonable.

16. (1) No suit shall be brought in any Civil Courts against any Talukdar upon any promise made after he has repaid a loan under this Regulation, to pay any debt contracted during the period between the grant and the repayment of such loan, or upon any ratification made after such loan has been repaid of any promise or contract made during such period, whether there is or is not any new consideration for such promise or ratification.

(2) Nothing in Sub-Section (1) shall apply to the debts or liabilities specified in Section 8.

17 (1) If any Talukdar to whom a loan has been granted under this Regulation—

(a) Infringes any condition imposed under Section 13, Sub-Section (1) clause (b), or

(b) Attempts to do any act, which, under Section 7, clause (a), he is incompetent to do,

the Chief Commissioner may by order in writing declare such Talukdar to be disqualified from managing his own property, and such Talukdar shall be deemed to be a landholder who is disqualified to manage his own property within the meaning of the Ajmer Government Wards Regulations, 1888, and the Court of Wards shall thereupon assume the superintendence of the property of such Talukdar.

(2) The Court of Wards shall withdraw its superintendence from any property of which it has assumed superintendence under Sub-Section (1) as soon as all instalments of the loan have been repaid to Government with the interest thereon.

18. In each of the following cases, namely.:—

(*a*) when a loan made under Section 13 has been repaid to Government with the interest thereon, or

(*b*) when the amount so lent with interest has been recovered by the management of the property under Section 17, or

(*c*) when an order rejecting an application has been passed under Section 13,

the Commissioner shall notify, in the Gazette of India and in such other manner as the Chief Commissioner may, by special or general order, direct, that the Talukdar has ceased to be subject to the disabilities mentioned in Section 7, with effect from the date of the publication of such notification.

DATED AJMER, The 6th June 1914.

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S., *Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.*

FORM C.

UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE AJMER TALUKDARS LOAN REGULATION (II OF 1911).

Name of creditor with caste and residence.	Name and title of debtor.	Amount of loan advanced and date of advancement thereof.	Rate of interest.	Amount Received.		Balance Due		Reference to bonds or khatas.	Remarks.
				Principal.	Interest	Principal.	Interest.		

Signature of Creditor.

A. T. HOLME,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, No. 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C
Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh
Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Limited, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin W. N., Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India), Limited, Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75 1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Combridge & Co., Madras.
Messrs. P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-I-Am Press, Lahore and Calcutta.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Lahore, Punjab.
Babu S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.
Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
Mr. T. K. Seetharam Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract, Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road, Allahabad.*
Messrs. D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.*
Mr. Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra, Allahabad.*
Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.*

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. II of 1913, dated 31st December 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Tacked 3*a* 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1914. Civil Procedure Code Amendment. In Urdu and Hindi. Pies 3 (1*a*.) each.

Act II of 1914. Destructive Insects and Pests. Urdu. Pies 3 (1*a*)

Act V of 1914. Negotiable Instruments Amendment. Urdu. Pies 3 (1*a*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No. 27, Corrected to 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. (11*a*.) or 1*s*. (3*a*.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, April to June 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover 4*a*. or 5*d* (1*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Archæological Survey of India Annual Report 1911-12. Part I. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1-8 or 2*s*. 3*d*. (4*a*.)

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, with Appendices and Returns of Sickness and Mortality among European Troops, Native Troops and Prisoners in India, for the year 1912. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (8*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, Corrected to 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in India and Burma on 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (4*a*.)

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly List of the Foreign and Political Department, No. 30, Corrected up to the 1st April 1914. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 3-8 or 3*s*. 9*d*. (4*a*.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th January 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (2*a*.)

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th March 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (2*a*.)

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th April 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (2*a*.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

The Bengal Treasury Manual, 3rd Edition, 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (5*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Return Statements of Accounts and Abstracts of Actuarial Reports in respect of Life Assurance Companies doing business in British India. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 3-4 or 4*s*. 11*d*. (8*a*.)

Notification No. 1271—23C., dated 28th March 1914—the Indian Companies Rules, 1914. Foolscap. Stitched. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Notification No. 2184—6, dated 1st April 1914—Amendment in the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Rules, 1913. Foolscap. 6*p*. (6*p*.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of February 1914. No. 11 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and six months ending September 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912. No. 2 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of March 1914. No. 12 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the Ten months April 1913 to January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a* or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Accounts relating to the Trade by Land of British India with Foreign Countries for the Eleven months April 1913 to February 1914. No. 11 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the Calendar year 1913, compared with the year 1911 and 1912. Royal 8vo. Stitched 8*a* or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in February 1914 and in the Eleven months, April 1913 to February 1914. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.)

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries. Forty-seventh issue, Vol. II. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (9*a*.)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of April 1914, No. 1 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a* or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in March 1914, No. 12 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (7*a*.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3*s*. (9*a*.)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for April 1913: Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Sword Instruction, Mountain Artillery, 1914. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 1a. (1a.)

Hand Book for Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Survice for India. Royal 8vo. Board. 6a. or 6d. (2a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. XI. Clothing, Corrected up to 1st February 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. 10a or 1s. (3a.)

Field Service Manual. Horse Artillery Brigade (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Roman Hindustani Edition of Cavalry Training, 1912. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Vol. I. 9a. or 10d. (2a.)

Roman Hindustani Edition of Cavalry Training, 1912. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Vol. II. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Selections from Royal Army Medical Corps Training, 1911. (Published in 1914) in Hindi, Urdu and Gurmukhi. Royal 16 mo. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Records of Fort St. George. Sundry Book of 1680-1681. Hugli. letters sent, 1913. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Records of Fort St. George. Diary and Consultation Book, Military Department, 1756. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3-12 or 5s. 6d. (7a.)

Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North West Frontier Province, for the year 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 4d. (1a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. 1 of 1913, dated 30th June 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. 1a. (1a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. VI (Index of Cases) Edition 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 6 or 9s. (10a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1912. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India by B. D. Bose, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (4a.)

Table showing the Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1913. 2a. 3p. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT

Classification and Uses of Finger Prints (Fourth Edition) by Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2 or 2s (3a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, October to December 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover 4a or 5d. (1a.)

Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No. 26, corrected to 1st October 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 11a. or 1s. (3a.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Scientific Memoirs New Series, No. 60. Studies on the Mouth Parts and Sucking Apparatus of the Blood Sucking Diptera, No. 4. The Comparative Anatomy of the Proboscis in the Blood Sucking Muscidæ. Super Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 1-2 or 1s. 9d. (5a.)

Indian Educational Policy, 1913. (Being a Resolution issued by the Governor General in Council on the 21st February 1913). Demy 8vo. Cloth. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part I, Report by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. Board. Rs 5 or 7s. 6d. (9a.)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part II, Tables by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4 or 6s. (9a.)

Progress of Education in India, 1907—1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. I, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4 or 6s. (10a.)

Progress of Education in India, 1907–1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. II, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Indian Forest Records, Vol. V, Part III, Report on the investigation of Savannah Grasses as Material for production of Paper Pulp. By W. Raitt, F.C.S. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in India and Burma on 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

The Indian Forest Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, Economy Series.—On the Economic Value of Shorea Robusta (Sal) by R. S. Pearson, F.L.S. Super-Royal 4to. Board. Re. 1-12 or 3s. (5a.)

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, corrected to 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Proceedings of the Seventh Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies with Appendix. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (4a.)

Note on Turpentines of Pinus Khasya, P. Merkusi and P. excelsa. Forest Bulletin No. 24, 1913, by Puran Singh, F.C.S. Super-Royal. Paper cover. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Note on the Preparation of Indian Forest Flora and Descriptive Lists, Forest Bulletin No. 23, 1913, by R. S. Hole, Esq. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a or 5d. (2a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re 1-4 or 2s, (2a.)

Annual Return of Statistics relating to Forest Administration in British India, 1911-12. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. 6p. or 9d. (1a. 6p.)

Manual of Drawing and Surveying (designed especially for the use of Students of the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh), by F. A. Brining and D. N. Avasia. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3 12 or 5s. 9d. (5a.)

Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun. Calendar. February 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12a or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Notes on Aerial Ropeways, by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E. September 1912. Punjab P. W. D. Paper No. 67. Foolscap. Limp. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Annual Report of Architectural Work in India for the year 1912-13. (P. W. D.) Technical Paper No. 28.) Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (4a.)

Notes on Grain Elevators (by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E., Executive Engineer) January 1914. (Punjab P. W. D. Paper No. 68. 13 pages, 7 plates.) Foolscap. Limp. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly List of the Foreign Department, No. 28, corrected up to the 1st October 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

Report on the Working of the Dispensaries, Jail Hospitals, on Vaccination and on the Vital Statistics in the Central India Agency for 1912. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (4a.)

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4-4 or 6s. 6d (5a.)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1912-13, Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

The Quarterly List of the Foreign and Political Department, No. 29, corrected up to the 1st January 1914. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-4 or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th August and 25th September 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.) each.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th November 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India Receipts and Disbursements of Home and India Accounts from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1912. Published 1914. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1912. Foolscap. Board. Re 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Resolution No. 7552-7581—121, dated the 15th September 1913.—Rules for the grant by Local Governments of Licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases in British India. Foolscap. Stitched. 1a. (1a.)

Report on the Operations of the Currency Department, the Movement of Funds and on the Resource Operations of the Government of India, for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 6d. (2a.)

Annual Report on the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of July 1912. No. 4 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of September and October 1913. Nos. 6 and 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 3d. (1a.)

Statistics on Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in September 1913. No. 6 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Statistics of British India, Part IVa, Finance and Revenue (Sixth issue) for 1911-12 and preceding years. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population, etc. (Sixth issue), for 1911-12. Foolscap Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the Month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in October 1913 and in the Seven months April to October 1913, compared with the corresponding period of 1911 and 1912. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Variations in Indian Price Levels from 1861 to 1912 expressed in Index numbers. Foolscap. Board. 12a or 1s. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Tariff Schedules for 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 6a or 7d (1a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by rail and river in India in the quarter ending June 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912, No. 1 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12, Vol. I, 28th issue. Foolscap. Board. Rs 2-8 or 3s 9d. (9a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of October 1913. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. (2a.)

Prices and Wages in India. 30th issue, 1913. Foolscap. Board. Rs 2 or 3s (9a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the Month of December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d (2a.)

Statistics of British India for 1911-12 and preceding years. Part IV (b), Finance and Revenue, Sixth issue. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the eight months April to November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12. Vol. II—Native States. Twenty-eighth issue, 1914. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s 6d (4a.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1912-13 and the four preceding years. Foolscap Board. Re. 1-12 or 2s. 9d. (4a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d (1a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the nine months April to December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d (2a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1913-14, Vols. I and II. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (15a.) each.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for October 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, in Urdu, Parts I to III. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 14a. or 1s. 3d. (2.)

Training Manual Signalling, 1907. (Jismen May 1911 tak Tamam Tarmimen Shamil hain. Hindustan ko Khas Zamini Samet.) Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 1d. (2a.)

Telegraph Manual (War) (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Board. 8a. or 9d (2a.)

List of Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden, as existing on the 30th June 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Hand Book for 6 3 inch R. M. L. Howitzer for movable Armament and Armament of Works, 1913. Royal 8vo. Limp. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (2a.)

Mobilization Regulation (including Concentration and Embarkation), 1911. [Reprinted and Corrected up to July Appendix to India Army Orders, 1913.] Royal 16mo. Limp. 1a. or 5d. (1a.)

War Establishments, India (Provisional), 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Field Service Manual, British Infantry (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, British Cavalry (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Infantry and Pioneers 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Silladar Cavalry, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Non-Silladar Cavalry, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, Urdu. Parts IV and V and Appendix. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 13a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Hindi, Part I. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2s 3d. (2a.)

Army Tables, Medical, 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. As. 13 or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

Field Service Manual, Head Quarters Units (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Mobilization Store Tables for the Field Army, a Battalion of Indian Infantry and Pioneers, Foolscap. Paper cover. 2a or 3d (1a).

Classified List of the Military Works Services and Public Works Department Military Subordinates and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Military Works Services Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo, Paper cover. 4a or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Engineers, Field Company (India), 1913. Royal 16mo Limp. 4a or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Posts and Telegraphs, India, 1913 Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d (1a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Volume I (Urdu). Demy 16mo. Paper cover Rs. 3-4 or 4s 11d. (1a 6p.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Vol. II (Urdu). Demy 16mo. Paper cover Rs. 4-4 or 6s 5d. (2a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Gurmukhi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs 7-8 or 10s. 10d (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Part I, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Re 1-8 or 2s 3d. ([illegible])

Cavalry Training, 1912, Part II, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover 10a or s. (1a. 6p.)

Field Service Manual, Field Artillery Brigade. (India). Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

First Report on the Working of the State Railways, Coal Department, 1913, by R. W. Church, B.Sc., F.G.S. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Report on the Working of District Boards in the N.-W. F. Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. 6p. or 10½d. (1a.)

Report on the Season and Crops of the N.-W. F. Province for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. or 10d. (2a.)

Report on the First Wage Census of the N.-W. F. Province taken in December 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 3d. (2a.)

Records of Fort St. George—Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2-2 or 3s. 3d. (6a.)

North-West Frontier Province Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 4d. (2a.)

Report on the Working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap Paper cover. Re. 1-2 or 1s. 6d. (1a. 6p.)

Summary of Remarks on the Kharif Crop of the North-West Frontier Province for 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover 4a or 4d. (1a.)

Progress Report on Arboriculture in the N.-W. F. Province for Triennial Period 1910-11 to 1912-13. Foolscap, Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. (1a.)

North-West Frontier Province Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch Administration Report, Statistics Departments and Accounts for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-8 or 2s. (1d.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos. 9-11 at Rs. 2.

Journal, Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-10 at Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana, by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji, Saraswati, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 6. Some current Pushtu Folk Stories by F. H. Malyon, 21st Punjabis, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 7. The Chank Bangle Industry by James Hornell at Rs. 2.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.

Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.

Tantravartica. Fasc. 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Re. 1-4.

Tattacintamony Didhity Vivrity, Vol. 3. Fasc. I, by Kamikha Nath Tarkabagis at As. 10.

Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc. 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Re. 1-4.

Tirtha Cintamoni. Fasc. 4, by Kamal Krishna Smrititirtha at As. 10.

Maasir-i-Rahini. Fasc. 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hosain at Rs. 2.

Bisyahitam. By Bisvambhar Jyotisarnava at As. 10.

Upamitibhayaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 8. Part 2, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Munta Khab-ul Tawarikh, Part 3. Fasc. 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1.

Kiranavali. Fasc. 3, by M. M. Shib Nath Sarvabhauma at As. 10.

Sri Surisarvasyam. Fasc. 1, by Jagannath Misra at As. 10.

Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 10, by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Re. 1.

Samaraicca Kaha. Fasc. 5, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Ramavatara Sarma at As. 10.

Smriti Prokas. Fasc. 1, by M. M. Sadasiva Misra at As. 10.

Amar Tika Kamadhenuh, by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker. C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulities as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover Re. 1.

Registered No. C-696.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Note Nos. 138152 to 138155 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 100 each and another No. 135558 of the same date and interest for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Prosad Das Boral & Bros. and last endorsed to Gopessur Sen, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office. The public are cautioned to deal with the above mentioned securities.

Name of Advertiser—GOPESSUR SEN,

Residence—5, Muddun Dutt's Lane,

Calcutta, the 2nd June 1914.

Bowbazar.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the good of Wilfred Carey Aldam, deceased.

The 2nd June 1914.

Pursuant to Sections 320 of Act X of 1865 and 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 all persons having claims against the estate of Wilfred Carey Aldam deceased late of Assington Hall Assington in the County of Suffolk in England and a member of the firm of Messrs. W. S. Cresswell and Company of No. 7 Church Lane, Calcutta, Tea Brokers who died at No. 10 Royal Avenue Chelsea in the County of London on the 24th day of January 1914 and to whose estate Letters of Administration with copy will and codicil thereto annexed were on the 16th day of May 1914 granted to Alfred William Cresswell Chaplin of Sam Sing Tea Estate Matelli in the District of Jalpaiguri, as the duly constituted attorney of Ellen Aldam the sole executrix in the said will named by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal are required to submit particulars in writing of their claims with vouchers attached to us the undersigned, Attorneys for the said Administrator, on or before the 14th day of July 1914 after which date no claims will be admitted and the estate will be distributed. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment of their respective debts to us the undersigned without delay.

PUGH & Co.,

10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, Attorneys for the Administrator.

Registered No. C-696.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 24. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1914.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the two months April and May of									
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition and military stores	58	65	89	70	82	75	73	99	1,20	1,10
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	47	43	53	78	81	1,44	1,30	1,99	1,82	1,22
Spirits and liquours	13,69	11,49	16,33	16,37	15,97	19,27	18,03	17,76	16,22	20,47
Wines	68	63	69	70	63	99	89	91	1,01	92
Opium and its alkaloids *	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...
Petroleum	7,05	7,15	9,13	9,80	9.10	9,85	12,70	12,74	12,66	15,84
Silver, bullion and coin (a)	5,87	5,94	9,30	11,91	7,80	37,70	28,77	24,89	10,52	34,68
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco (a)	48	54	65	62	81	3,51	4,28	6,05	5,28	4,82
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	2,84	3,02	3,47	3,82	3,39	3,72	3,70	4,25	4,48	4,73
Sugar (ordinary duties)	2,84	9,86	4,99	5,23	5,85	7,42	7,83	8,29	8,16	9,17
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding opium and its alkaloids* and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials	1,74	1,75	2,55	2,20	2,25	2,89	2,99	3,12	3,23	3,10
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	10,50	11,56	11,83	8,49	9,43	8,39	10,84	13,77	16,36	12,73
" white	5,45	4,36	6,45	6,08	3,56	5,13	6,47	7,99	9,09	7,36
" coloured	5,00	5,16	5,77	5,99	3,22	6,27	6,85	6,96	10,14	7,40
Other goods	45	47	44	60	41	69	63	62	77	63
Metals (excluding silver, bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof	4,72	5,00	6,25	9,91	6,63	8,94	9,15	8,31	12,15	13,98
Oils (excluding petroleum)	18	35	33	34	19	26	20	28	35	34
Manufactured articles	11,92	12,15	13,94	14,66	13,79	16,28	19,12	20,76	23,54	22,05
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	1,73	1,60	1,90	2,89	1,99	2,31	2,11	2,99	1,86	2,51
TOTAL IMPORTS	76,20	82,12	95,45	1,01,10	86,68	1,35,83	1,31,69	1,42,68	1,40,35	1,63,00
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	2,88	2,70	3,17	3,23	3,49	3,13	3,15	5,55	4,08	4,51
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour	24,23	29,15	25,92	18,85	18,51	28,75	27,72	34,98	30,64	19,54
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	1,39	1,56	1,73	1,55	2,02	1,85	1,95	2,42	2,27	2,37
GRAND TOTAL	1,04,70	1,15,53	1,26,27	1,24,73	1,10,70	1,64,56	1,64,51	1,85,63	1,77,84	1,89,42
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	25,39	29,30	34,85	29,35	28,65	39,41	41,14	41,21	49,86	51,76
Bengal — Exports	4,12	2,73	2,13	1,07	2,17	3,35	4,83	6,14	4,69	3,80
Bihar and Orissa — Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa — Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	27	5
Bombay — Imports	29,98	30,25	36,03	30,59	32,30	65,38	53,65	65,22	48,84	[illegible]
Bombay — Exports	47	36	35	58	70	48	29	39	46	51
Sind — Imports	7,24	9,05	7,90	10,91	7,90	11,74	13,51	13,63	13,99	14,75
Sind — Exports	28	58	91	17	46	30	38	35	54	43
Madras — Imports	6,44	6,00	8,08	9,73	8,77	9,37	12,31	10,00	18,69	14,82
Madras — Exports	89	1,15	2,22	2,27	89	89	1,46	1,29	1,22	1,59
Burma — Imports	7,15	7,52	8,59	11,52	9,06	9,98	11,98	12,62	14,57	[illegible]
Burma — Exports	18,47	24,38	20,31	14,76	14,29	18,73	20,76	26,66	23,46	14,16

* The duty on alkaloids of opium for the years previous to 1910-11 is included under the head "Chemicals, drugs, etc."
(a) Figures for the years previous to 1910-11 represent "*General Import Duties*"

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Registered No. C-696.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th March 1914.

Until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India."

Rates of Subscription.	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V and VI, or Supplement	0	4	0

A special price will be fixed for specially heavy issues of the *Gazette* or any particular Part.

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India.*

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 20th June 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

June 8.

1696. H. E. Curtis. *Improvements in or relating to surgical corsets.*

1697. J. C. Griere. *Improvements in the manufacture of sugar.*

1698. W. R. Feldtmann. *Improvements in the treatment of gold ore or tailings or other auriferous material.*

1699. C. Graaff. *Chemical fire extinguisher.*

June 9.

1700. Minerals Separation Ld. *Improvements in the separation of mixed sulphide ores.*

1701. C. Suttie. *Apparatus for employment in treating flax and the like.*

1702. J. Bosch. *Improvements in or relating to instruments for tapping India rubber producing and like plants.*

June 10.

1703. C. Reid. *The process and apparatus for coagulating and curing rubber latex by breaking up or atomizing it and spraying it by pressure evenly in thin layers on the surface of a drum or drums or other suitable surface or surfaces revolving or stationary in smoke or other fumes or gases.*

1704. G. F. Williamson *Improvements in or relating to railway chairs and securing the keys therein.*

June 11.

1705. Baij Nath Khanna. *Thrashing machine.*

1706. R. Kutschinski. *Improvements in fuels for internal combustion engines.*

1707. T. A. M. Brownlie. *Improvements in or relating to tube wells.*

June 12.

1708. J. C. Ogle. *The pressed steel louvres.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1269. DeNordiske Fabriker De-No-Fa Aktieselskap. *Process for converting unsaturated fatty acids and their esters into saturated compounds.*

1489. C. E. D'O. Fendall. *An improved lock channel.*

1525. L. Horst. *Refrigerating apparatus.*

1638. F. H. Schule, Ld. *An improved combined rice milling machine.*

1639. Mrs. M. Dench. *An improved token or tablet carrier.*

1650. F. J. Giovagnoni. *Hand power mote or waterlift.*

1661. W. E. Marsh and W. G. P. Marsh. *Improved rotary lawn sprinkler.*

1663. J. D. High. *Incinerator-latrine.*

1664. G. A. More. *Improvements in apparatus for indicating and for recording variations of levels of water between predetermined points or otherwise in steam boilers.*

1665. Charles Butters and Co., Ld. *Improvements in and relating to filtering apparatus.*

1666. Charles Butters and Co., Ld. *Improvements in and relating to filtering processes and apparatus.*

1667. Charles Butters and Co., Ld. *Improvements in and relating to filtering processes and apparatus.*

1668. C. Butters. *Improvements in and relating to filtering process and apparatus.*

1669. Schmidt'sche Hiessdampf G. m. b. H. *Improvements in and relating to pipe connections, unions and the like.*

1673. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld. *Improvements in wireless telegraph transmitters.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1559. J. C. Martins. *Improvements in friction gearings.*

1560. G. Yseboodt and R. H. Mautsch. *Improvements in and relating to block signalling arrangements and the like.*

1569. General Electric Co. *Improvements in and relating to vacuum tubes.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

815. Pointu.
901. Banajee.
1150. Bradford.
1233. von Jaraczewski.
1367. Trypani.
1419. Piazza.
1452. Schmidt'sche Heissdampf-Gesellschaft m. b. H.
1456. Nightingale and Nightingale.
1459. Stone & Co., Ld.
1461. Pure Coal Briquettes, Ld.
1466. Gray.
1467. McConnell.
1469. Brown.
1470. Riddle and Volesky.
1473. Société Anonyme Pour L'Exploitation des Procédés Westinghouse-Leblanc.
1475. Davis.
1477. Gresham.

PATENTS SEALED.

1049. Julius.
1182. de Brünn.
1183. de Brünn.
1348. Kellie.
1378. Central Securities Co.
1430. Breitung.
1433. Moriondi.
1435. Meyer.
1441. Hoskins & Sewell, Ld. and Hoskins.
1443. Kopke Clarifier Co., Ld.
1445. Spencer.
1446. Swan.
1448. Fink & Kobiolke.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

195 of 1903. Mather & Platt Ld. (To 19 June 1915.)
196 of 1903. Mather & Platt Ld. (To 19 June 1915.)
526 of 1905. Kitson. (To 19 June 1915.)
35 of 1906. Buhne. (To 7 September 1915.)
148 of 1906. Kleine. (To 7 September 1915.)
153 of 1906. Bryant. (To 20 June 1915.)
18 of 1908. Martha. (To 5 August 1915.)
123 of 1909. Mitchell. (To 20 May 1915.)
553 of 1909. Ram Ratan. (To 11 June 1915.)
23 of 1910. Scherl & anr. (To 24 September 1915.)
93 of 1910. Schmidt & anr. (To 2 September 1915.)
190 of 1910. Aitken. (To 26 July 1915.)
442 of 1910. Williams & ors. (To 5 November 1915.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1902.

219, (Pictet).

1903.

476, (Lamb.)

1904.

541, (Little).

1906.

395, (Haywood, and Saxby & Farmer, Ld.).

1907.

376, (Thom).

1909.

237, (Imperial Writing Machine Co., Ld.). 245, (Paterson). 256, (Kempshall). 283, (Chalmers). 342, (Shoemaker). 344, (Venn). 348, (Dallas). 350, (Beattie Crozier). 384, (Freeland). 471, (Price and Bridge). 680, (Dingwall).

1910.

19, (Swinney.) 55, (Milde).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

June 8th to 13th, 1914.

Class 1. No. 1666. Burn & Co., Ld., Howrah. June 5.

Class 1. No. 1667. Karl Anders Ferdinand Ahlborn, of 14 Watkins Lane, Howrah. June 8.

Class 13. Nos. 1668-1680. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. June 8.

Class 15. Nos. 1681-1689. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. June 8.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price. R	a
(*a*) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(*b*) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(*c*) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(*d*) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual subscription with postage		3	0
(*e*) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(*f*) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(*g*) Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(*h*) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(*i*) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta:—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for 1902-03,	price R 3	a copy.
(2)	" " 1903-04	" " 3	"
(3)	" " 1904-05	" " 3	"
(4)	" " 1908-09	" " 3	"
(5)	" " 1909-10	" " 3-8	"
(6)	" " 1910-11	" " 3-8	"
(7)	" " 1911-12	" " 2-8	"
(8)	" " 1912-13	" " 2-8	"

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Interpretership, and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit, and No. (8) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . . . Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . Government Observatory, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Jawala Prasad, II. . . . . . . B. I. Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
5. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DACCA.

1. Abdul Ghani . . . . C/o Abdus Shakoor, Kotwal, The Black Watch, Camp Dacca.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . Near the Police Post, Hussaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh . . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . . 2nd Bn., King's Regiment, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.
2. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Bahram Khan, Officers' Munshi, Murree Bazar, Murree.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim . . . . Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

SUBATHU.

1. M. Gulzar Lal . . . . South Lancashire Regiment, Subathu.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1. M. Mohd. Arif . . . . 12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar . . . . . 36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S. . . . 14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z-Zaman . . . . 29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi . . . . 5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab . . . . . . Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat . . . . 9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal . . . . . . 9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter . . . . . 1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M Mohd. Yusuf Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Shuaib . . . . Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bond fide* public purposes. Otherwise, it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½-grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and *residual alkaloid* or *amorphous cinchona alkaloid* which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous alkaloid* are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These are sold strictly cash and in advance.* On *no account drugs are sent per V. P. Post.* These are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipur.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1912 are as follow :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 „

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	R
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb., and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below.

[For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 annas; 1 lb. 6 annas ; 2 lbs. 10 annas ; 3 lbs. 12 annas ; 4 lbs. 1 Re. ; 5 lbs. Re. 1 annas 4 ; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 annas 6.]

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CORONATION DURBAR AND OF THE VISIT OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS TO INDIA, 1911-12.

To meet the repeated demands of the public, the Government of India have decided to publish a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911.

This book will be compiled from the official records, and will contain lists of all persons taking part in the celebrations and ceremonies. There will also be numerous illustrations, portraits, maps, plans, etc.

It will be published in two editions, a popular one in a cloth binding at a cost not exceeding Rs. 7-8, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, which will contain a list of the subscribers, at a cost of about Rs. 250.

A translation of the popular edition will be made in Urdu and possibly in other languages also, if the demand is sufficient.

It is expected that the work will be ready for publication shortly ; names are still being registered for the various editions, and application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th June 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th June 1914.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (purchase price).		Total.	Remarks
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	3,50,83,550	26,87,37,955	30,38,21,505	11,19,15,607	86,04,758	...	9,15,00,000	.	...	...	(a) 9,99,99,946	(b) 4,00,00,000	35,20,20,311	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500.
Cawnpore	...	3,15,95,965	3,15,95,965	4,63,88,143	1,72,66,680	.	.			...	.	..	6,36,54,823	(b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571.
Lahore	...	3,31,13,005	3,31,13,005	1,71,79,415	55,74,360	...	.	...	...	.	.	...	2,27,53,775	
Bombay	2,99,31,135	12,32,43,450	15,31,74,585	2,44,66,455	12,31,24,320	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	14,75,90,775	
Karachi	...	1,59,82,940	1,59,82,940	27,60,295	44,15,955	...		...	...	..	..	..	71,76,250	
Madras	82,55,530	7,27,78,020	8,10,33,550	1,51,51,000	1,47,96,810	.	.	..	.	...	.		3,02,47,310	
Rangoon	...	5,25,77,485	5,25,77,485	4,19,94,026	49,16,715	.	.	.	...	.		...	4,69,10,741	
	7,32,70,215	59,80,28,820	67,12,99,035	26,01,54,941	17,86,99,598	...	9,15,00,000		...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	67,03,54,485	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			23,74,550	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									14,30,000	
Total Circulation R			66,89,24,485	Total Reserve R									66,89,24,485	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th June 1914.
The Silver held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 15th June 1914 to 6,00 lakhs in coined rupees.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th June 1914.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st May 1914	30,22,400	1,08,61,600	5,86,09,300	1,64,42,200	81,26,900	18,81,000	9,59,21,000	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,89,93,933
Add— Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of Inscribed stock issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between and 1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—	30,22,400	1,08,61,600	5,86,09,300	1,64,42,200	81,26,900	18,81,000	9,59,21,000	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,89,93,933
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	26,000	63,000	55,000	...	61,200	2,05,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,05,200
Balance on 15th June 1914	30,22,400	1,08,35,600	5,85,46,300	1,63,87,200	81,26,900	18,19,800	9,57,15,800	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,87,88,733

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th April 1914 Enfaced from India 12,305 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,643 lakhs.
" 16th April 1914 " 30th " " ditto 1 lakh ditto 15 "
" 1st May " " 15th May " ditto ditto 3 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto ditto 3 "
" 1st June " " 15th June " ditto ditto 2 "

12,306 lakhs 12,666 "

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 18th June 1914.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th June 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up . . .			2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .			1,91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,01,08,417	11 10			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,58,39,347	5 10	2,59,47,765	1	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .			19,48,13,908	5	11
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .			11,26,754	10	11
Sundries			26,65,238	9	3
RUPEES .			26,36,53,666	11	9

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .			1,96,58,150	0	0
Other authorized Investments .			76,73,943	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .			3,53,54,180	11	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities			5,00,35,475	15	5
Bills discounted and purchased			2,61,88,016	14	0
Balances with other Banks .			6,61,879	4	10
Bullion			......		
Dead Stock			24,98,235	13	4
Stamps			14,015	0	6
Sundries			3,86,407	8	10
			14,24,70,303	10	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*7,70,60,049	1 5			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†4,41,23,314	0 1	12,11,83,363	1	6
RUPEES .			26,36,53,666	11	9

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,17,610 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 10,63,102 8 0

Rs. 13,80,712 8 0

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 18th June 1914.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 53·96.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 30th March 1914.

No. 392.—Mr. F. D. Reid, Assistant Commissioner, Cis-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division, is granted furlough for 3 months in continuation of and in combination with privilege leave for 3 months with effect from the 17th May 1914.

No. 393.—Mr. G. W. C. Lisle, Superintendent, Nawa Manufacture Circle, Sambhar Lake Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500-30-800 from the 17th May 1914 during the absence on leave of Mr. F. D. Reid, Assistant Commissioner, or until further orders.

The 18th May 1914.

No. 30.—Mr. P. C. Scott O'Connor, Assistant Commissioner of the Upper Division, Internal Branch, is granted furlough for 3 months in continuation of and in combination with privilege leave for 3 months from the 1st June 1914.

The 23rd May 1914.

No. 33.—Mr. E. D. Wilson, Superintendent of the Malgin Circle, Kohat Mines Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for 5 months and 21 days in continuation of and in combination with privilege leave for 2 months and 9 days from the 22nd May 1914.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH JUNE 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	16	10	26	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	...

H. J. WALLIS, CAPTAIN, I.A.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 18th June 1914.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for April 1914 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1914-15. Imperial.	Budget Estimate for 1914-15. Special.	Budget Estimate for 1914-15. Total.	Receipts in April 1914	Receipts from 1st April 1914 to 30th April 1914. Imperial.	Receipts from 1st April 1914 to 30th April 1914. Special.	Receipts from 1st April 1914 to 30th April 1914. Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	...	22,48,000	22,48,000	...	...	22,824	22,824
II.—Opium	...	50,000	50,000	...	...	3,544	3,544
IV.—Stamps	...	7,25,000	7,25,000	...	...	48,315	48,315
V.—Excise	...	3,50,000	3,50,000	...	...	35,638	35,638
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	3,000	3,000	...	...	...	...
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	6,000	1,47,000	1,53,000	...	...	6,410	6,410
IX.—Forest	...	2,48,000	2,48,000	...	...	477	477
X.—Registration	...	44,000	44,000	...	...	3,914	3,914
XI.—Tribute from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	27,000	...	27,000	...	479	...	479
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	1,50,000	1,50,000	...	...	24,471	24,471
XVIB.— Ditto —Jails	...	37,000	37,000	...	...	2,654	2,654
XVII.—Police	...	30,000	30,000	...	...	985	985
XIX.—Education	...	21,000	21,000	...	...	1,434	1,434
XX.—Medical	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	7,000	7,000	...	...	2	2
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	...	18,000	18,000	...	...	2,246	2,246
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	20,000	20,000	...	...	2,387	2,387
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,32,000	1,32,000	...	...	8,994	8,994
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	4,25,000	4,25,000	8,50,000	...	6,802	6,803	13,605
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	1,42,000	1,42,000	...	...	12,281	12,281
Total Revenue and Receipts	4,58,000	47,97,000	52,55,000	...	7,281	1,83,382	1,90,663
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,61,878
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,52,541
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 19,36,530
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,89,071

(a) On 1st April 1914.

W. ALDER,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab,
Lahore;
The June 1914.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for April 1914 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15.

EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate for 1914-15.			Disbursement in April 1914	Disbursement from 1st April 1914 to 30th April 1914.		
	Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.		Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	9,000	10,000	19,000	...	540	540	1,080
2.—Assignments and Compensations	9,000	9,000	18,000	...	99	99	198
3.—Land Revenue	3,98,000	2,80,000	6,78,000	...	39,960	31,192	71,152
6.—Stamps	13,000	13,000	26,000	...	617	616	1,233
7.—Excise	12,000	12,000	24,000	...	441	441	882
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	...	30	30	60
11.—Forest	61,000	62,000	1,23,000	...	2,247	2,247	4,494
12.—Registration	6,000	6,000	12,000	...	549	549	1,098
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	2,32,000	1,06,000	3,38,000	...	15,707	5,835	21,542
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,30,000	2,07,000	6,37,000	...	34,098	15,406	49,504
19B.— Ditto —Jails	1,03,000	1,04,000	2,07,000	...	8,980	8,980	17,960
20.—Police	9,07,000	9,06,000	18,13,000	...	77,256	77,256	1,54,512
22.—Education	2,26,000	2,26,000	4,52,000	...	7,324	7,325	14,649
23.—Ecclesiastical	45,000	...	45,000	...	3,203	...	3,203
24.—Medical	1,34,000	1,17,000	2,51,000	...	7,567	6,027	13,594
25.—Political	17,13,000	15,53,000	32,66,000	...	1,39,380	1,34,037	2,73,417
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	65,000	66,000	1,31,000	...	3,224	3,224	6,448
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	62,000	...	62,000	...	3,891	...	3,891
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	89,000	90,000	1,79,000	...	6,965	6,964	13,929
30.—Stationery and Printing	58,000	58,000	1,16,000	...	4,413	4,413	8,826
32.—Miscellaneous	23,000	22,000	45,000		2,044	2,043	4,087
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	7,89,000	2,55,000	10,44,000	...	...	...	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	31,000	32,000	63,000	...	356	356	712
45.—Civil Works	17,15,000	17,08,000	34,23,000	...	777	777	1,554
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	71,31,000	58,42,000	1,29,73,000	...	3,59,668	3,08,357	6,68,025
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,73,575
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,41,600
Balance on 30th April 1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,47,471
GRAND TOTAL	...	..	...	...	...	...	82,89,071

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
The June 1914.

W. ALDER,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th June 1914.

No. 74.—Third Class, Assistant Surgeon A. C. Marchant, I.S.M.D., has been deputed for employment in the British East Africa Protectorate, with effect from the 15th May 1914.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgn.-Genl.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

In the old Dutch Cemetery at Vizagapatam there is an old Dutch grave dated 1699 bearing the following inscription, *viz.*:—

"Here lyes the body of Anne eldest daughter of Jho Tivil some times chief of Machlipatam and wife to Samuel Owen March second of Vizagapatam obit 12th June 1699 ammoaital 21."

The monument over the grave has a large domed roof and this roof is in a dangerous condition with large cracks in it. These cracks in some places are as much as three inches wide and have shrubs growing in them.

The public are hereby informed that in accordance with part IV of the Government of India Ecclesiastical Rules as published in Madras Government order No. 38 Ecclesiastical, dated June 14th, 1913, Rule 10, the vaulted roof will be demolished after this notice is advertised in the *Gazette of India* and in the Gazette of this Madras Presidency and that all unnecessary masonry work on the ground level will be cleared away leaving the inscription placed in simple masonry over the site.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam Division,
Vizagapatam, dated May 1914.

A. S. LAURIE,
Executive Engineer,
Vizagapatam Division.

It is notified for the information of relatives and friends of D. Elizabeth who died and was buried in the European Cemetery at Sandoway on the 27th October 1885 that the grave needs repairs which are estimated to cost Rs. 3. If this amount is not received within two months after the date of the publication of this notice and the grave falls into a ruinous condition it will be treated in such manner as will be considered necessary for the maintenance of the Cemetery in decent order.

SANDOWAY,
21st May 1914.

A. SANDEMAN,
Deputy Commissioner,
and
District Magistrate.

Whereas the grave of Mr. L. C. M. C. Mitra at the new Cemetery of Madhupur, police-station Madhupur, Sub-Division Deoghur, District Santhal Parganas, is in a bad state of repairs and the address of the deceased's relatives, though enquired into, not having been traced, it is hereby notified for general information that necessary action will be taken unless the grave is repaired within 6 weeks of the notification.

DEOGHUR,
The 12th June 1914.

J. M. CHRISTIAN,
Sub-Divisional Officer.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 34 of 1914.

Rangoon, the 3rd June 1914.

In the matter of Dawood Ebrahim Aeereef, No. 24, Maung Taw Lay Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Dawood Ebrahim Aeereef an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 3rd day of June 1914.

CASE No. 81 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 30th May 1914.

In the matter of V. P. L. A. R. Palaneappa Chetty, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by V. P. L. A. R. Palaneappa Chetty, unemployed, of No. 81, Mogul Street, Rangoon, on the 30th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said V. P. L. A. R. Palaneappa Chetty.

CASE No. 82 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 2nd June 1914.

In the matter of Shinnasawmy Alagirisawmy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Shinnasawmy Alagirisawmy, clerk, residing at No. 42, 60th Street, Rangoon, on the 30th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said S. Alagirisawmy.

CASE No. 83 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 2nd June 1914.

In the matter of John Ross, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by John Ross, residing at Royal Hotel, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on the 1st day of June 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said John Ross.

CASE No. 84 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 4th June 1914.

In the matter of W. H. A. Skidmore, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by William Henry Arthur Skidmore, No. 50, Lewis Street, Rangoon, on the 1st day of June 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 4th day of June 1914 against the said William Henry Arthur Skidmore.

CASE No 154 OF 1912.

Rangoon, the 8th June 1914.

In the matter of V. R. M. Palaniappa Chetty, money-lender, of 35th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said V. R. M. Palaniappa Chetty an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 8th day of June 1914.

CASE No. 150 OF 1913.

Rangoon, the 11th June 1914.

In the matter of Abdul Rahman Abdul Momin, piece-goods trader, of No. 91, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Abdul Rahman Abdul Momin an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 2nd day of June 1914.

CASE NO. 60 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th June 1914.

In the matter of Annichetty Marriah, residing at No. 66, 3rd Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Annichetty Marriah an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 11th day of June 1914.

CASE NO. 62 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 9th June 1914.

In the matter of Maung Oo, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Abdul Kareem Jeewa, Abdul Kareem Abdulla and H A S Hashim & Co. of Rangoon, creditors of Maung Oo, Trader, of Nos 257-C and 267-C, Sooratee Bara Bazaar, Rangoon, on the 9th day of May 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Maung Oo was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 2nd day of June 1914.

CASE NO. 85 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 10th June 1914.

In the matter of Mahomed Ayoob, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahomed Ayoob, Builder and Contractor, of No. 8, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 9th day of June 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahomed Ayoob.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of the Public Examination of the Insolvent.
96 of 1914	6th April 1914	N. N. Padgett, Deputy Accountant General of Madras, residing at Langham Hotel, Madras.	6th April 1914	31st July 1914.
138 of 1914	18th May 1914	Jayam Nagappa Chetty, lately merchant, but now unemployed, residing in Settur in the Taluk of Kalyanadrug in the District of Anantapur.	18th May 1914	17th July 1914.
140 of 1914	Do.	Senji Srirangachari, carriage-builder, residing at No. 1/5A, in Haris Road, Komaleswarenpet, Madras.	Do.	24th July 1914.
141 of 1914	Do.	E. Munusawmy Pillay, Commission Agent, residing at No. 8/9, Vengu Pillay Street, Egmore, Madras.	Do.	Do.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS;
4th June 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

IN INSOLVENCY.

On the dates enumerated below orders were made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, adjudging the several persons below as Insolvents.

No.	Names.	Address in Calcutta.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication. Month.	Date of the Adjudication. Year.
63	Haji Latiff Haji Tar Mahomed	120, Lower Chitpore Road	Lately carrying on business as Commission Agent, and merchant under the name and style of Haji Latiff Haji Tar Mahomed but at present without any employment.	2nd March	1914.
64	William Geddes Hill	137-11, Corporation Street	A Teacher of Shorthand and Typing	5th "	"
65	Inder Chand Seraogi	23, Pollock Street	Carrying on business at No. 51, Cross Street, as a dealer in piece goods.	9th "	"
66	Rupert Boswell *alias* Rupert William Boswell	33, Sooterkin's Lane	A Mechanical Engineer, but now without any employment.	10th "	"
67	Amulya Charan Sircar	5, Panchanon Ghose's Lane	Service holder	" "	"
68	Percival John Dover	18, Collin Lane	An officer in the Licensed Measurer's Department, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.	" "	"
69	Ganga Shah and Sarju Shah	155-3, Raja Horendra Narain Deb Bahadoor's Lane.	Lately carrying on business in co-partnership as a petty grocer under the name and style of Ganga Shah Sarju Shah.	" "	"
70	Mutty Lall Jajoo	218, Harrison Road	Lately carrying on business in cloth and also at Gayra in the District of Dinajpur under the name, style and firm of Mungilal Joynarain, at present without any employment.	" "	"

On the dates enumerated below orders were made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the several persons below as Insolvents—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Address in Calcutta.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication. Month.	Date of the Adjudication. Year.
71	George Alwin Mounier	34, Sheriff's Lane	An officer of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in the Licensed Measurer's Department.	11th March	1914.
72	Arden and Johurmull	17, Puggyaputty Street	Lately carrying on business in co-partnership as a dealer in piece goods under the name and style of Johurimall Sujanmull, at present without any employment.	" "	"
73	Haridas Pal	5, Baranoshi Ghose's Street	A Trader and dealer in brassware and bell-metal utensils.	13th "	"
74	John Edward Cutts	3, Sankaritolla East Lane	A Telegraphist	16th "	"
75	Frederick Liddle Longley	12, British Indian Street	Lately in the employ of the Alliance Advertising Agency, but at present without any employment.	" "	"
76	Bejoy Kumar Majumdar	17-A, Sircar Bye Lane	Lately an assistant of the firm of Pioneer Sugar Co., Ld., but at present without any employment.	" "	"
77	Doorga Prosad Khettry and Newal Kissore Khettry.	94, Cotton Street	Lately carrying on business in co-partnership as merchants under the name and style of Nawal Kissore Khettry at 160, Harrison Road, at present of no occupation.	" "	"
78	Niranjan Ghose	12-3, Umesh Chander Dutt Lane	Carrying on business as repairer of carriages and Motor cars at No. 17, Beadon Street.	" "	"
79	Sabjan Shaik and Salaman Shaik	10-11, Patwar Bagan Lane	Lately carrying on business in miscellaneous products under the name, style and firm of Sabjan Sheik Solaman Shaik in co-partnership at No. 15, Ahiritolla Street, but now service holder.	" "	"
80	Soondar Prosad Kalwar, Ramdhoneeram Nichundic and Hira Lal Nichundic.	Katalpukur in the District of Dumka. 3, Hanspookar Lane.	All carrying on business in co-partnership as gomosthas and dealers Shellac, Kirr and Jute under the name, style and firm of Sital Prosad Rumdhoneeram at Katalpukur and at Dhulian and 11, Lall Bazar Street, under the name, style and firm of Ramdhoneeram Hira Lall.	17th "	"

81	Earnest Vivian Ignatia	2, British Indian Street	A telegraphist	17th March	1914
82	Edward Joseph D'Cruz	44, Chandney Chowk Street	Ditto	" "	"
84	Frederick Barrow	41, Bentinck Street	An officer in the Hooghly in the employ of the Port Commissioners.	23rd "	"
85	Ram Narain Khettry	194, Cross Street	Carrying on business as dealer in woollen goods	" "	"
86	Ram Narain Khettry, Brijnarain Khettry and Joynarain Khettry.	3-2, Roy's Lane	Carrying on business in co-partnership as dealers in woollen goods under the name and style of Ram Narain Khettry at 194, Cross Street, and in umbrellas under the name and style of Joynarain and Brijnarain Khettry at 126, Khangraputty Street and 159, Mechua Bazar Street.	24th "	"
87	Butohraj Narang Rai, Motilal Dhanraj	192, Cross Street	Piece goods merchant	26th "	"
88	William Osmond Hardinge	17-1, Marquis Lane	A telegraphist	" "	"
89	Albert William Robert Field	17, Ripon Lane	An Assistant at Messrs. Trail & Co.	" "	"
90	Butto Kristo Dutt and Monmotho Nath De	133-3, Manicktollah Street	Lately carrying on business of Flour Mill jointly with Premmoyee Dassee as Executor of the Estate Bonomali Naun & Co., deceased, under the name and style and firm of Bonomali Naun & Co. at 2, Bethune Row, at present without employment.	" "	"
91	Sydney O'Hara Dawes	1, Marquis Street	Lately a canvasser of Hardware and Engineering Stores, at present of no occupation.	30th "	"
92	Charles Samuel Hoppen	3, Marquis Street	Carrying on business as Tailors and Outfitters under the name and style of Messrs. Shephard and Hoppen.	" "	"
93	Manuel Joseph George	65, Gardner's Lane	A telegraphist	31st "	"
94	Mary Hill, Claude Fauster Hill, Constance Wilthers.	9, Dharrumtollah Street	All lately carrying on business jointly in co-partnership as boarding house-keepers at 9 Dhurrumtollah Street.	" "	"
95	Edward Joseph Agacy	25, Mcleod Street	An officer in the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in the Licensed Measurer's Department.	" "	"

On the dates enumerated below orders were made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, adjudging the several persons below as Insolvents—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Address in Calcutta.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication. Month.	Date of the Adjudication. Year.
96	Benoy Krishna Banerjee and Nogendra Nath Banerjee.	10, Issur Mill's Lane, 72-2, Grey Street	Lately carrying on business in flour under the name and style of Shoshi Bhusan Mukerjee, now without any employment.	31st March	1914.
97	Kanbya Lal	38, Banstolla Street	Carrying on the business of taking leases of immovable property.	1st April	"
98	Joseph Abraham	58, Lower Circular Road	Carrying on business as a broker in landed properties	2nd "	"
99	James Alexander Thomas	29, Sooterkin's Lane	A telegraphist	" "	"
100	Jitmull and Indra Chand	51, Cross Street	Lately carrying on business in piece-goods under the name and style of Jitmull Indra Chand.	" "	"
101	Pralhad Chunder Sannasy	64-65, Sovabazar Street	Carrying on business as a broker and Commission Agent in piece-goods at 14, Kalakar Street, in co-partnership with Jeshkaran Sonaot Johurmull Mohata and Chuni Lal Rathu under the name, style and firm of Pralhad Chunder Sannasy Jeskaran Sonoo.	6th "	"
102	Jaladhar Shaw	5, Ahiritolla 1st Lane	Formerly carrying on business in jute and cloth and at present serving under a jute merchant.	" "	"
103	Govinda Lall Mukerjee	114-2-1, Manicktolla Street	Carrying on business as a broker of landed properties, at present of no occupation.	" "	"
104	Balakidas Benani	6, Bysack Street	Carrying on business as a dealer in piece-goods under the name and style of "Ramkoran Gouri Sankar," but at present of no occupation.	7th "	"
105	Tin Cowri Dutt	23-1, Chootarpara Lane	Lately carrying on a goldsmith business in co-partnership with Ram Coomar Das, now out of employment.	" "	"

106	Jitendra Mohan Chakravarti	24, Sagore Dutt's Lane	Lately carrying on business in co-partnership with one Niranjan Ghosh as repairers of carriages and motor cars under the name, style and firm of the "City Carriage and Motor Cars" at present without any occupation.	„	„		„
107	Sewnarain Mahata, Dhunraj Mahata and Soogan Chand Mahata.	21, Kalakar Street	Carrying on business in co-partnership with each other at No. 17, Puggyaputty, Burrabazar, as merchants under the name, style and firm of Sewnarain Dhunraj and Sewnarain Soogan Chand.	„	„		„
108	Jowala Dutt Agarwalla	7-2, Haliday Street	Carrying on business under the name and style and firm of Ram Kumar Ratanlal in cloths, etc.	„	„		„
109	Upendra Nath Roy	7, Shambhoo Chatterjee's Street	Lately carrying on business in Glass-ware and now employed as a saleman at 193, China Bazar Street.	15th	„		„
111	Sejour Rahaman Ahmedin and Reazul Rahman.	......	All lately carrying on business in co-partnership under the name and style and firm of S. R. Ahmedin and Reazul Rahman at Seraj Buildings, Colootolla Street.	17th	„		„
112	John Charles Owen	33, Takolla Bazar Street	An Assistant in the office of High Court in the Original Side.	20th	„		„
113	Doongarmull	76, Cotton Street	Lately carrying on business in co-partnership with one Kanaya Lall as trader in old Gunny bags under the name, style and firm of Doongarmull Kanna... Lall at 16, Cotton Street and at present without any employment.	22nd	„		„
114	Bankim Chunder Sen	149-A, Muktaram Babu's Street	Student	„	„		„
115	Robert Vernon Rodger	48, Creek Row	An Engraver in the office of the Surveyor-General of India.	23rd	„		„
116	William Henry Mulholland	128-3-1-1, Bow Bazar Street	An Assistant in the employ of Messrs. Burn & Co.	„	„		„
117	Toolaram Settya	15, Noormul Lohea Street	Formerly carrying on business as a trader in miscellaneous goods in Dinajpur jointly with one Meghraj under the name and style of Toolaram Meghraj, at present working as a petty Broker in Loose Jute.	„	„		„
118	Bholanath Kanya Lall	Brindaban in Mathura and 70, Clive Street	A partnership firm composed of two partners named respectively Bholanath & Kanya Lall, both lately carrying on business as retail sellers of Jaree tinsil lace, etc., at No. 3, Cross Street.	24th	„		„

On the dates enumerated below orders were made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the several persons below as Insolvents—*continued.*

No	Names.	Address in Calcutta.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication. Month.	Date of the Adjudication. Year.
119	Sultan Mahamed	43, Ram Mohun Ghose's Lane	Formerly owner of an oil-mill at 133, Ghusuri Road, but now without any employment.	24th April	1914.
120	Charles Osmond Smith	68, Serpentine Lane	An Assistant at Messrs. W. & T. Avery & Co.	" "	"
121	Hazel Smyth	28, European Asylum Lane	Formerly a clerk, at present unemployed	27th "	"
122	Hugh Frederick Evans	10, Cohen's Mansions, Ripon Lane	An Assistant in the firm of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.	" "	"
123	Hazarimall	14, Upper Chitpore Road	Formerly carrying on business in co-partnership with Gilluram Agarwala as order supplier at No. 14, Clive Row, afterwards as dealer in sugar under the name of Joynarain Kazarimall, and lately as a broker in cloth.	" "	"
124	Joseph Samuel Walter	22, Mangoe Lane	A Telegraphist	28th "	"
125	Charles E. White	12, Meredith's Lane	An officer in the Licensed Measurer's Department under the Bengal Chamber of Commerce	30th "	"
126	Prosonno Coomar Bagchi	80, Rajabullov Street	Formerly carrying on business as brickmaker in Bally Khal and now employed as a jute broker.	" "	"
128	Mahboob Khan	24-1, Ram Mohan Ghose's Lane	Formerly carrying on business in miscellaneous articles at 99-2, Canning Street, under the name and style of Mahboob Khan Mahomed Shafi, at present of no occupation.	6th May	"
129	Frank Mitchell	Forbes' Mansion, Wellington Square	An employé in the office of Messrs. G. F. Kellner & Co.	11th "	"
130	Tafazal Hossain	9, Holwell Lane	Working as a Gomastha in the firm of Messrs. Kazr Jessimuddin & Co., Hide merchants of Halwell Lane.	12th "	"

131	Shaik Saifuddin	3, Tara Chand Dutt's Street	Lately carrying on business as a dealer in Shawls and Woollen cloths under the name, style and firm of Shaik Saifuddin, now without any occupation.	"	"	"
132	Roma Nath Mitter	239, Upper Chitpore Road	Lately carrying on business as cloth merchant at 277-1, Upper Chitpore Road, now without employment	"	"	"
133	Oswald Ignatius Hart	1-2, Mati Seal's Street	A Telegraphist	13th	"	"
134	Golam Mahammed	96-97, Lower Chitpore Road	Lately carrying on business in co-partnership with Peer Bux as dealers in Kabul fruits, at present without any occupation.	"	"	"
135	Bhuramull and Rich Pal	114, College Street	Formerly carrying on business as grocers in co-partnership under the name and style of Bhuramull Rich Pal.	15th	"	"
136	Shaik Pahary	27-1, Fhear Lane	Lately a hyde dealer under the name, style and firm of Shaik Pahary, at present a hide broker.			
137	Bepin Behary Bose	9-1, Beadon Street	No occupation	18th	"	"
138	Jeskaran Sonaot	46, Strand Road	Lately carrying on business as Commission agents and Brokers in piece-goods in co-partnership with Prohlad Chand Sannyashi Jchurmull Mahata & Chooni Lall Rathe under the name and style of Prohlad Chand Jeskaran, at present without any employment.	21st	"	"

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, FIRST CLASS, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

CASE No. 9 OF 1914.

Ajmer, the 9th June 1914.

In the matter of an application, filed by Mr. E. V. Sevenocks of Ajmer, under section 6 of Act III of 1907—Applicant.

against

1. Jankidass of Lahore.
2. Girdhari Lal and others, Lucknow.
3. Khub Chand, Ajmer.
4. Ismail Khan, Lahore.
5. Abdul Wahab, Mhow.
6. Manager, Co-operative Stores, Mhow.
7. Manjilal, Mhow.
8. Savaksha Cooper, Mhow.
9. Chagalal, Mhow.
10. Johnson, Mhow.
11. Ram Dass, Lahore.
12. Kirpa Ram, Lahore.
13. Tulsi Ram, Lahore.
14. Ramwal Keshikesh, Lahore.
15. Mohan Lal, Lucknow.
16. Bulaki Ram and Co., Lahore.
17. Madan Lall shop-keeper, Mhow.
18. Phiraz and Co., Mhow.
19. Mr. Crockfort, Mhow.
20. „ Batterbury, Mhow.
21. Balgobind, Indore.
22. Sarajuddin, Lucknow.
23. Ghasi Ram, Lucknow.
24. Akber Khan, Lucknow.

Whereas the applicant, Mr. E. V. Sevenocks, has filed an application under Section 6 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court on 25th June 1914 at 11 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent.

In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *exparte*.

Given under my hand and seal of this Court this 9th day of June 1914.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN
Sub-Judge, Ajmer.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

[INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 22 OF 1914.

Dated the 10th June 1914.

In the matter of Ram Gopal, son of Terkha Ram, Caste Chhatri, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition dated 22nd April 1914, on behalf of the debtor, himself and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 22 OF 1914.

Dated the 13th June 1914.

In the matter of Ram Gopal, son of Terkha Ram, Caste Chhatri, of Delhi, debtor.

Whereas Ram Gopal was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 10th June 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 259 OF 1912.

Bombay, the 3rd June 1914.

Re Jamsedji Sorabji Mooga, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, lately a Clerk in the Manekjee Petit Mills and now unemployed, an insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 31st day of May 1912 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 8th June 1914.

2065-*R*.—On return from the privilege leave granted to him in the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's Notification No. 966—R, dated the 20th March 1914, K. S. M. Gulzar Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade, is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki.

No. 2067-*R*.—On return from the privilege leave granted to him in the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 969—R., dated the 20th March 1914, M. Juma Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad.

No. 2068-*R*.—On relief by M. Juma Khan, M. Azizuddin, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad, is posted as Revenue Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

REVENUE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, N.-W. F. PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Peshawar, the 13th June 1914.

No. 321.—*L. F.*—The agreement hereinafter set forth entered into by the company known as the Peshawar National High School Society, in accordance with the provisions of Part VII of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, is hereby published for general information.

An agreement entered into this 13th day of May 1914, between the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) on the one part and the Peshawar National High School Society, registered under Act XXI of 1860, on the other part.

Whereas the aforesaid Peshawar National High School Society has made an application to the Government of the North-West Frontier Province to acquire under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act (I of 1894), land one bigha and twelve marlas in area and situate outside the Rampura Gate, opposite the City Wall, and adjacent to the National High School building, Tahsil Peshawar, District Peshawar, for the purpose of extending buildings and play ground of National High School, the details of land being described in the schedule hereto annexed, and for the sake of greater clearness delineated or shown on the plan hereto annexed:

And whereas the aforesaid Local Government is satisfied, that the said Peshawar National High School Society is a company within the meaning required under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894:

And whereas the said Local Government after making and holding such an enquiry as is prescribed by law, is satisfied that the acquisition of the aforesaid land is required by the Peshawar National High School Society, is needed for the construction of some work and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public:

And whereas under section 41 of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Peshawar National High School Society is required to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council, regarding matter set forth in the aforesaid section 41 of the said Act:

It is hereby agreed and declared as follows:—

(1) That the aforesaid Peshawar National High School Society will pay to the Local Government of the North-West Frontier Province, or to such person or persons whom the Government of the North-West Frontier Province may appoint in this behalf, all such sum or sums of money as shall be awarded under the provisions of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as compensation to any such person or persons, who may be found on enquiry held under the provisions of the said Act to be interested in the land hereinbefore mentioned as required by the Peshawar National High School Society.

(2) That the Peshawar National High School Society will defray and pay to the Local Government from its fund the charges incidental to, and the costs of, the acquisition of the aforesaid land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894.

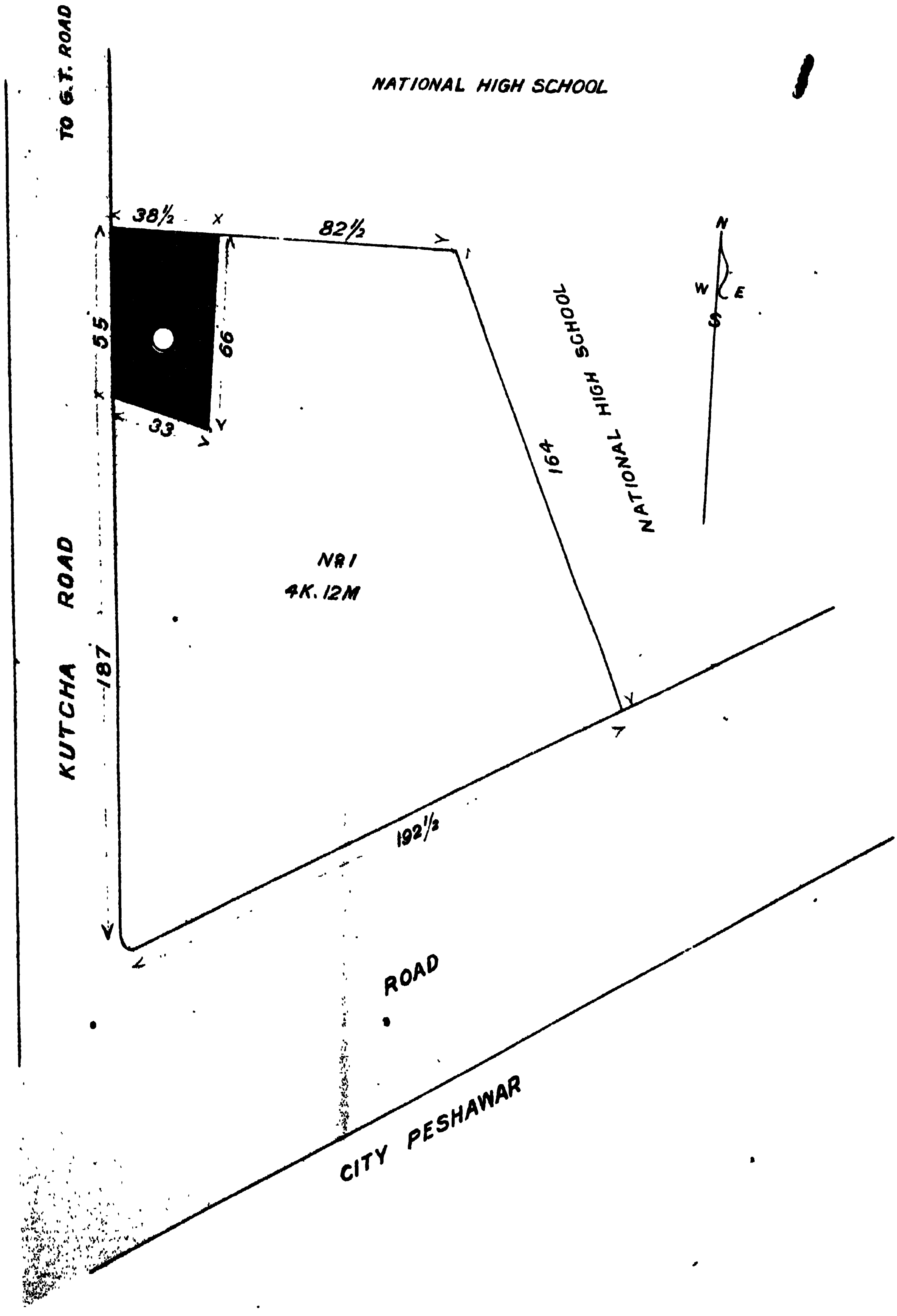
(3) That upon the Peshawar National High School Society, having made the payments mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs Nos. 1 and 2 of this agreement, the Local Government will forthwith, in consideration of the repayment of the compensation money and cost of acquisition aforesaid, convey and grant to the Peshawar National High School Society, all that aforesaid piece of land, one bigha and twelve marlas in area, situate opposite to the City Wall, and described and shown in the schedule and plan annexed hereunto, free from all encumbrances and occupancy rights and together with all rights, easements and appurtenances hereto in fact or by reputation belonging or now or hitherto enjoyed therewith, to hold the said land into and to the use of the Peshawar National High School Society.

(4) That the Peshawar National High School Society, will perpetually hold and enjoy the aforesaid land and premises and use the said land and premises for the purpose hereby agreed upon.

(5) That the Peshawar National High School Society, will use the aforesaid land for extending the buildings and playground, to meet the growing needs of the students.

(6) That the Peshawar National High School Society, on being put in proprietary possession of the land aforesaid, will, as soon as it is convenient, start executing the construction of extra buildings and playground which shall be completed within the time required by the nature of the work.

SITE PLAN OF LAND TO BE REQUIRED FOR
NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL PESHAWAR
SCALE 50' = 1"



REFERENCES
LAND TO BE REQUIRED = ■

AREA

PLOT Nº1 = 4K.12M

PLOT Nº2 = 0K.11M

SUKH DAYAL HAS GOT ¼ OF PLOT Nº2 = 2¾M

(7) That the Peshawar National High School Society, shall have plenary powers and discretion, to demolish, add to, extend, alter, and rebuild any buildings, which are to be erected on the aforesaid land, and to erect and construct in future any new buildings and to cut down and plant trees, shrubs and hedges and to lay out gardens, lawns, and to dig wells and make other excavations and fill up ditches or wells or lay water pipes and drainage and to build or pull down huts and farm houses, and do all other things, upon the aforesaid land, at any time for the purpose mentioned in the paragraph 5 of this agreement.

(8) That the Peshawar National High School Society, will allow the public to have full right and liberty to utilise the aforesaid school, known as the National High School, Peshawar, subject to the observance of such rules and regulations, on the part of the public, as are or shall be for the time being fixed and framed by the Governing body of the Peshawar National High School Society, or such person or persons, as the Society shall appoint on their behalf, or by any higher authority to which the said Peshawar National High School Society is or may be hereafter by law subject.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have set their hands the day and year mentioned above.

RALLA RAM, President, National High School.
KARM CHAND, Manager.

Witness.

PARMA NAND, Banker, Peshawar.

Witness.

NARINJAN SINGH, Banker, Peshawar.

GAJJU MAL
MOOL CHAND LAMBAH
THAKAR SINGH
BEHARI LAL MEHTA
BADRI DAS
RAM SINGH
BHAGAT RAM
} Members Governing Body.

Revenue Secretary to Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, for and on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. } C. B. RAWLINSON.

Witness.

H. FRASER, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

S. E. PEARS, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Khewat 72 No. of Khasra 419

BOUNDARIES.

East—National High School Building.

West—Municipal Committee Kacha Road to Panj Tirath.

North—National High School Building.

South—City Circular Road.

For the sake of greater clearness the land, which is to be acquired, is marked red.

(Sd.) RALLA RAM.
(Sd.) KARAM CHAND.
(Sd.) GAJJU MAL.
(Sd.) RAM SINGH, Municipal Commissioner.
(Sd.) THAKAR SINGH.
(Sd.) BADRI DAS.
(Sd.) BEHARI LAL MEHTA.
(Sd.) MOOL CHAND LAMBHA.
(Sd.) BHAGAT RAM.

Revenue Secretary to Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, for, and on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

C. RAWLINSON,
Revenue Secretary.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 11th June 1914.

No. 4026-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 6th June 1914, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	97	91	188	112	101	213	...	...	...	128	3	47	...	35	17	47	43	90	44·1	49·8
	Notified Area	3,673	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·8
	Total .	...	97	91	188	112	102	214	..	1	...	128	3	47	...	35	17	47	43	90	...	...

The 12th June 1914.

No. 4036-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the head-quarters of the Province of Delhi are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the head-quarters of the Province of Delhi during the fortnight ending 31st May 1914.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees per maund. Rs.	A.	P.
Rice, unhusked	3	10	0
„ husked	6	11	0
Wheat	3	14	0
Barley	2	15	0
Oats		...	
Jowar	3	13	0
Bajra	4	0	0
Maize	3	1	0
Gram	3	8	0
Arhar Dál	4	12	0
Linseed	8	0	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	6	10	0
Poppyseed		...	
Til (Jinjili seed)	9	0	0
Sugar (raw), Gur	4	8	0
Cotton (cleaned)	17	0	0
Cotton seed	2	10	0
Ghi, 1st sort	51	0	0
„ 2nd „	49	0	0
Flour (wheat), No. 2	4	6	0
Tobacco leaf (dry)	7	12	0
Turmeric (unground)	9	0	0
Salt	1	12	0
Raw hides (cow), 1st quality	35	0	0
„ „ 2nd „	32	0	0
Bran	2	5	0
Grass (dry)	1	2	3
Bhusa, white	1	8	0
Jowar stálks (dry)	2	0	0
Kerosine oil (per tin), Rani mark	2	8	0
Plough bullocks, per pair	150	0	0
Sheep, per score	80	0	0
Bejhar	2	15	0

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the head-quarters of the district at the close of the half month ending 31st May 1914.

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.
Wheat (white)	9	12
Barley	13	0
Rice { Best sort	3	0
Rice { Common sort	5	12
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	18	0
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	9	8
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	11	0
Maize	12	8
Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál)	9	0
Firewood	60	0
Salt, { Wholesale	23	0
Salt, { Retail	22	0
Gur, 1st sort	8	8
„ 2nd „	11	0
Cotton (unginned)	5	12
Bejhar	13	0

The 16th of June 1914.

No. 4132.-*C.&.I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Opium Act, 1878 (1 of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Delhi province, is pleased to make the following further amendments, with effect from the date of this notification, in the rules issued under Punjab Government notification No. 232, dated the 15th December 1900, and amended by subsequent notifications :—

For the proviso to rule 14 of the said rules the following shall be substituted :—

" Provided that such manufacture is from pure opium of poppy heads lawfully possessed under the rule 13 ".

For rule 15 the following shall be substituted :—

" (*d*) Possession of opium ".

" 15. Any person may without a license at any one time have in his possession :—

(*a*) Poppy heads in any quantity not exceeding two seers.

(*b*) Decoctions from poppy heads in any quantity not exceeding three tolas ;

(*c*) Pure opium in any quantity not exceeding three tolas.

(*d*) Preparations or admixtures of pure opium, other than those used for smoking and those specified in clause (*f*) in any quantity not exceeding three tolas.

(*e*) Any combination of the preparations specified in clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) or any of them in any quantity not exceeding in the aggregate three tolas.

(*f*) Morphia or its preparations not exceeding 10 grains.

Provided that the opium or poppy heads shall have been manufactured, imported or purchased in a manner authorised by these rules ".

15—A. (1) Any person may without a license at any one time have in his possession preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking in any quantity not exceeding half a tola.

(2) Any two or more persons may without a license at any one time have in their possession collectively preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking in any quantity not exceeding one tola.

Provided that the said preparations or admixtures shall have been manufactured for private consumption from opium manufactured, imported or purchased in a manner authorised by these rules ".

The 17th June 1914.

No. 4171-*Home*.—Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Melville, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Delhi, has been granted combined leave on medical certificate for a period of seven months with effect from the 1st April 1914.

The 17th June 1914.

No. 4174-*Home.*—Major M. Corry, I. M. S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, assumed charge of the duties of Officiating Civil Surgeon, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st April 1914, relieving Captain G. R. Lynn.

No. 4177 *Education.*—The Reverend H. C. Carden, Offg. Chaplain of Delhi, has been granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 15th June 1914 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 9th June 1914.

No. 28.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty, *i.e.* 21st May 1914.

Lieutenant H. W. B. Livesay, R. I. M. . . . . . 12 months.

Bombay, the 12th June 1914.

No. 29.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty, *i.e.*, 6th June 1914.

Engineer T. B. Newton, R. I. M. . . . . . 12 months.

No. 30.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty, *i.e.*, 1st June 1914.

Chief Engineer A. A. McDonald, R. I. M. . . . . 12 months.

E. W. HUDDLESTON,
for Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th June 1914.

No. 818-*G.*—Captain H. Murray, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for thirty days with effect from the 30th May 1914.

No. 819-*G.*—Mr. F. I. L. Clarke, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 3rd June 1914.

No. 820-*G.*—The following officiating appointment of a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is made with effect from the date specified :—

From the 3rd June 1914, vice *Mr. F. I. L. Clarke, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, granted privilege leave.*

Mr. J. Hellier, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant-General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1878, that on 18th May 1914, the treasure described hereunder was found in Survey No. 29—13—B channel puramboke, of Siragamani Village, Trichinopoly Taluk, Trichinopoly District, Madras Presidency.

An idol in copper of a goddess measuring 2 feet in height, including the peetam; its estimated value is Rs. 100.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office on the 3rd November with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

LIONEL VIBERT,
Collector of Trichinopoly.

LOWER GANGES BRIDGE.

NOTIFICATION.

Paksey, Bengal, the 16th June 1914.

No. 9.—Mr. H. G. Salmond, Assistant Engineer, passed the professional Examination prescribed in paragraphs 639 to 641 of State Railway Construction Code, held on the 16th June 1914.

R. R. GALES,
Engineer-in-Chief, Lower Ganges Bridge.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 82nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Kirkee, this 15th day of June 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—59715, Gunner, Richard Wiseman.
Age—27 years 10 months.
Height—5 feet 8¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Outdoor labourer.
Date of enlistment—18th October 1909.
Place of enlistment—Keighley.
Parish and County in which born—Gargrave, Skipton, Yorkshire.
Date of desertion or absence—14th June 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—R. A. Barracks, Kirkee.
Marks—W tattooed on right forearm, indistinct dots on left forearm Appearance—thick set, round shouldered.
Under 5 years' service.

E. CLEEVE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 10th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 82nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Kirkee, this 15th day of June 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—56038, Driver, Christopher Babington.
Age—23 years 11 months.
Height—5 feet 4 or 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, light brown.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—23rd February 1909.
Place of enlistment—Bristol.
Parish and County in which born—Worcester, Worcester.
Date of desertion or absence—14th June 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—R. A. Barracks, Kirkee.
Marks—Front teeth defective. Thick set appearance, slightly round shouldered, and walks with a slouch, slight cast in the eyes.
Under 6 years' service.

E. CLEEVE, Lieut.,-Colonel,
Commanding 10th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th June 1914.

No. 31.—Mr. S. A. Hamid, Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani held on 1st June 1914.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 10th June 1914.

No. 35.—In Agent's Notification No. 32 of April 24th, 1914, for Article "338" read "308."

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 11th June 1914.

No. 11.—Mr. J. S. Mahony, Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, in class III, grade IV, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted 6 days' furlough on medical certificate under Article 311 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 18th May 1914.

A. GARDINER, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Agent, O. and R. Railway.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th June 1914.

No. 2191-*T*.—Mr. M. N. Crawford, on leave, is temporarily appointed to the Second Division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Assistant Postmaster-General, United Provinces Circle, *vice* Mr. de Monte, appointed Deputy Postmaster-General, Traffic.

Mr. W. G. Wells, Deputy Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, continues to officiate in the Second Division of the Superior Traffic Branch with effect from the date of return from leave of Mr. H. M. Ffinch, *vice* Mr. Crawford, on leave, and is posted to the United Provinces Circle as Superintendent of Post Offices, Traffic.

The 18th June 1914.

No. 2195-*T*.—Mr. Palamal, Deputy Superintendent (Traffic), 2nd class, pay Rs. 250—325, is granted furlough for two months with effect from the 19th April 1914 in extension of the combined leave sanctioned in Notification No. 1876-T., dated the 15th April 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 19th June 1914.

No. 2239-*T*.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 3rd June 1914 to 16th June 1914.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Ajnala	Punjab	21st May 1914	Opened.
Allahabad Bahadurganj	United Provinces	1st February "	Closed.
Allahabad Colonelganj	Do.	1st " "	"
Bahraich City	Do.	15th " "	Opened.
Chakdaha	Bengal	6th June "	"
Janai	Do.	5th " "	Closed.
Sanpura	Assam	29th April "	"
Santahar	Bengal	2nd June "	Opened
Sherkot	United Provinces	29th March "	"
Shikarpur	Bengal	1st June "	"
	Railway Telegraph Office.		
Kaurialaghat	Rohilkhand Kumaon Railway	1st June 1914	Closed.

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph offices are notified :—

"Ahmedabad Cantonment" instead of "Ahmedabad Camp."

"Arrah Nawadah" instead of "Arrah Railway Station."

"Buxar Gajadharganj" instead of "Buxar, R. S."

"Jaynagar (Darbhanga)" instead of "Jaynagar."

"Motihari Belbauwa" instead of "Motihari, R. S."

"Tattamangalam" instead of "Pudunagram."

The following alteration in the name of a Railway Telegraph Office is notified :—

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

"Simbhaoli" instead of "Bagsar."

H. S. STYAN,
Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th June 1914.

No. 710s-*E*.—Mr. J. N. Parker, Assistant Electrician, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 8th June 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th June 1914.

No. 584 *s.-Ap.*—Mr. R. W. Hanson, Assistant Director-General of the Post Office in the grade of Rs. 800, is appointed to officiate in the grade of Rs. 1,000 with effect from the 5th June 1914 and until further orders.

Simla, the 10th June 1914.

No. 611 *s.-Ap.*—Khan Bahadur Muhammad Kazim, Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 5th June 1914.

Simla, the 11th June 1914.

No. 624*s.-Ap.*—Special leave for 4 months and 17 days granted to Mr. P. J. Gorman, Deputy Postmaster-General, 1st grade, and Inspector-General, R.M.S. and Sorting, Southern Circle, in combination with privilege leave for 1 month and 13 days from the 19th March 1914 in this office Notification No. 643-Ap., dated the 7th March 1914, is commuted into furlough on medical certificate out of India for 4 months and 29 days combined with privilege leave for 1 month and 13 days from the 19th March 1914.

The 15th June 1914.

No. 666 *s.-Ap.*—Bawa Bishen Singh, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for three weeks with effect from the 6th June 1914.

No. 678*s.-Ap.*—Mr. Man Mohan Lall, Probationary Superintendent of Post Offices, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 10th May 1914 and until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled.

No.	Names.	Denominations.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Adjudication. Day.	Month.	Year.
292—1912	Ziladhar Karsondas Thucker	Hindu	Holy Chakla	Formerly a petty Dealer in coal in partnership with Trecumdas Karsondas and now a servant in the employ of Vasonji Mowji.	6th	June	1912
295—1912	Pandoo Kaloo Gurday	"	Mahim	Lately a toddy Drawer and now unemployed	"	"	"
300—1912	John Williamson	Eurasian	Dadar (near station)	A Fitter in the G. I. P. Railway	7th	"	"
304—1912	Merwanji Rustomji Mody	Parsee	No. 41, Hornby Road (Nawab's Building).	Lately carrying on business under the name and style of Mehernush & Co., as a Loan and Commission Agent and now unemployed.	10th	"	"
305—1912	Cauji Nagpar Sha	Hindu	Dana Bunder	Lately Grain Merchant and Commission Agent, etc., in partnership with Chapsi Jethsy, Moolji Jethsy, Pasoo Hirji, Mousi Dewsy, Bhiney Varjan and Abdul Rahiman Salemahomed in the name of Salemahomed Oomer Doslain & Co., and now a servant of Mr. Cooverji Moonsy.	"	"	"
309—1912	Horatio Emanuel Bearcroft	European	No 9, Byculla	A Guard in the G. I. P. Railway Coy.	11th	"	"
317—1912	Sumna Sutta Sha	Hindu	Dongri (Near Bagchewl)	Lately a Money-lender in partnership with Asla Hakma and Lada Hakma under the name of Lada Hakma & Co., and now a servant to Messrs. Sumna Ooma & Co.	13th	"	"
318—1912	Mukundrao Balkrishna Vagal	"	Mugbhat	An Extra Fitter	"	"	"
320—1912	Bhagirath Sheobux Marwaree	"	Bhuleshwar (Anantwady)	Formerly a Loan Broker and now a servant in the employ of Narondas Ramsukh.	15th	"	"

Notice in hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled—*contd.*

No.	Names.	Denominations.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Adjudication. Day.	Month.	year.
321—1912	Motilal Runchad Joshi	Hindu	Nos. 200-201, Cavel	A Brahmin Priest	15th	June	1912
323—1912	Benedict Felix D'Souza *alias* B. F. D'Souza.	East Indian	No. 16, Oomercarry	A Clerk in the B., B. and C. I. Railway Coy.	17th	"	"
326—1912	Virji Monsi Sha	Hindu	Dadar (Improvement Trust Chawl	Lately a petty Dealer in grain in partnership with Monsi Pacheria, under the name of Monsi Pacharia, and now a servant in the employ of Nensi Doongersi.	18th	"	"
327—1912	Padamsy Rajpal Sha	"	Bhat Bazar	Formerly carrying on business as Commission Agents in partnership with Lakhamsy Rajpal and Ghella Hirji under the name of Hirji Rajpal and now unemployed.	20th	"	"
328—1912	Mahomed Taki Mahomed Sadak Bushari.	Mahomedan	Khandi Mohla	Lately carrying on business as Commission Agent under the names of Mahamed Sadak Bushari and Mahomed Taki Mahomed Sadak Bushari and now unemployed.	21st	"	"
332—1912	Tricumji Bhanji Thaker	Hindu	Delisle Road, Byculla	Lately carrying on business as Grocer in partnership with Meghji Kanji Cullianji Walji and Dagroo Gainaji under the name and style of Bhanji Velji & Co. and now unemployed.	22nd	"	"
336—1912	Khurshedji Jamsetji Patel	Parsi	Byculla	A Mechanical Engineer.	24th	"	"
337—1912	Rambhuros Koonja Pardeshi Bania.	Hindu	Lalwady, Parel	Lately a Dealer in onions, etc., and now unemployed.	27th	"	"
338—1912	Subrathi Jan Mahomed Hindustani.	Mahomedan	Kamathipura 1st Lane	Lately a petty Grocer and now a servant in the employ of Ossman Sultan.	26th	"	"
339—1912	Narsi Poonsi Sha	Hindu	Shakgully Mandvi	Lately a petty Dealer in rice with Khoja Alli Mahomed Rajabally and afterwards a servant to Dewsi Velji Sha and now unemployed.	"	"	"
340—1912	Deg Salvador Pereira	Portuguese	Marol, near Andheri	A Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Louis Dreyfus & Co.	"	"	"

342—1912	Ladoo Tukaram Achrekar	Hindu	Dadar	A weaving Jobber in Jacob Sassoon's Mills	„	„	„
343—1912	Jeewa Nemchand Sha	„	Gulalwady	Lately a Broker in cotton and also speculator in Jotta and now unemployed.	27th	„	„
344—1912	Shaik Imam Shaik Makdum	Mahomedan	53 Temker Street	Lately Washing contractor in partnership with Mahomed Hassum and now unempleyed.	26th	„	„
345—1912	Shiwram Bablee *alias* Baboo Bapji Dewlee	Hindu	Elphinstone Road (Chawl No. 933).	A Jobber in the Textile Mill	10th	July	„
350—1912	Kalidas Juthabhai Bhatia	„	Jamkandoram, Jamnagar	Formerly a Grain merchant and now unemployed	28th	June	„
355—1912	Haridas Toolsidas Thucker	„	Mandvi Bunder	Lately a Broker in cotton and now unemployed	29th	„	„
356—1912	Dawoodbhai Lookmanji Dawoodi Hora.	Mahomedan	Packmodia Street, Lucky Building	Lately a Cycle repairer, &c., and now unemployed	1st	July	1912
357—1912	Nersy Dewraj Dharamsy Sha	Hindu	No. 45 Mandvi	Lately a Cotton merchant and now unemployed.	„	„	„
358—1912	Ramchandra Govind Gavday *alias* Majrekar.	„	Tardeo, Arthur Road	Lately a Painting-work Contractor and now unemployed.	„	„	„
361—1912	Haji Abdula Haji Suleman Memon, Ahmed Haji Abdul Memon and Essak Haji Abdula Memon.	Mahomedan	Nakhoda Moholla	Lately carrying on business as Timber merchants under the name and style of Ahmed Haji Abdulla & Co., and now 1st and 2nd debtors unemployed and the 3rd debtor a servant to Jan Mohamed Husain.	2nd	„	„
362—1912	Mowji Atmaram Joshi	Hindu	Holy Chukla, Fort	Lately a Speculator in Cotton Jatta and now unemployed.	„	„	„
363—1912	Frederick Power	European	Seaside Villa Middle Kolaba	An assistant to Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ld.	„		„
365—1912	Bapoo Raghoo *alias* Bapoo Vithoo Parab.	Hindu	192 Naigam	A Jobber in the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ld.	3rd	„	„
370—1912	Chandulal Magonlal Sha	„	40 Gulabwady	Lately a Grocer with Magonlal, Harilal Sha and Balabhai Govindlal Sha in the name of Harilal Govindlal and with Vadilal Maneklal Sha and Magonlal Harilal Sha in the name of Vadilal Magonlal and also a proprietor of the Saranpur Oil mill with Manilal Vadilal Sha, Hiralal Mansukhram Sha and Vadilal Magonlal Sha and now a servant to Mehta Kantilal Bhailal.	5th	„	„

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled—*contd.*

No.	Names.	Denominations.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Adjudication. Day.	Month.	Year.
371—1912	Vasanji Jelam Thucker	Hindu	Mint Road (Patel's Lane)	Lately a broker in cotton and now unemployed	5th	July	1912
375—1912	Ahmed Adam Memon	Mahomedan	Kaloo Mahola	Lately a petty vendor of onions, potatoes and sundry vegetables and now unemployed.	9th	"	"
376—1912	Poonja Shoouji Sooni Vola	"	No. 19, Doctor Street	Lately dealer in milk and now unemployed	"	"	"
380—1912	Panalal Balmukund Abad	Hindu	2nd Bhoiwada Bhagwanjee Ramdas Mala.	Trading as a Jewellery Broker and as dealer in Jewellery formerly in the name of Balmukund Kamram and now in the name of Panalal Balmukund of Bombay Abad Aswal.	17th	"	"
387—1912	Bhiku Dhondu Dhunial	"	31, Wanischawl Kali Chowhi	Lately a beam folder in the Warping Department, David Sassoon's Mill and now unemployed.	11th	"	"
394—1912	Reginald William Phillips	European	Crescent House, Apollo Bunder	An Electrician	13th	"	"
396—1912	Burjorji Manekjee Mama	Parsee	Furguson Road	An Extra writer	15th	"	"
399—1912	Tribhewandas Goculdas Sha	Hindu	Null Bazar Vasta Glaswallas, Chawl.	A Commission Agent	16th	"	"
400—1912	Charles Joseph Lowe	European	Lower Parel in Khojas new Chawl.	Lately a Fireman in B., B. and C. I. Railway Company and now unemployed.	"	"	"
402—1912	Manuel Baptist Matray	Portuguese	No. 47-A Naigaon Road	A Sub-Inspector in the Bombay Municipality	19th	"	"
405—1912	Nemchand Harukchand Sha	Hindu	No. 16, Malhar Wadi	A Mehta in the employ of Choonilal Chuganlal Ghadiali.	22nd	"	"
406—1912	Damodhur Chintaman *alias* Chintoo Kelveker	"	Agar Bazar Mohim in Park of Davji Hiraji Cowle.	A Carpenter in the B., B. and C. I. Railway Company.	23rd	"	"
409—1912	Llewellyen Rice	Eurasian	Mazagon	A Fitter Chargeman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company.	"	"	"

416—1912	Gona Virjee Khoja, Ebrahim Gova Khoja and Hasain Gova Khoja.	Mahomedan	Bhendi Bazar, Ismail Cosa's House.	Lately petty dealers in grocery and now the first and second Debtors unemployed and the third Debtor a servant in the employ of Sharif and Alibhai and Co.	25th	"	"
411—1912	Bapoobhai Dawoodbhai Shaik	"	Soonapor Lane	Lately a cloth merchant and now unemployed	27th	"	"
419—1912	Visram Babaji Khamkur	Hindu	Parel Sapari Bang	A servant in the employ of Sha Tokursy Givraj, Cloth Merchant.	26th	"	"
421 & 454 —1912	Ramgopal Govindram Agurwala and Govindram Shamlal Agarwala.	"	Bhuleshwar Bhugwan Cullianji's Park.	Carrying on business in partnership under the name, style, and firm of Govindram Ramgopal as a General Merchant and Commission Agent.	27th 14th	" August	"
425—1912	Shanker Ramchandra Bhatsavle	"	Girgaum Back Road	Lately a Hotel-keeper and now a servant in the employ of Bhargao Ramchandra.	30th	July	"
427—1912	Kaikhosro Framji Masters	Parsi	No. 449, Girgaum Road	A Clerk at Messrs. Osborn and Co.	31st	"	"
429—1912	George Sanguin de Linery	European	No. 11 Kansi Building, Arthur Road.	Lately an assistant in the West End Watch Company and now unemployed.	1st	August	"
430—1912	Girdhurlal Dharsi Sha	Hindu	Old Mody Street	Lately a Broker in Silver and new unemployed	"	"	"
439—1912	Dhondoo Vithoo Elenkar	"	No. 4, Parel	A Sawyer in the employ of the B., B. and C. I. Railway Company.	6th	"	"
440—1912	Varajlal Virji Parakh	"	Saikh Memon Street	Lately a servant in the employ of Choonilal Sakerlal and now unemployed.	"	"	"
444—1912	Ramchander Bhicajee Parab	"	Ghorupdeo	A Jobber in the Empress Edward Mills	8th	"	"
445—1912	Edulji Cowasji Plumber	Parsi	No. 78, Parsi Bazar Street	Lately a petty Building Contractor and now unemployed.	8th	"	"
447—1912	Kavasji Sorabji Lakdawada	"	No. 122, Bhoiwad Lane, Fort	Lately a Bill Collector in the employ of Bejonji Sorabji and now unemployed.	9th	"	"
449—1912	Bhaichand Dayal Mehta	Hindu	Tamba Kanta	Lately a Broker in flour, and now unemployed	10th	"	"
450—1912	Haji Noormohamed Salehmahomed Memon.	Mahomedan	Kalsa Moholla	Lately a petty dealer in onions and potatoes and now unemployed.	12th	"	"

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled—*continued*.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description	Date of Adjudication. Day.	Month.	Year.
452—1912	Narsey Thakersey Thucker	Hindu	Mandvi near Musjid Bridge	Lately a grocer in partnership with Thakersey Hirji in the name of Narsey Thakersey at Shampur and also at Badlapur in the name of Thakersey Hirji and also a speculator and now a Mehta in the employ of Topan Damjee & Co.	13th	August	1912.
453—1912	Magonlal Vizbookandas Sha	"	Koombhar Tookda	Lately a Houndi Broker and now unemployed	"	"	"
455—1912	Sucaram Soorkaji Khewoor and Cashibai, widow of Sookaji Abaji Khewoor.	"	Parbadavi in the Part of Nawroji Crishhnath.	The first debtor a Thread Counter in the David Mills Company, Ltd., and second lately a Toddy Drawer and now unemployed.	14th	"	"
457—1912	Bhawoo Dhondi Tornebhemdre and Dhondi Kooshaba Tornebhemdre	"	Elphinstone Road (Banas chawl)	Labourers in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., Parel	15th	"	"
464—1912	Dewoo Rutnoo Powar	"	Curry Road	A Wheel Turner in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	19th	"	"
471—1912	Jafferjee Ameeji Dawoodi Vora	Mahomedan	Doctor Street	Lately a rent farmer and now unemployed	21st	"	"
473—1912	Kasumali Alibhoy Khoja	"	Dongree Moholla	A Clerk in the Crescent Mills	22nd	"	"
477—1912	Gangadas Juthabhai Dane	Hindu	Vithalwadi No. 99	Lately a rent farmer and at present unemployed	"	"	"
479—1912	Jehangir Hirjibhoy Shroff and Korsetji Hirjibhoy Shroff.	Parsi	Girgaum and Grant Road	The first debtor unemployed and the second a Mechanical Engineer.	23rd	"	"
481—1912	Tatya Sitaram Moreshwar	Hindu	No. 215, Umerkhadi	Lately a petty dealer in grass and now unemployed	24th	"	"

484—1912	Bhooda Lerabhai Sha	„	Gulalwady	A speculator in cotton and Jotta and now unemployed.	26th	„	„
486—1912	Syed Mahomed Syed Noor Belhim	Mahomedan	Parel	A Fitter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company	„	„	„
487—1912	George Francis Cook	European	Dhobi Talao	A Photographer to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd	28th	„	„
488—1912	John Louis	Eurasian	Parel	A Machineman in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company.	„	„	„
489—1912	Goolam Hoosein Chandbhoy Dukhni.	Mahomedan	Grant Road, Kolsagully	Lately a dealer in hosiery and now unemployed	„	„	„
492—1912	Mahomed Esmail Abdul Kader Dakhni.	„	Kasai Moholla	Lately a petty dealer in poultry and now unemployed.	29th	„	„
498—1912	Kalia *alias* Kaluna *alias* Kaloo Nursoo Telangoo and Nursoo Kalia *alias* Nursoo Kaloona Telangoo.	Hindu	No. 1-4, Dhobi Talao	The 1st Debtor unemployed and the 2nd a Washerman.	30th	August	1912.
500—1912	Ramji Ragoba Borker	„	Dadur, near Hasli Tank	Lately a peon in the service of Leopold Cassella & Co. and now unemployed.	31st	„	„
502—1912	Walji Visram Cutchi Lavana	„	House No. 8, Khoja Street	Lately a petty contractor of building work, etc., and now unemployed.	2nd	September	„

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Fort Bombay, dated this 20th May 1914.

2 P 11

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denominations.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
310—1914	Walter James Donoghue	European	Nesbit Road, Mazagon	Lately Guard in the Fyzabad Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and now unemployed.	1st	June	1914	1st	June	1914
311—1914	Frank Hearn	"	Berkley Place, Parel Road, Byculla.	Conductor in the R. I. M. Dockyard	2nd	"	"	2nd	"	"
312—1914	Shankar Ramchandra Bhatsavle	Hindu	Nos. 43-14, Kandewadi	Lately Hotel-keeper and now servant in the employ of Bhargav Ramchandra.	"	"	"	"	"	"
313—1914	Charles Browne	European	Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, Fort.	Telegraphist in the Government Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.	"	"	"	"	"	"
314—1914	Jackeria Esmail Memon and Mirasab Faridbhai Maniar.	Mahomedan	No. 133, Chhas Moholla	Lately carrying on business as commission agents in partnership with Mohomed Esmail at Kolhapur under the name of Haji Sidik Esmail and Company and at Bombay under the name of Haji Sidik Esmail, and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
315—1914	Chuimaji Rutnoo Patil	Hindu	Parel, Chamar Bag	Jobber in the Morarji Gocul das Mills	3rd	"	"	3rd	"	"
316—1914	Jagjiwan Chhaganlal Thaker	"	No. 100, Gaiwady, Kalbadevi	Lately speculator in cotton Jotta and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
318—1914	Mudou Narayen Mohatre	"	Kurla (Javerbai's Chawl)	Clerk in the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.	"	"	"	"	"	"
319—1914	Bapoo Dewba Fadtare	"	Wari Bunder (Improvement Trust Chawl).	Lately Coal muccadum and now unemployed.	4th	"	"	4th	"	"
320—1914	George Carson	Eurasian	Lower Parel	Engine Driver in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company.	"	"	"	"	"	"

331—1914	John Wellington Quinn	Anglo-Indian	Imperial Mansions (Ripon Road).	Telegraphist in the Government Central Telegraph Office.	4th	June	1914	4th	June	1914
322—1914	Ardeshir Byramji Toddywala	Parsi	No. 78, Grant Road	Lately petty dealer in grocery, etc., and now unemployed.	5th	"	"	5th	"	"
323—1914	Choonilal Krishnashankar Dave	Hindu	Amratwadi, Girgaum Back Road.	Proprietor of the Ayurved Martand Printing Press.	"	"	"	"	"	"
324—1914	Tatia Ganpat Survey	"	Tardeo	Lately a clerk in the Bombay Port Trust and now unemployed.	8th	"	"	8th	"	"
325—1914	Guffoor Vazir Tolia	Mahomedan	Nos. 10 and 11, Mazagon	A steam crane driver in the Bombay Port Trust.	"	"	"	"	"	"
326—1914	Ganpat Baloo Rajpoorkar	Hindu	Elphinstone Road	A painter in the B. B., & C. I. Ry. Coy.	"	"	"	"	"	"
327—1914	Ramchandra Raoji Vengurlekar *alias* Kolgaokar.	"	Sirkari Tabela	A servant in the employ of the Vengurlekar Washing and Dyeing Company.	"	"	"	"	"	"
328—1914	Samsudin Esmail Bhairagdar	Mahomedan	Ray Road, Mazagon	Lately carrying on business in partnership with Kazi Dawood, Kazi Alli and Ramchander Santoram, under the name and style of Samsudin Esmail & Co., as a Building Contractor and now a Muccadam.	"	"	"	"	"	"
329—1914	Hassum Oomer Ghanchi and Mahomed Hassum Ghanchi.	"	Tardeo	1st debtor, lately a dealer in oil, etc., and now unemployed; and the 2nd debtor, a servant to Sulleman Alloo Khoja.	"	"	"	"	"	"
330—1914	Atmaram Dayaram Surti and Muktabai Sutar Karin.	Hindu	No. 31, Thakurdwar Road	1st debtor, lately a Mehta in the firm of Hirji Lalji and now unemployed; and the 2nd debtor, unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
331—1914	Ranchod Mowji Kadia	"	Null Bazar, Khoja Street	Lately a mason and now unemployed	"	"	"	"	"	"
332—1914	Anant Sitaram Rajadhyax	"	Elphinstone Road	A clerk in the Bombay Municipality	"	"	"	"	"	"
333—1914	Nathalal Chandulal Ghachi	"	1st Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar	Lately a dealer in vegetables and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
335—1914	Wilfred Henry Sharman	European	Bird Cage, Colaba	A conductor in the R. I. M. Stores Dockyard.	9th	"	"	9th	"	"
336—1914	Khubchand Surupchand Sha and Bapalal Parbhudas Sha.	Hindu	Parsee Gully, Jackeria Masjid.	Lately doing business in partnership as jewellers and brokers in jewellery and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions. Day.	Month.	Year.	Date of the adjudications. Day.	Month.	Year.
304—1914	Bhooder Lerabhai Sha	Hindu	Goolalwady	A Broker in Silver	21st	May	1914	10th	June	1914
337—1914	Deoji Lukhamsey Sha	"	Before imprisonment residing at Dana Bunder.	Lately a speculator in cotton and now unemployed.	10th	June	"	"	"	"
338—1914	Narsey Tokersey Sha	"	Mandvi, Chinch Bunder	Lately a speculator in cotton and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
339—1914	Joseph Henry Davies and John William Bedford.	European	New Berkley Place, Byculla	1st Debtor a Driver and the 2nd Debtor a Fireman in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	"	"	"	"	"	"
340—1914	Mirza Huseinbeg, Mirza Ebrahimbeg Mirza and Mirza Gaffarbeg Mirza, Ebrahimbeg Mirza.	Mahomedan	Parel (Improvement Trust Chawl).	Fitters in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, respectively.	"	"	"	"	"	"
341—1914	Parshotum alias Anandrao Vithoba Desai.	Hindu	Mahim Bazar Road	A Lessee of a Flour Mill at Mahim Bazar	"	"	"	"	"	"
342—1914	Esmail Jivraj Khoja	Mahomedan	Palkhi Moholla	Lately a Commission Agent and Dealer in Hosiery and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
343—1914	Malsey Gansey Sha	Hindu	Bazar Gate Street	Lately a petty Dealer in grain, *etc.*, under the name of Dewsey Malsey and now unemployed.	11th	"	"		"	"
344—1914	Ramji Huri Chandoolkar	"	Jacob Circle	A Steam Roller Driver in Bombay Municipality.	"	"	"	"	"	"
345—1914	Arthur Wilson	European	No. 48, Clarke Road	Assistant Spinning Master, Spring Mills, Dadar.	"	"	"	"	"	"
346—1914	Vithal Soobhana Chowgley	Hindu	Tardeo	Jobber in the Jewraj Baloo Mills	"	"	"	"	"	"

347—1914	Bapuj Dinshaji Mistry	Parsee	DeLisle Road, Parel	Engine Driver in the Bombay, Boroda and Central India Railway Company.	12th	"	"	12th	"	"
348—1914	Noormahomed Jusab Memon	Mahomedan	Koisa Molla	Lately carrying on business under his own name as a bangle merchant and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
349—1914	Daniel Hugh Stanley	European	Kavarana house, Colaba	A Preventive Officer in His Majesty's Customs, Bombay.	"	"	"	"	"	"
350—1914	George Singleton Baldrey	"	Sankli Street, Byculla	A Guard in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	"	"	"	"	"	"
351—1914	Harry James Miles	"	No. 3, Lower Parel	A train attendant in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.	"	"	"	"	"	"
352—1914	Laxumon Dharmaji Chowglay alias Dhore.	Hindu	No. 278, Duncan Road	Taxidermist	13th	"	"	15th	"	"
353—1914	Wamanrao Bapuji Kirtikar	"	Mahadeo Shankersett lane, Girgaum Road.	Clerk in the Bombay Company, Limited	15th	"	"	"	"	"
355—1914	Dersi Vussonji Thakar	"	Old Hanuman lane	Formerly shroff at Jam Khambalia in Jamnagar and thereafter mehta in the firm of Pragji Lakmidas and Company at Bombay and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"		"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' Petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT;
Fort, Bombay, this 16th day of June 1914.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London E.C.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, No. 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.
Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Limited, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin W. N., Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India), Limited, Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75-1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Combridge & Co., Madras.
Messrs. P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-I-Am Press, Lahore and Calcutta.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Lahore, Punjab.
Babu S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.
Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited " (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
Mr. T. K. Seetharam Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract, Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road, Allahabad.*
Messrs. D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.*
Mr. Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra, Allahabad.*
Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.*

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. II of 1913, dated 31st December 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Tacked. 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1914. Civil Procedure Code Amendment. In Urdu and Hindi. Pies 3 (1*a*.) each.

Act II of 1914. Destructive Insects and Pests. Urdu. Pies 3 (1*a*.)

Act V of 1914. Negotiable Instruments Amendment. Urdu. Pies 3 (1*a*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No. 27, Corrected to 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. (11*a*.) or 1*s*. (3*a*.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, April to June 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No. 28, Corrected to 1st April 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. 11*a*. or 1*s*. (3*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Archæological Survey of India Annual Report 1911-12. Part I. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (4a.)

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, with Appendices and Returns of Sickness and Mortality among European Troops, Native Troops and Prisoners in India, for the year 1912. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, Corrected to 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in India and Burma on 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly List of the Foreign and Political Department, No. 30, Corrected up to the 1st April 1914. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 3-8 or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th January 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th March 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th April 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

The Bengal Treasury Manual, 3rd Edition, 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (5a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Return Statements of Accounts and Abstracts of Actuarial Reports in respect of Life Assurance Companies doing business in British India. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 3-4 or 4s. 11d. (8a.)

Notification No. 1271—23C., dated 28th March 1914—the Indian Companies Rules, 1914. Foolscap. Stitched. 1a. (1a.)

Notification No. 2184—6, dated 1st April 1914—Amendment in the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Rules, 1913. Foolscap. 6p. (6p.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of February 1914. No. 11 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and six months ending September 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912. No. 2 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of March 1914. No. 12 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the Ten months April 1913 to January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade by Land of British India with Foreign Countries for the Eleven months April 1913 to February 1914. No. 11 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the Calendar year 1913, compared with the year 1911 and 1912. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in February 1914 and in the Eleven months, April 1913 to February 1914. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries. Forty-seventh issue, Vol. II. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (9a.)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of April 1914, No. 1 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in March 1914, No. 12 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for February 1914. No. 11 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (7a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (9a.)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for April 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 8s. 6d. (6a.)

Sword Instruction, Mountain Artillery, 1914. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 1a. (1a.)

Hand Book for Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India. Royal 8vo. Board. 6a. or 6d. (2a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. XI. Clothing, Corrected up to 1st February 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. 10a. or 1s. (3a.)

Field Service Manual. Horse Artillery Brigade (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Roman Hindustani Edition of Cavalry Training, 1912. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Vol. I. 9a. or 10d. (2a.)

Roman Hindustani Edition of Cavalry Training, 1912. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Vol. II. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Selections from Royal Army Medical Corps Training, 1911. (Published in 1914) in Hindi, Urdu and Gurmukhi. Royal 16 mo. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Indian Military Manual of Cookery. Demy 16m o. Board. 12a. or 1s. 2d (2a.)

Report on the Examination held in India October 1913. Royal 16mo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Records of Fort St. George. Sundry Book of 1680-1681. Hugli. letters sent, 1913 Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Records of Fort St. George. Diary and Consultation Book, Military Department 1756. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3-12 or 5s. 9d. (7a.)

Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North West Frontier Province, for the year 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 4d. (1a.)

N.-W. F. Province Gazetteer, Kurram Agency. Statistical Tables 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Report on the Administration of the Registration Department of the N.-W. F. Province for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 7a. or 7d. (1a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. 1 of 1913, dated 30th June 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. 1a. (1a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. VI (Index of Cases) Edition 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 6 or 9s. (10a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1912. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India by B. D. Bose, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. Royal 8vo. Cloth Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d (4a.)

Table showing the Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1913. 2a. 3p. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Classification and Uses of Finger Prints (Fourth Edition) by Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2 or 2s. (3a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, October to December 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No. 26, corrected to 1st October 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 11a. or 1s. (3a.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Scientific Memoirs New Series, No. 60. Studies on the Mouth Parts and Sucking Apparatus of the Blood Sucking Diptera, No. 4. The Comparative Anatomy of the Proboscis in the Blood Sucking Muscidæ. Super Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 1-2 or 1s. 9d. (5a.)

Indian Educational Policy, 1913. (Being a Resolution issued by the Governor General in Council on the 21st February 1913). Demy 8vo. Cloth. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part I, Report by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 5 or 7s. 6d. (9a.)

Census of India, 1911, Volume I, India, Part II, Tables by E. A. Gait. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4 or 6s. (9a.)

Progress of Education in India, 1907—1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. I, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4 or 6s. (10a.)

Progress of Education in India, 1907—1912. Sixth Quinquennial Review, Vol. II, by H. Sharp, Esq., C.I.E. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Indian Forest Records, Vol. V, Part III, Report on the investigation of Savannah Grasses as Material for production of Paper Pulp. By W. Raitt, F.C.S. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in India and Burma on 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

The Indian Forest Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, Economy Series.—On the Economic Value of Shorea Robusta (Sal) by R. S. Pearson, F.L.S. Super-Royal 4to. Board. Re. 1-12 or 3s. (5a.)

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, corrected to 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Proceedings of the Seventh Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies with Appendix. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (4a.)

Note on Turpentines of Pinus Khasya, P. Merkusi and P. excelsa, Forest Bulletin No. 24, 1913, by Puran Singh, F.C.S. Super-Royal. Paper cover. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Note on the Preparation of Indian Forest Flora and Descriptive Lists, Forest Bulletin No. 23, 1913, by R. S. Hole, Esq. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-4 or 2s. (2a.)

Annual Return of Statistics relating to Forest Administration in British India, 1911-12. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. 6p. or 9d. (1a. 6p.)

Manual of Drawing and Surveying (designed especially for the use of Students of the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh), by F. A. Brining and D. N. Avasia. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3-12 or 5s. 9d. (5a.)

Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun. Calendar, February 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Notes on Aerial Ropeways, by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E., September 1912. Punjab P. W. D. Paper No. 67. Foolscap. Limp. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Annual Report of Architectural Work in India for the year 1912-13. (P. W. D.) Technical Paper No. 28.) Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (4a.)

Notes on Grain Elevators (by Captain A. S. Holme, R.E., Executive Engineer) January 1914. (Punjab P. W. D. Paper No. 68. 13 pages, 7 plates.) Foolscap. Limp. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly List of the Foreign Department. No. 28, corrected up to the 1st October 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

Report on the Working of the Dispensaries, Jail Hospitals, on Vaccination and on the Vital Statistics in the Central India Agency for 1912. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (4a.)

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4-4 or 6s. 5d. (5a.)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

The Quarterly List of the Foreign and Political Department, No. 29, corrected up to the 1st January 1914. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-4 or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th August and 25th September 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.) each.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th November 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India Receipts and Disbursements of Home and India Accounts from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1912. Published 1914. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1912. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Resolution No. 7552-7581—121, dated the 15th September 1913.—Rules for the grant by Local Governments of Licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases in British India. Foolscap. Stitched. 1a. (1a.)

Annual Report on the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of July 1912. No. 4 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of September and October 1913. Nos. 6 and 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Statistics on Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in September 1913. No. 6 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Statistics of British India, Part IVa, Finance and Revenue (Sixth issue) for 1911-12 and preceding years. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population, etc. (Sixth issue), for 1911-12. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the Month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in October 1913 and in the Seven months April to October 1913, compared with the corresponding period of 1911 and 1912. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Variations in Indian Price Levels from 1861 to 1912 expressed in Index numbers. Foolscap. Board 12a. or 1s. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Tariff Schedules for 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 6a. or 7d. (1a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by rail and river in India in the quarter ending June 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912, No. 1 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12, Vol. I, 28th issue. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (9a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of October 1913. No. 7 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. (2a.)

Prices and Wages in India, 30th issue, 1913. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (9a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the Month of December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of British India for 1911-12 and preceding years. Part IV (b), Finance and Revenue, Sixth issue. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the eight months April to November 1913. No. 8 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12. Vol. II—Native States. Twenty-eighth issue, 1914. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1912-13 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-12 or 2s. 9d. (4a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1914. No. 10 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the nine months April to December 1913. No. 9 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1913-14, Vols. I and II. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (15a.) each.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for October 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, in Urdu, Parts I to III. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 14a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Training Manual Signalling, 1907. (Jismen May 1911 tak Tamam Tarmimen Shamil hain. Hindustan ke Khas Zamini Samet.) Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 1d. (2a.)

Telegraph Manual (War) (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

List of Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden, as existing on the 30th June 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Hand Book for 6·3 inch R. M. L. Howitzer for movable Armament and Armament of Works, 1913. Royal 8vo. Limp. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (2a.)

Mobilization Regulation (including Concentration and Embarkation), 1911. [Reprinted and Corrected up to July Appendix to India Army Orders, 1913.] Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

War Establishments, India (Provisional), 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Field Service Manual, British Infantry (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, British Cavalry (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Infantry and Pioneers 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Silladar Cavalry, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Indian Non-Silladar Cavalry, 1913. Royal 16 mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, Urdu. Parts IV and V and Appendix. Royal 16mo, Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Army Tables, Medical, 1912. Royal 8vo. Board. As. 12 or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

Field Service Manual, Head Quarters Units (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Mobilization Store Tables for the Field Army, a Battalion of Indian Infantry and Pioneers. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2a. or 3d. (1a).

Classified List of the Military Works Services and Public Works Department Military Subordinates and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Military Works Services. Corrected up to 31st December 1913. Royal 8vo, Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Engineers, Field Company (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Service Manual, Posts and Telegraphs, India, 1913. Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Volume I (Urdu). Demy 16mo. Paper cover, Rs. 3-4 or 4s. 11d. (1a. 6p.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Vol. II (Urdu). Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 4-4 or 6s 5d. (2a.)

Field Artillery Training, 1912, Gurmukhi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 7-3 or 10s. 10d (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Part I, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2s 3d. (2a.)

Cavalry Training, 1912, Part II, Hindi. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 10a. or 1s. (1a. 6p.)

Field Service Manual, Field Artillery Brigade. (India). Royal 16mo. Limp. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

First Report on the Working of the State Railways, Coal Department, 1913, by R. W. Church, B.Sc., F.G.S. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 1 or 1s. 6d. (8a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Report on the Working of District Boards in the N.-W. F. Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. 6p. or 10½d. (2a.)

Report on the Season and Crops of the N.-W. F. Province for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. or 10d. (2a.)

Report on the First Wage Census of the N.-W. F. Province taken in December 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 3a. or 3d. (2a.)

Records of Fort St. George—Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2-2 or 3s. 3d. (5a.)

North-West Frontier Province Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 4d. (2a.)

Report on the Working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-2 or 1s. 6d. (1a. 6p.)

Summary of Remarks on the Kharif Crop of the North-West Frontier Province for 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 4d. (1a.)

Progress Report on Arboriculture in the N.-W. F. Province for Triennial Period 1910-11 to 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. (1a.)

North-West Frontier Province Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch. Administration Report, Statistical Departments and Accounts for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-8 or 2s. (4d.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos. 9-11 at Rs. 2.

Journal, Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-10 at Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana, by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji, Saraswati, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 6. Some current Pushtu Folk Stories by F. H. Malyon, 21st Punjabis, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 7. The Chauk Bangle Industry by James Hornell at Rs. 2.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.

Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Paudit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.

Tantravartica. Fasc. 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Re. 1-4.

Tattacintamony Didhity Vivrity, Vol. 3. Fasc. I, by Kamikha Nath Tarkabagis at As. 10.

Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc. 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Re. 1-4.

Tirtha Cintamoni. Fasc. 4, by Kamal Krishna Smrititirtha at As. 10.

Maasir-i-Rahimi. Fasc. 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hosain at Rs. 2.

Bisvahitam. By Bisvambhar Jyotisarnava at As. 10.

Upamitibhayaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 3. Part 2, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Munta Khab-ul Tawarikh, Part 3. Fasc. 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1.

Kiranavali. Fasc. 3, by M. M. Shib Nath Sarvabhauma at As. 10.

Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 1, by Jagannath Misra at As. 10.

Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 10, by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Re. 1.

Samaraicca Kaha. Fasc. 5, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Ramavatara Sarma at As. 10.

Smriti Prokas. Fasc. 1, by M. M. Sadasiva Misra at As. 10.

Amar Tika Kamadhenuh, by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulities as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover Price Re 1.

Registered No. C-696.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Note Nos. 138152 to 138155 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 100 each and another No. 135558 of the same date and interest for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Prosad Das Boral & Bros. and last endorsed to Gopessur Sen, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office. The public are cautioned to deal with the above mentioned securities.

Name of Advertiser—GOPESSUR SEN,

Residence—5, Muddun Dutt's Lane,

Bowbazar.

Calcutta, the 2nd June 1914.

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

No. 4981.

Simla, the 20th June, 1914.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "*Gadr di Gunj*" (Echo of Mutiny) published (in Gurmukhi and in any other Indian language) by the Yugantar Ashram, San Francisco.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

REGISTERED No. L 848.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 25.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
Part I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	1131—1146
Part II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	1615—1667
Part III.—Advertisements and notices by Private Individuals and Corporations .	53
Supplement No. 25—	
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 18th June 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period .	1299—1301
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 13th June 1914	1302—1305
Statement showing the number of persons on relief works, etc., for the week ending 6th June 1914 . . .	1306—1307
Resolution regarding progress of co-operative movement in India . . .	1308—1326
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 13th June 1914 . .	1327—1334
Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways . .	1335—1337

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th June, 1914.

No. 30.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., cap. 67), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Tuesday, the 8th September 1914, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in Viceregal Lodge, Simla, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 17th June, 1914.

No. 879.—Sir H. D. Griffin, Kt., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 16th May 1914.

MEDICAL.

The 17th June, 1914.

No. 412.—Colonel A. O. Evans, I.M.S., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, is granted, with effect from the 28th May 1914, combined leave for eight months, *viz.*, privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 28th May to the 27th August 1914, and leave on private affairs under paragraph 226, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, from the 28th August 1914 to the 27th January 1915.

The Home Department notification no. 337, dated the 29th May 1914, is hereby cancelled.

The 19th June, 1914.

No. 415.—The services of Major M. Mackelvie, I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 10th October 1913.

PUBLIC.

The 17th June, 1914.

No. 1023.—In the Home Department notification no. 882-Public, dated the 4th June 1914, *for* the words "Military Deputy Accountant General" *read* "Deputy Military Accountant General".

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th June, 1914.

No. 955-*I.A.*—At an examination for the grant of commissions in His Majesty's Native Indian Land Forces held at Dehra Dun on the 13th April, 1914, and the following days, the undermentioned candidates qualified in all subjects :—

Imperial Cadet Fateh Singh Rao, Raja of Akalkot.

Imperial Cadet Kunwar Hira Singh of Panna.

No. 1266-*Est.-A.*—Captain A. N. Dickson, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, and is posted as Agency Surgeon, Maskat, with effect from the 11th June, 1914.

No. 1283-*Est.-A.*—*Corrigendum.*—In Foreign and Political Department notifications Nos. 1178-Est.-A. and 1179-Est.-A., dated the 4th June, 1914, granting privilege leave to Lieutenant-Colonel Kaye and posting Mr. Glancy as Resident, Mewar, *for* "17th May, 1914" *read* "18th May, 1914".

No. 1299-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mirza Ali Akbar Khan as Consul for Persia at Bombay.

No. 1304-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Paul Ries as Acting Vice-Consul for Spain at Aden, during the absence of Monsieur M. Ries.

No. 1310-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. S. Nakaya as in charge of the Consulate General for Japan at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. Y. Shibata.

The 17th June, 1914.

No. 1301-*Est.-A.*—Mr. R. R. Maconachie, of the Political Department, is posted as Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 27th May, 1914.

No. 1329-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Cornelis Hendrik Stork as Acting Consul for Italy at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. J. Meikle.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 16th June, 1914.

No. 796-*F.E.*—Mr. J. W. Pringle, Chief Superintendent and Issue Officer, Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 31st May 1914.

Mr. J. M. Bose, a Superintendent in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II and Issue Officer in that office, with effect from the 31st May 1914, and during the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. Pringle.

No. 797-*F.E.*—Mr. C. W. Lauder, Chief Superintendent and Currency Officer, Karachi, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 24th May 1914.

Mr. F. V. Rushforth has been posted as Currency Officer, Karachi, with effect from the 24th May 1914.

No. 798-*F.E.*—Mr. A. J. Currie, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for 25 days, with effect from the 1st June 1914.

The 19th June, 1914.

No. 815-*F.E.*—The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. Tajuddin Malak, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, in this Department Notification No. 689-*F.E.*, dated 21st May 1914, published on page 981, Part I, of the *Gazette of India*, dated 23rd May 1914, has been extended by one week.

Mr. R. K. Mukherji, a Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, class II, in that office, with effect from the 5th June 1914, and until further orders.

No. 816-*F.E.*—Mr. T. H. Pruce, Chief Accountant, class II, is appointed to officiate in class I of Chief Accountants, with effect from the 21st May 1914, and during the absence on leave of Mr. D. M. Sutaria.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Judicial.

The 17th June, 1914.

No. 846-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on applications for the grant of licenses to tap toddy trees for domestic consumption in the Panch Mahals district of the Bombay Presidency.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The 18th June, 1914.

THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN.

No. 845-F.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow five hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner:

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the Form annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01*, of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01*, will apply to the notes to be now issued. The interest on the notes of that loan is payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December.

Tenders.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 5,00,00,000 will be received by the Controller of Currency at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, from this date to noon, standard time,* of Friday, the 3rd July 1914. Tenders must be for sums of 100 Rupees or multiples of that sum.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan*". If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India, to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

NOTE (1).—Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants General at Madras and Bombay on account of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, on the 2nd July and up to noon, standard time,* on the 3rd July : provided that—

(*a*) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at the Accountant General's Office (where a receipt will be given for them);

(*b*) they are made on printed forms, to be obtained at the same office or at the local Presidency Bank;

(*c*) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000;

(*d*) the deposit is either a promissory note or a Treasury Receipt from the local office of the Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in favour of the Accountant General;

(*e*) the amount of the tender is made payable at the place of tender, *viz.*, Madras or Bombay (as the case may be) or in Calcutta;

and the Accountant General will return deposits on non-accepted tenders and will issue allotment certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras or Bombay.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

* Noon, standard time, corresponds to 12-24 P.M., Calcutta time.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

Deposits.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-hundredth or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. The deposit must be in one of the following forms: (*a*) a receipt for the amount from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or (*b*) a cheque drawn in favour of the Controller of Currency, on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or (*c*) Government Promissory Notes[1] standing in the name of, or endorsed to, the tenderer or the person making the deposit.

[1] *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Controller of Currency.*

8. (*a*) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 16 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(*b*) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

Opening of Tenders.

9. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Controller of Currency, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

10. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Controller of Currency at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon, standard time,* on Friday, the 3rd July next, and those received under the terms of note (1) to clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountants General at Madras and Bombay at noon, standard time,* on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 12.

11. Tenders at rates not below the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate. The amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 100: preference will however be given to small tenders, not exceeding Rs. 2,000, at the lowest accepted rate, such tenders receiving allotments in full as far as possible.

Allotment-Certificates.

12. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Controller of Currency[1] as soon as possible after the 3rd July and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted for general information at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

[1] For tenders received by the Accountant General at Madras or Bombay, and payable at those places, the Accountant General will issue the allotment-certificates.

* Noon, standard time, corresponds to 12 21 P.M., Calcutta time.

13. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates [after credit of the deposit under clause 8 (*a*)] will be made payable upon the 20th August.

Otherwise, the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into two instalments as follows :—

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 50 per cent., but not less than 50 per cent., payable upon the 20th July;

Instalment II.—The balance payable upon the 20th August;

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100.

14. Any allotment-certificates will, on application to the Controller of Currency at Calcutta, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations; provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

15. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

Issue of Promissory Notes.

16. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 100) bearing interest from the 31st December 1914, and he will also receive interest at 3½ per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th December 1914.

(*b*) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from the 30th June 1914 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from the 30th June 1914.

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE (see Clause 2).

Fort William, the

Promissory Note	*Government Rupees*	*at 3½ per cent*
No.		*of 1900-01.*

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from
the sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan by paying the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only to the said
his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury, at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*,

and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only from the at the rate of three-and-a-half per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury, at Fort William to the said , his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this Note) all further interest shall cease.

The Governor General in Council hereby further engages that Notice of Payment as aforesaid shall not be given before the Thirtieth day of September 1920, and that this Note shall not be discharged before the Thirty-first day of December 1920.

FORM OF TENDER (see Clause 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (X) of *The Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan* advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 18th June 1914, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (Y) Annas (Z) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (XX), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of†*

or at the†
Branch of the Bank of†

; or

into the Public Treasury at† *; as the case may be—*

The first instalment, as near as convenient to 50 per cent., but not less than 50 per cent., on or before the 20th July.

The balance on or before the 20th August.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before the 20th August.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D.* at‡ .

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.
† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury.
‡ Here insert *C. D.'s* address which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India or if residing in India he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted, and wishes the allotment-certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

NOTE.—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "Ninety-nine," not "Two per cent. premium" or "Par" or "One per cent. discount."*

By order of the Governor General in Council,

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The Controller of Currency requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements:

Filling up Tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office on application to the Darwan on duty, at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and will also be supplied to the Principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountants General at Madras and Bombay will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to them under note (1) to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of Deposit in case of Non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Controller of Currency or Accountant General a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should, on the third day after the opening of the tenders, be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Controller of Currency or the Office of the Accountant General. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposits upon tenders presented personally, as described in No (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Controller of Currency and the Accountant General at Madras or Bombay (in the case of tenders received by such Accountant General and payable in Madras or Bombay), will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts :—Rs. 100, Rs. 300, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted ; and the deposit on the tender will be divided among them ; they will be substantially of the following form :

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 815-F., dated the 18th June 1914 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 18th June 1914), the above-named tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000 of the 3½ per Cent. Loan of 1900-01 at the rate above mentioned on or before ; and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000 bearing interest from .

CALCUTTA :
The 18th June 1914.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th June, 1914.

No. 15.—Mr F. C. Rose, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department of the Punjab, with effect from the 18th June 1914, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. E. Purves, or until further orders.

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TELEGRAPHS.

Simla, the 20th June, 1914.

No. 4837-88.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), as amended by section 4 of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 1914 (VII of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Director General of Telegraphs the power to grant a licence to establish, maintain or work a telegraph, other than a wireless telegraph or a telegraph worked for gain, within any

part of British India : provided that every such licence shall be subject to the following conditions namely :—

(1) that the telegraph shall be used solely for the transmission of unpaid messages relating to the business of the licensee ;

(2) that the Director General of Telegraphs may at any time take possession of the telegraph, should he consider it necessary ; and

(3) that the licence shall be revocable on the breach of any of the conditions therein specified.

INDUSTRIES.

The 20th June, 1914.

No 4872-6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Assam Branch Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. L. Church, Manager, Ghoir Allie Tea Company, Limited, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of the Honourable Mr. C. L. Pringle.

EMIGRATION.

The 20th June, 1914.

No. 4780-72.—The following rule is issued in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 81 of the Indian Emigration Act (XVII of 1908) :—

In Scale No. 2 of Schedule G annexed to the rules relating to Colonial Emigration made under section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), and published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, as amended by Notification No. 822-48, dated the 25th January 1907, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(1) *For* footnote (*b*) to the Scales of Ordinary Provisions applicable to Emigrant Vessels whether sailing from the Port of Madras or from other ports, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" (*b*) In the case of emigrants proceeding to places east of the Cape and to Fiji *viâ* Torres Straits fresh mutton (sheep) at scale rate shall be supplied for one week and dried fish and preserved mutton alternately for the rest of the voyage."

(2) In the column of the Scales of Ordinary Provisions headed ' Sunday-Breakfast ' *for* the entry—

Biscuit 10 oz.,

the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Biscuit 2 oz.

Gram 8 oz.

(3) *For* Scale B—of Dry Provisions, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

(B) OF DRY PROVISIONS.

Showing the allowance for a day and for a voyage of 20 weeks per emigrant.

Articles.	Allowance for one day or for two meals.	ALLOWANCE FOR A VOYAGE OF 20 WEEKS.			How to be packed.	Remarks.
		For one-twentieth part of the voyage or seven days' supply.	For every Sunday morning or 20 days' supply.	Total supply.		
		lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.		
Biscuits ...	4 ounces	1 12 0	2 8 0	4 4 0	In tanks ...	May be eaten with raw onion, if preferred.
Sugar ...	1½ "	0 10 8	1 14 0	2 8 8	In bags ...	May be eaten with biscuits or choorah.
Choorah ...	8 "	3 8 0	5 0 0	8 8 0	" ...	May be eaten with sugar or milk.
Gram ...	10 "	4 6 0	10 0 0	14 6 0	" ...	May be eaten with salt and some condiment, such as pepper or chillies.

N.B.—The dry provisions shall be shipped for one-twentieth part of the voyage, and shall be issued only when the weather renders cooking impossible. The extra biscuits, choorah, sugar and gram shall be shipped only for the morning meals on each Sunday of the voyage.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 20th June, 1914.

No. 4882-1.—In consequence of the confirmation of Mr. H F. Howard, C I E., I.C.S., as Controller of Currency, the following permanent promotions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I C.S., *on furlough.*	Collector, Class II ...	Collector, Class I ...	The date on which he returns to duty.
Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I C.S. ...	Collector, Class III, officiating Class II.	Collector, Class II, substantive.	10th April 1914.
Mr. E, G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I.C.S.	Collector, Class III, officiating.	Collector, Class III, substantive.	Ditto.

GENERAL.

The 20th June, 1914.

No. 4894-23 —Mr. Fateh Din who was appointed to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. B. B. Banerji, *vide* this Department's Notification No. 1123-C.. dated the 7th March 1914, continued to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, from the date on which Mr. B. B. Banerji returned to duty up to the 15th June 1914, *vice* Mr. S. N. Banerji who was granted an extension of leave up to the 15th June 1914 in this Department's Notification No. 3021-23-C., dated the 25th April 1914.

No. 4937-23.—Mr. C. H Baldrey, Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year, with effect from the 13th July 1914.

Mr Fateh Din, Secretariat Assistant, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. C. H. Baldrey.

CUSTOMS.

The 20th June, 1914.

No. 4948-64.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the monthly paper entitled " The Hindustanee—The official organ of the United India League ", published in Vancouver, British Columbia.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SANITARY.

Simla, the 13th June, 1914.

No. 1074.—In continuation of the notification of the Department of Education no. 1006, dated the 5th June 1914, the following papers are published for general information :—

Telegram from the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, dated the 10th June 1914.

My telegram dated 29th May. Medical inspection of arrivals from Basra has been withdrawn by Sanitary Board, Constantinople, since 2nd June. There is no objection to resumption of pilgrim traffic.

Telegram to the Government of Bombay, no. 1073, dated the 13th June 1914.

Education Department telegram 1005, dated 5th June. Political Resident, Baghdad, wires 10th medical inspection on arrivals from Basra withdrawn by Sanitary Board, Constantinople, since 2nd June and there is no objection to resumption of pilgrim traffic.

The 16th June, 1914.

No. 1109.—The Hon'ble Major J. C. Robertson, C.I.E., M B., I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the date on which he makes over charge by telegram on the completion of his special work at Aden.

No. 1110.—The Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis, K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.C.S., K.H.S., Director General, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, in addition to his own during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Major J. C. Robertson, C I.E., M.B., I.M.S., or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 19th June, 1914.

No. 318.—The following visitation tour programme of the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta and Bishop's Commissary in charge of the Diocese of Calcutta is published for general information :—

			H.	M.
June	12th Friday	Leave Sealdah	17	6
„	16th Tuesday	Arrive *Shillong*	18	8
„	29th Monday	Leave Shillong	7	55
„	„ „	Arrive Gauhati	12	10
„	„ „	Leave „	19	0
„	30th Tuesday	Arrive Haflong	9	49
July	1st Wednesday	Leave „	9	49
„	„ „	Arrive *Silchar*	15	34
„	6th Monday	Leave „	6	40
„	7th Tuesday	Arrive *Dibrugarh*	12	35
„	13th Monday	Leave „	7	0
„	15th Wednesday	Arrive Tezpur	21	0
„	17th Friday	Leave „	5	0
„	„ „	Arrive Gauhati	15	0
„	19th Sunday	Leave „	18	0
„	20th Monday	Arrive Dhubri	12	0
„	21st Tuesday	Leave „	12	10
„	22nd Wednesday	Arrive Jaganatganj	3	0
„	„ „	Leave „	5	5
„	„ „	Arrive Mymensing	8	28
„	23rd Thursday	Leave „	8	28
„	„ „	Arrive *Dacca*	12	6
„	25th Saturday	Leave „	12	6
„	„ „	Arrive Nataingani	20	10
„	27th Monday	Leave „	15	39
„	„ „	Arrive Chandpur	18	45
„	28th Tuesday	Leave „	20	40
„	„ „	Arrive Comilla	23	2
„	29th Wednesday	Leave „	0	20
„	30th Thursday	Arrive *Chittagong*	9	12
August	8th Saturday	Leave „	5	0
„	„ „	Arrive Barisal	21	0
„	11th Tuesday	Arrive Calcutta		

Letters of Routine on Archdeacon's business may be sent to his office, 92, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta.

Letters of Routine on Bishop's business to the Palace, Calcutta.

Urgent letters may be sent to the places marked in italics.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th June 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 550.—The undermentioned Indian Military Pupil having passed the final examination, is admitted into the service as a 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 6th April 1914 :—

No. 422, Amrit Balwant Rajurkar.

COMMANDS.

No. 551.—Major-General A. Phayre, C.B., Indian Army, to be a Divisional Commander, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir J. B. Woon, K.C.B., Indian Army. Dated 15th June 1914.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 552.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

* * * * * * * *

" London Gazette," dated the 26th May 1914, page 4224.

* * * * * * * *

War Office,
26th May 1914.

* * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) David G. L. Shaw, Indian Army, a Brigade Commander in India, to be Major-General, *vice* J. C. Swann, C.B. Dated 20th March 1914.

* * * * * * * *

" London Gazette," dated the 29th May 1914, page 4302.

* * * * * * * *

War Office,
29th May 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Eccles Nixon, K.C.B., Indian Army, to be General, *vice* Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I. Dated 4th May 1914.

* * * * * * * *

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 553.—The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants, Infantry Branch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 19th June 1914 :—

Charles Cornwallis Chesney.
Crosier Fullerton Tofts.
George Reginald Graham Haddleston.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 554.—In Army Department Notification No. 537, dated the 12th June 1914, *delete* the remark " Colonel Strickland's tenure of appointment will reckon from the 13th January 1914 ".

No. 555.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captain to be Major.

Norman Walter Mackworth, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.,—26th January 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 556.—2nd Class Assistant Surgeon Samuel Neville Ellis having completed seven years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be a 1st Class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 5th June 1914.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 557.—2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Raghu-nath (E), to be 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, and

No 709, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Asad Ali (E), to be 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar ;

vice 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, *Rai Sahib* Surjan Singh, superannuated ; with effect from the 10th April 1914.

No. 558.—2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Thakur Singh (E), to be 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, and

No. 692, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nanak-chand Anand (E), to be 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar ;

vice 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Nihál-chand, superannuated ; with effect from the 15th April 1914.

No. 559.—2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Kishan-chand (E), to be 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, and

No. 720, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Khuda-bakhsh (E), to be 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar ;

vice 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Amanullah, superannuated ; with effect from the 15th May 1914.

No. 560.—2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Pandit Shankar-das (E), to be 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, and

No. 724, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Debi-dayal (E), to be 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar ;

vice 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Roshan Ali Amanati, superannuated ; with effect from the 28th May 1914.

(E) Passed in English.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 561.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

No. 252, Edward James,—20th October 1913.
No. 288, Kashi-nath Ram-chandra Kalamkar,—11th April 1914.

No. 562.—The undermentioned 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 20th October 1913 :—

No. 309, Kazi Saiyid Abdul Kayum.
No. 335, Shaikh Abdulla Shaikh Rahim.
No. 340, Krishna Ladoo Matker.
No. 344, Rajaram Gangadhar Khanolker.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Amalgamated List.

No. 563.—Staff-Serjeant Thomas Appleby, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List, *vice* Charles Francis Vear, deceased; with effect from the 2nd June 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 564.—The following promotions are made :—

37th Dogras.

Havildar Rai Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hukam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st June 1914.

57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Colour-Havildar Yar Ghulam to be Jemadar, *vice* Munir, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st June 1914.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

No. 565.—The promotions of Jemadar Hazari Singh and Havildar Angad Singh should have effect from the 16th November 1913, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 124, dated the 6th February 1914.

28th Light Cavalry.

No. 566.—Jemadar Muhammad Latif has changed his name to Malik Muhammad Latif. All official documents and notifications concerning this Indian Officer should be amended accordingly.

Supply and Transport Corps.

28th Mule Corps.

No. 567.—Jemadar Pudai Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Hakim Singh, 8th Mule Corps, retired; with effect from the 7th May 1914.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 568.—The undermentioned warrant officer has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th April 1914:—

Sub-Conductor George John Artlett, India Miscellaneous List.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 569.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the dates specified :—

Colonel George deSausmarez De Lisle,—10th May 1914.
Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur George Boileau Lang,—20th May 1914.
Major Francis Herbert Goldthorp, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force),—1st July 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

United Provinces Horse.

1st (Southern) Regiment.

No. 570.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Champion Faunthorpe to be Commandant, *vice* J. H. Simpson, C.I.E., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 22nd April 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

(Artillery Companies.)

No. 571.—Major William Boughton Chambers, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated the 15th February 1914.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 572.—Major George Edward Tempest Green (Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Army), resigns his commission. Dated the 21st May 1914.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 573.—Norman Sisson Hurt Sitwell (Captain, Royal Artillery), to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 14th March 1914.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No 574.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major Henry Gerald Keily.
Surgeon-Major James Marr, M.B.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th June 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 10th and 16th June 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
86th Carnatic Infantry.	Captain John Hay Burgess, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.	10th June 1914.	Darjeeling.	...	Was Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th June 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 55.—The services of Lieutenant C. R. Goad, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for a period of 90 days, to officiate as Marine Transport Officer, Mandalay, during the absence of Commander A. E. Harold, Royal Indian Marine, on privilege leave ; with effect from the 21st May 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 56.—The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Commander in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant O. Goldsmith, Royal Indian Marine, Officer Commanding R. I. M. S. " Lawrence,"—10th April 1914.

Lieutenant H. Morland, Royal Indian Marine, sub. *pro tempore* Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard,—18th March 1914.

Lieutenant J. F. Vibart, Royal Indian Marine, Officiating Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard,—23rd April 1914.

No 57.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 23rd June 1914 :—

To be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant George Malcolmson Osborne-Smith.

LEAVE.

No. 58.—Lieutenant N. Wood-Smith, Royal Indian Marine, has been granted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

W. R BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th June, 1914.

No. 161.—With reference to Railway Board's notification No. 44, dated the 12th March 1914, Mr. J. F. McMichael, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to Class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways from the 15th to the 31st March 1914.

No. 162.—Mr. R. N. Nicolls, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class III, grade II, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, held rank in Class III, grade I, sub. *pro tem.* from the 15th to the 31st March 1914.

No. 163.—Mr. S E. L. West, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is promoted from Class III, grade II, to Class III, grade I, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 4th May 1914, and until further orders.

The 18th June, 1914.

No. 164.—With reference to Railway Board's notification No. 230, dated the 12th August 1913, Mr. W. G. Mitchell, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 18th April 1914.

Notification No. 126, dated the 21st May 1914, is hereby cancelled.

No. 165.—Mr. M. G. Norman, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, is permanently promoted to Class II, grade V, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 6th June 1914.

No. 166.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned reconnaissance surveys being carried out by the agency of Messrs. McLeod and Company, Calcutta, for the following lines of railway on the 2' 6" gauge, *viz.* :—

(1) From Jessore to Bagmara, a distance of about 60 miles.
(2) From Jhenidah to Madhumati, a distance of about 33½ miles.
(3) From Jhenidah to Kaligunga, a distance of about 27 miles.

2. These surveys will be known as the Jhenidah District railways reconnaissance surveys.

T. RYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. L 848.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 25.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1914.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 18th June 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

An area of low pressure and disturbed weather was present during the greater part of the week in the east of the Arabian Sea, but failed to develop into a storm. Although it increased the amount of rainfall in Malabar and south Bombay, it had the effect of confining the rainfall given by the Arabian Sea monsoon current chiefly to the coast districts.

Very little rain fell in Burma, but in Assam there was continuous heavy rainfall which extended into the northern half of Bengal and parts of Bihar during the latter part of the week. During the four days ending at 8 hrs. on the 17th, Cherrapunji recorded 88 inches of rain, of which 35 inches fell in one day. At the close of the week easterly winds had extended through the Gangetic plain into the Punjab, and rain was falling locally in the United Provinces.

2. *Burma.*—Rainfall was nearly general throughout the week in the extreme north, but weather was dry in the central districts, and with the exception of the 17th, rainfall in Lower Burma was only local.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There was nearly general and in places heavy rain in Assam from the 12th to the 16th, in Bengal on the 16th, in Orissa on 11th and 16th, and in Bihar on the 15th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain fell locally in the Central Provinces and Central India West, and at the end of the week in the United Provinces.

Northwest India.—Falls of rain occurred at Hissar and Gulmarg, and locally in Rajputana and Gujarat.

34GI

The Peninsula.—Rainfall was nearly general on the west coast every day except the 11th, in the Bombay Deccan on the 12th, in north Hyderabad on the 12th and 14th, and in the Madras Deccan on the 11th, 12th and 13th. A few local falls occurred in south Hyderabad, Mysore, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

3. The chief amounts of rain were as follows:—

June 11th. Bhamo 1·09", Myitkyina 1·40", Silchar 1·58", Shillong 1·72", Jessore 3·11", Poona 2·02" and Salem 2·55".

" 12th. Bassein 1·88", Myitkyina 2·63", Cherrapunji 9·38", Tezpur 1·90", Silchar 1·74", Ranchi 1·60", Rajkot 1·12", Calicut, 3·00" and Cuddapah 2·81".

" 13th. Tezpur 2·43", Dhubri 2·93", Cherrapunji 17·28", Jalpaiguri 4·14", Surat 1·24", Bombay 1·41", Ratnagiri 1·40", Karwar 1·78", Mangalore 2·06", Ahmadnagar 1·20", Raichur 1·75" and Cuddalore 1·23".

" 14th. Cherrapunji 31·05", Dibrugarh 2·15", Dhubri 2·77", Chittagong 3·03", Jalpaiguri 3·97", Pachmarhi 0·96", Surat 1·07", Marmagao 6·30", Karwar 3·83", Mangalore 3·00" and Cochin 1·38".

" 15th. Bhamo 1·45", Cherrapunji 24·58", Shillong 2·25", Dhubri 3·64", Gauhati 3·80", Tezpur 5·12", Sibsagar 1·25", Dibrugarh 3·16", Darjiling 4·21", Jalpaiguri 4·49", Berhampore 2·88", Hazaribagh 1·28", Purnea 1·62", Ratnagiri 7·36" and Karwar 2·76".

" 16th. Myitkyina 2·16", Cherrapunji 15·05", Gauhati 2·30", Dhubri 3·31", Silchar 2·24", Shillong 2·84", Calcutta 2·27", Saugor Island 2·36", Burdwan 3·14", Mymensingh 2·36", Bogra 2·59", Dinajpur 6·10", Darjiling 1·53", Balasore 2·44", Cuttack 2·91", Sambalpur 2·71", Patna 0·94", Gorakhpur 1·03" and Marmagao 1·53".

" 17th. Moulmein 1·78", Bassein 2·63", Akyab 3·68", Myitkyina 1·01", Barisal 1·00", Jessore 3·43", Berhampore 0·90", Gaya 3·89", Allahabad 0·76", Dehra Dun 1·25", Indore 1·83", Hoshangabad 2·80", Saugor 1·32", Pendra 1·09", Jagdalpur 1·95, Ratnagiri 5·87", Marmagao 2·72", Karwar 2·61", Mangalore 1·69", Cochin 1·32" and Waltair 1·64".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in Assam, Bengal, the Madras Deccan and Madras Southeast. It was within 20 per cent of the normal in Orissa, Central India West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Coast North, and 20 per cent or more in defect elsewhere.

The rainfall from the 1st May to date differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces West, Gujarat, Berar, the Central Provinces West and Hyderabad North. It is 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab Southwest, Baluchistan, the Central Provinces East, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South, Mysore, Malabar and Madras Southeast, and is 20 per cent or more in excess in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 18th June 1914.			Rainfall data from 1st May 1914 to 18th June 1914.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0·8	4·6	−3·8	17·4	29·2	−11·8	− 40	− 33
Lower Burma	2·4	8·0	−5·6	33·5	30·7	+ 2·8	+ 9	+ 37
Upper Burma	0·9	1·6	−0·7	14·8	10·6	+ 4·2	+ 40	+ 54
Assam	9·0	4·2	+4·8	21·8	21·5	+ 0·3	+ 1	− 26
Bengal	4·7	3·4	+1·3	17·7	15·5	+ 2·2	+ 14	+ 7
Orissa	2·3	2·6	−0·3	14·8	7·9	+ 6·9	+ 87	+136
Chota Nagpur	1·5	2·8	−1·3	9·1	7·0	+ 2·1	+ 30	+ 81
Bihar	1·8	2·3	−0·5	7·0	6·6	+ 0·4	+ 6	+ 21
United Provinces, East	0·5	1·1	−0·6	3·9	2·4	+ 1·5	+ 63	+162
United Provinces, West	0·3	0·9	−0·6	2·7	2·3	+ 0·4	+ 17	+ 71
Punjab, East and North	0	0·5	−0·5	2·0	1·6	+ 0·4	+ 25	+ 82
Punjab, Southwest	0	0·4	−0·4	0·3	1·0	− 0·7	− 70	− 50
Kashmir	0	0·2	−0·2	2·0	3·0	− 1·0	− 33	− 29
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·1	−0·1	0·6	0·9	− 0·3	− 33	− 25
Baluchistan	0	0·1	−0·1	0·2	0·4	− 0·2	− 50	− 33
Sind	0	0·1	−0·1	0·4	0·2	+ 0·2	+100	+300
Rajputana, West	0·1	0·5	−0·4	2·3	1·1	+ 1·2	+109	+267
Rajputana, East	0·2	0·6	−0·4	2·8	1·6	+ 1·2	+ 75	+160
Gujarat	0·7	1·2	−0·5	1·3	1·4	− 0·1	− 7	+200
Central India, West	1·2	1·2	0	3·7	2·4	+ 1·3	+ 54	+108
Central India, East	0·2	1·8	−1·6	3·3	2·3	+ 1·0	+ 43	+520
Berar	1·0	1·6	−0·6	3·0	3·6	− 0·6	− 17	0
Central Provinces, West	1·1	1·9	−0·8	3·0	3·5	− 0·5	− 14	+ 19
Central Provinces, East	0·8	2·1	−1·3	2·4	4·2	− 1·8	− 43	− 24
Konkan	11·2	9·4	+1·8	14·3	19·9	− 5·6	− 28	− 70
Bombay Deccan	1·3	1·3	0	2·4	4·6	− 2·2	− 48	− 67
Hyderabad, North	0·9	1·8	−0·9	3·6	3·5	+ 0·1	+ 3	+ 59
Hyderabad, South	0·9	1·5	−0·6	2·9	3·7	− 0·8	− 22	− 9
Mysore	0·3	0·7	−0·4	3·0	6·4	− 3·4	− 53	− 53
Malabar	6·2	8·2	−2·0	19·0	27·1	− 8·1	− 30	− 32
Madras, Southeast	0·6	0·3	+0·3	1·8	3·1	− 1·3	− 42	− 57
Madras Deccan	1·3	0·6	+0·7	3·6	3·0	+ 0·6	+ 20	− 4
Madras Coast, North	1·3	1·2	+0·1	5·2	3·9	+ 1·3	+ 33	+ 44

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 18th June 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 13th June 1914.

Burma.—The rainfall was normal and well distributed. Ploughing and sowing of nurseries for winter rice has become general. Sowing of sesamum, cotton and groundnut is progressing. Reports on standing crops are favourable. The health of cattle is good. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon is easier but is still above normal.

Assam.—Moderate rainfall during the week has generally facilitated agricultural operations in all districts except Kamrup and Manipur where more rain is wanted as also in the Surma Valley. In Kamrup, agricultural operations have been restricted by continual drought. Ploughing for and sowing of autumn and winter rice, weeding of early rice and jute and sowing, plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress. Prospects of tea and other standing crops are fair to good. The average price of common rice has risen by nearly 2 per cent. Cattle disease is reported from six districts.

Bengal.—During the week general rain fell throughout the Province. More rain is wanted for the transplantation of winter rice seedlings. Ploughing of fields for winter rice and weeding of jute and autumn paddy continue. Prospects of standing crops are on the whole fair. Fodder is reported to be scarce in parts of Midnapore and Tippera. Cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. The average price of common rice has risen by about 1 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain was fairly general over the Province. Preparation of lands for and sowing of autumn crops continue. Weeding of jute is going on. Standing crops are doing well generally. The price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease has been reported from ten districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

United Provinces.—Rain fell throughout the Provinces except in the north, central and central submontane districts and in parts of the Central Doab and South Oudh districts. More rain is needed in the Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Mainpuri, Etawah, Pilibhit and Kheri districts. Preparation of land for autumn crops and sowing of early autumn crops continue. Cattle disease is reported to have slightly subsided during the week. Scarcity of fodder continues and Government hay is being freely taken for agricultural stock which is doing fairly well. Prices are generally stationary with a slight upward tendency.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Rain has fallen throughout the distressed area except in the Etawah, Shahjahanpur, Fatehpur and Allahabad districts. Relief works are in progress in Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda; civil works in Etawah, in the Haburah Settlement in Moradabad and in Jhansi; aided works in Moradabad, Agra, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda; and unaided private works in Bareilly, Agra, Budaun, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda. Poor-houses are open in Etawah, Hamirpur and Banda and gratuitous relief is being distributed throughout the distressed area. Gratuitous relief from charitable funds is also being given to people in some districts. The number of persons on relief on the last day of the week were:—Public works, Jalaun 29,395, Hamirpur 4,352, Banda 19,262; civil works, Etawah 7,211; aided works, Jalaun 1,090, Hamirpur 6,589, Banda 6,954; total on works 64,853. Dependents, Etawah 2,841, Jalaun 9,980, Hamirpur 1,860, Banda 12,801; total 27,422. Gratuitous relief,

Etawah 3,519, Jalaun 12,876, Hamirpur 15,784, Banda 17,983 ; total 50,162. In poor-houses, Etawah 47, Hamirpur 11, Banda 16 ; total 74. Grand total 1,42,511. The number of persons on civil works on the last day of the week were :—Moradabad 232, Jhansi 108 ; on aided works, Moradabad 460, Agra 214, Budaun 4,112, Shahjahanpur 1,019, Fatehpur 368, Allahabad 7,821, Jhansi 14,761 ; total on works 29,095. On gratuitous relief, Moradabad 3,803, Bareilly 938, Muttra 2,003, Agra 1,897, Budaun 1,934, Shahjahanpur 2,787, Fatehpur 3,287, Allahabad 4,616, Jhansi 17,644 ; total 38,909. Grand total 68,004. The numbers of persons on unaided private works were :—Bareilly 114, Agra 686, Budaun 647, Fatehpur 41, Allahabad 132, Jalaun 1,670, Jhansi 5,941, Hamirpur 2,874, Banda 6,028 ; total on works 18,133. On gratuitous relief from charitable funds the numbers were :—Moradabad 948, Budaun 456 ; total 1,404. Grand total 19,537. *Takavi* is being distributed for wells, seed and for cattle. Distress is acute in the famine area and is increasing in parts of the scarcity tracts. The numbers on relief are falling and people are reported to be returning to their villages in some districts. The public health is generally good. Crime shows an increase in four districts ; elsewhere it is normal. Little wandering or emaciation is noticed. Emigration and immigration continue on a small scale. Cattle are reported to be deteriorating rapidly in the famine area and disease and mortality among them are increasing. Clothing is being distributed to the poor and needy and cash doles from charitable funds are being given to indigent and respectable people and to *parda nashin* women. Fodder and water are deficient in the famine area and in parts of the scarcity tracts. Markets are well stocked except in Etawah where stocks are low. The price basis is from 9 to 13 seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Light rain fell in some districts. It was beneficial for extra spring crops but was insufficient for sowings of autumn crops on unirrigated areas except in a few districts. Harvesting of spring crops has been completed and the yield is normal to good. Sowings of cotton, fodder and other autumn crops continue on irrigated lands and the area is normal except in parts of the south-east where they are restricted. The condition of standing crops is generally good. Extra spring crops are being reaped in some districts and the yield is generally good. Shortage of canal water is reported in parts of Lyallpur and of drinking water in a few submontane districts. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder is sufficient except in parts of the south-east where cattle are suffering for want of it. Prices of wheat range between normal and warning rates and of other food grains between warning and scarcity rates

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. The weather is clear and hot. The condition of crops on irrigated areas is fairly good and on unirrigated areas normal except in Bannu. Harvesting of wheat still continues in Bannu and the outturn is normal. The condition of cattle is fair. Water and fodder are sufficient except in certain *daman* villages in Dera Ismail Khan where the water-supply is diminishing. The public health is good. Prices are high but stationary.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 10 to 16 and maize from 13 to 21 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of mild type prevails in the Kishtwar tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The rainfall was insignificant in Baramula, heavy in Anantnag where it was accompanied with a hailstorm and good in Darel. Standing crops are in good condition. Agricultural operations for autumn crops are in progress. The prospects of the harvest are good. Cattle disease is reported in Uttarmachipura. Prices are rising in Baramula and are normal elsewhere. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The rainfall was more or less general, the maximum fall being 288 cents in Merwara. The weather is hot and cloudy. Autumn sowings are in progress in places. The condition of cattle is generally fair but they are emaciated in parts of

eastern and central Rajputana and also in Mewar and Marwar where fodder is insufficient. Fodder is also scarce in Ajmer-Merwara and in parts of Haraoti. Some sporadic cattle disease is reported. Prices are generally high and stationary. The numbers on gratuitous relief were :—Ajmer 15 and Merwara 92.

Central India.—The rainfall was partial in Bhopal, general in Gwalior, Indore, Bundelkhand, Malwa and the southern States and *nil* elsewhere. Scarcity of drinking water is felt in the Sunel, Garoth and Rampura mahals of Indore. Sowing of autumn crops has commenced in parts of Indore and the southern States and preparations of land for autumn crops are in progress elsewhere. Cattle disease continues in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. The condition of cattle is bad in the affected parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand. Fodder is fair in Bhopal, poor in Baghelkhand and is being imported in Bundelkhand, the Alampur pergana of Indore and in the northern parts of the Gwalior division. Prices are rising in Bhopal, Baghelkhand and parts of Bundelkhand and are steady elsewhere. In Bundelkhand the average numbers on test works were :— Panna 1,340, Baoni 74, Chattarpur 225, Sarila 105, Dhurwai 147, Bijna 13, Tori Fatehpur 74, Jigni 206, Lughasi 15, Bihat 350, Beri 48, Bilheri 550, Bijawar 551, Samthar 542, Charkhari 396, Ajaigarh 515, Alipura 257, Orchha 857, Datia 853 and Garrauli 310. On gratuitous relief the numbers were :—Panna 2,332, Baoni 209, Chhatarpur 538, Sarila 50, Dhurwai 8, Bijna 11, Tori Fatehpur 60, Jigni 27, Lughasi 124, Bihat 173, Beri 20, Naigawan Rebai 22, Bilheri 290, Bijawar 223, Samthar 80, Charkhari 613, Ajaigarh 372, Banka Pahari 5, Alipura 72, Orchha 170, Datia 2,204, Garrauli 58 and Gaurihar 73.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—People are resorting freely to relief works in the Alampur pergana of Indore. No emaciation or wandering is noticed. People on relief works are in good condition and relief measures are adequate. Suspensions of land revenue are being granted. The public health is good. Prices :—Wheat 8½, gram 8¾ and *jowar* 9½ seers per rupee. The numbers on relief were :—Works 1,076, gratuitous 497 ; total 1,573.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be hot and cloudy. Light to moderate rainfall has been fairly general. Preparation of land for autumn crops is approaching completion. Sowing of rice, cotton and minor crops has begun in parts of several districts. Insufficiency of fodder and water continues to be felt in places. The condition of cattle is generally good. Prices of food grains remained fairly steady with a tendency to rise.

Feudatory States :—Preparation of land continues and sowing of autumn crops has begun in places. Wheat fell by 2 seers per rupee in Jashpur.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The numbers on relief were :—Works *nil*, gratuitous 19,535, including 1,292 village watchmen. The price of grain is rising in the Jubbulpore and Damoh districts. Distress is not acute. The rise in the numbers on gratuitous relief is mostly in the Jubbulpore district where relief has been extended to new circles. Workers are returning to the villages where private employment has increased.

Bombay.—Good rain fell during the week in the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur, moderate rain in Ahmedabad, Surat, the Konkan, East Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Mahi Kantha and Savantvadi and slight rain in Sukkur, Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier and Palanpur. Preparations for autumn crops are progressing and sowing is almost general. The fodder supply is inadequate in Poona, Sholapur and Satara. Grass and *kadbi* are being imported. Cattle are generally good. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar, Poona and Cutch. Drinking water is insufficient in Poona, Sholapur, Satara and the Karnatak. Irrigation water is deficient in the Deccan and the Karnatak. Prices are stationary. The numbers on gratuitous relief during the week ending 13th June were :—Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur 3,628.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall was heavy in parts of the Gulbarga and Raichur districts, fair in the Aurangabad district and light elsewhere. The average rainfall for the Dominions was 69 cents. Lands are being prepared for autumn crops and sowings have commenced in parts. Fodder scarcity prevails in seventeen, water scarcity in thirty-three and cattle disease in four talukas. Prices of grains are high and almost stationary. The highest price in districts is 9 seers in Mahbubnagar and the lowest 18 seers in Bir and Bidar.

Mysore.—Slight rain fell throughout the State. Prices of food grains are generally steady and markets are well supplied. Ploughing and sowing operations are in progress. Prospects of the season are fair but more rain is urgently required throughout the State. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available in the greater part of the State while fodder scarcity prevails elsewhere.

Coorg.—The rainfall during the week was 83 cents. Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was good to heavy in the Vizagapatam littoral, Kurnool, Banganapalle, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Tanjore, Pudukottai and the west coast, *nil* in Sandur and light to fair elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good generally but require rain in parts of three districts. Paddy and sugarcane are withering in parts of Bellary. Harvesting of paddy, dry crops and sugarcane is proceeding or ending in parts with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding normally in parts. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water-supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of many districts. Pasture is improving and fodder is generally suffitient. Prices are stationary.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts in which famine has been declared.

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week (revised).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
United Provinces . . .	67,056	78,878	1,45,934	64,853	77,658	1,42,511	−3,423
Native States.							
Central India	1,053	497	1,550	1,076	497	1,573	+23
Total .	68,109	79,375	1,47,484	65,929	78,155	1,44,084	−3,400

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 6th June 1914.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST.	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Districts.				BOMBAY.					
1	Sholapur ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,648
2	Satara ...									
3	Bijapur ...									
	Total Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,648
					UNITED PROVINCES.					
1	Muttra ...	820	425,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,017
2	Agra ...	455	178,802	...	...	...	...	...	197	1,851
3	Bareilly ...	1,579	1,094,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	959
4	Etawah ...	634	244,346	6,785	2,669	3,424	6,093	12,878	...	...
5	Budaun ...	2,010	1,083,328	...	...	...	...	...	3,459	1,190
6	Moradabad	1,498	958,270	...	...	...	...	...	593	3,840
7	Shahjahanpur	500	250,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,154	2,730
8	Allahabad...	1,183	354,415	...	...	...	...	...	7,682	...
9	Jhansi ...	3,634	680,688	...	...	...	...	...	14,640	16,951
10	Jalaun ...	1,549	404,775	20,749	9,850	13,213	23,063	43,812	...	...
11	Hamirpur...	2,292	465,223	12,490	2,210	15,203	17,413	29,903	...	...
12	Banda ...	3,200	657,000	27,032	14,236	18,073	32,309	59,341	...	...
13	Fatehpur...	1,642	676,939	...	...	...	...	...	481	3,121
	Total United Provinces.	20,996	7,444,208	67,056	28,965	49,913	78,878	145,934	28,206	32,659
					AJMER-MERWARA.					
1	Ajmer ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	17
2	Merwara ...	(Ditto.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	90

No.	Name of District or State.	Area under famine relief: Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	Number of persons on gratuitous and special relief: Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Tracts under observation and test: Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					CENTRAL PROVINCES.					
1	Jubbulpore	2,839	425,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,796
2	Damoh ...	1,046	201,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,606
3	Mandla ...	2,536	256,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,351
	Total Central Provinces.	6,421	882,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,848
					CENTRAL INDIA.					
1	Alampur Pergana.	43·5	15,759	1,053	...	497	497	1,550	...	...
2	Panna ...	(Not	known.)	...	...	...	...	...	1,261	1,872
3	Orchha ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	958	170
4	Datia ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	804	2,208
5	Baoni ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	65	106
6	Sarila ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	191	50
7	Dhurwai ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	156	8
8	Gaurihar ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
9	Bijna ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	149	11
10	Tori Fatehpur.	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	68	49
11	Bihat ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	344	100
12	Jigni ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	168	53
13	Bilheri ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	457	245
14	Beri ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	120	23
15	Bijawar ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	575	190
16	Chhatarpur	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	232	528
17	Garrauli ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	40	49
18	Lugasi ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	170	122
19	Ajaigarh ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	291	329
20	Naigawan-Rebai.	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	42	25
21	Banka Pahari	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	97	5
22	Samthar ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	581	95
23	Alipura ...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	241	72
24	Charkhari	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	781	296
	Total Central India.	43·5	15,759	1,053	...	497	497	1,550	7,786	6,889

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 12-287-1.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

LAND REVENUE.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Simla, the 17th June 1914.

"If the system of co-operation can be introduced and utilised to the full, I foresee a great and glorious future for the agricultural interests of this country."—His Majesty the King-Emperor, 13th December 1911.

Introductory.

TEN years ago there was nothing beyond a few scattered experiments to indicate the presence of the co-operative movement in India. To-day there are over 12,000 societies with nearly 600,000 members and with a working capital of over five crores of rupees, and co-operation has firmly established itself as a powerful factor in the material and moral welfare of the people. A stage, therefore, appears to have been reached at which an endeavour may suitably be made to review the manner in which this remarkable development has proceeded, and the main principles which have guided it in the past, and should guide it in the future. In this Resolution an attempt will be made to trace the growth of co-operation in India, to indicate the benefits—economic, social, and educational—which the movement, if wisely directed, may be expected to produce, as well as the dangers to be avoided, to describe the main features of the various types of society, to discuss a number of questions of administrative detail, to examine to what extent State aid has been and should be rendered, and, finally, to consider how far, in the every day work of administration, district officers should keep in touch with the movement and utilize this new element in the national life.

Co-operation—credit and other.

2. Economic co-operation is based on the fact that when men are joined together for a common object credit, which was denied to the individual, becomes accessible, and advantages beyond the reach of any member of the group working independently are secured. This principle finds its expression in two distinct methods of association, one of which underlies the system of Co-operative Credit, while the other is the foundation of Co-operative Purchase, Sale, Production and Insurance. In the former several persons combine to furnish a collective guarantee by which they are enabled to secure money at lower rates of interest than they could obtain individually. In the latter a similar combination is made in order to effect economies in the preparation or disposal of produce. The former method of co-operation is generally the simpler and more easily managed; it provides the primary requisites for progress, and it is in a sense the foundation of the other, both in India and in other countries.

To form a credit society in its simplest form all that is legally necessary is for ten or more persons to secure registration. The society on the joint security of its members borrows money, and the money so obtained is lent to such members

as are in need of loans. When joint security is offered money can be borrowed by the society at a comparatively low rate of interest, and although the interest charged to members who borrow from the society is fixed at a slightly higher rate it still remains perceptibly lower than that charged in the open market. A society formed for the sale of produce would collect the produce at one place, convey it to market in the most economical manner and obtain better terms by selling to large dealers and not to middlemen. Similarly a society, formed for the purchase of seed would combine the contributions of its members, buy seed at wholesale prices and distribute it to the members at cheap rates.

Origin in India. Act of 1904.

3. Co-operative credit, as an organised system, had its origin in Germany about the middle of the last century. Its beginnings were of the humblest description. Two men, Raiffeisen and Schulze-Delitzsch, started independently about the same time to work out a system of credit on co-operative lines, the former in the main for poor peasants, the latter for artisans and small tradesmen. For a long time progress was slow, but between 1880 and 1890 the movement may be said to have established itself, and from that time forward there has been marked and continuous development. Co-operative credit has, for reasons which need not be detailed here, hitherto failed to gain more than a very small footing in Great Britain, but in Ireland, and in most of the principal countries of Europe, it has now obtained an established position as one of the chief elements in the agricultural and industrial welfare of the people. Proposals have from time to time been made, by Sir William Wedderburn and others, for the establishment in India of banks to supply capital to agriculturists and to free them from the indebtedness caused by usurious rates of interest, but to solve the problem of agricultural indebtedness something more than the creation of cheap and unrestricted credit was required, and, although the possibility of extending the system of co-operative credit to this country had previously been considered, it was not until 1895, when Sir Frederick Nicholson of the Indian Civil Service submitted to the Madras Government a valuable and comprehensive report on the subject, that a real beginning was made. In this report he described the systems of co-operation in force in European countries and examined their applicability to Indian conditions. While it was under consideration, a volume entitled 'People's Banks for Northern India' was published by Mr. Dupernex, I.C.S., and a few small experimental societies were instituted by Mr. Dupernex and other officers in different parts of India. So long, however, as the transactions of these societies were governed by the complicated provisions of the Companies' Act, it was impossible to expect much progress, and a Committee was therefore appointed by Lord Curzon in 1901, under the presidency of Sir Edward Law, to report on the action necessary for the establishment of co-operative societies on a proper footing. The Committee had the benefit of the advice of Mr. Henry Wolff, the leading authority in England on the subject, and as a result of its recommendations a Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council by Sir Denzil Ibbetson and was subsequently passed as Act X of 1904.

Act of 1912.

4. Under the Act of 1904, a simplified form of procedure was prescribed for credit societies and their status was defined. Societies were divided into two classes—'rural' and 'urban',—separate conditions being prescribed in the case of each class in regard to matters such as members' liability and the application of profits, and the business procedure of societies was freed from the elaboration of the Companies' Act. Certain duties were prescribed for societies and their members, and power was given to the Government to exempt them in certain particulars from the operations of the ordinary law. Registrars, with powers under the Act, were appointed in each province, and in two years 800 societies had sprung into existence. The number steadily increased from year to year, and before long the provisions of the law—which were necessarily of an experimental nature only—were found to be in some respects faulty, and in others inadequate. The distinction in treatment between rural and urban societies, for instance, was found in practice to be unnecessary. There was, moreover, no formal recognition of joint or central societies formed of other societies, nor did the Act expressly cover any form of co-operation other than co-operative credit. To remedy these and other minor defects which experience had brought to light, a new Act was passed in

1912 which dealt with co-operation of all kinds, and it is by this Act (No. II of 1912) that co-operation is now regulated in this country.

Rate of progress.

5. The number of societies (including those in the Native States of Mysore and Baroda) has now, according to the latest returns available, risen to 12,324 (of which all but 176 are credit societies) and the number of members to 573,536. There has been a brisk demand for the creation of new societies, and considerable pressure has been put on Registrars to register societies at a more rapid rate than is represented by these figures. They have been flooded with applications for enrolment, and, even where applications were not received, nothing would have been easier than to create new societies, as it were, by beat of drum. The principle on which they have acted in spreading the gospel of co-operation has been to make sure before accepting converts that the matter has been well considered and the new doctrine understood, as one good society is, in the end, better than any number of unsuccessful ones. The failures that have occurred in the cases when this course was not followed, have fully justified the caution with which the numbers have been increased. It is sometimes urged that the movement only touches an infinitesimal proportion of the population, and that, if co-operation is materially to affect the condition of the masses, more rapid progress should be made. But it must be borne in mind that the benefits of the societies are by no means confined to registered members. If 600,000 persons are members, the numbers directly affected, including their families, can scarcely be less than 3 millions, and if we take also into account the general reduction of the rate of interest and similar benefits to outsiders which have followed the spread of the movement, it can fairly be claimed that co-operation has already brought relief to some six millions of people—a very gratifying and indeed phenomenal outcome of the work of ten years. It is true that there is still only one agricultural co-operative society in India for every 20,000 of the population engaged in agriculture, whereas in Italy, for instance, there are 18 and in Germany 52. But the movement in India is only at its beginning, and the progress made in the first stage has been unequalled in any other country. In Germany, the pioneer of co-operative credit, the initial difficulties were immense, and 30 societies represented the fruit of 30 years' effort, while even now, according to the best information available, the number of societies in Germany after another 30 years does not exceed 17,000. In Austria after ten years there were 15 societies and now, after some 60 years, about 12,000. In Russia there are said to be 14,000, in France 4,000, and in Japan 7,000. But, although such rapid progress has been made, the movement, fostered as it has been by the resourceful guidance of the Registrars, has developed naturally and on sound lines, and the aim kept steadily in view has been not the multiplication of societies but rather the restriction of the movement within safe bounds. In the future, now that the first stage has been passed, it is possible that, with the help of federation and increased un-official supervision, the rate of progress may in places safely increase, but the caution and restraint shown in the past is in every way a matter for congratulation.

Economic benefits.

6. The aim of those who form themselves into societies is primarily economic. Their object is to obtain money or the other necessities of production at cheaper rates, or to sell their produce at higher prices than those which prevail in the market to which they would individually resort. If this object can be attained over a considerable portion of India, the result will be of immense economic value. It has, for instance, been calculated that in interest alone the agriculturists of India, by taking loans from co-operative credit societies instead of from the village money-lenders, are even now saving themselves from an absolutely unnecessary burden of at least 20 lakhs of rupees per annum, and there is no reason why in a few years this figure should not multiply itself several times over. The mere saving in interest charges is, however, a part only of the benefits received. With the progress of co-operation and with credit democratised money that has lain rusting in hoards has been produced and placed in deposit; money that would otherwise have lain idle has found a serviceable form of investment; capital that would otherwise have been inaccessible has come into the hands of the agriculturists; old debts have been paid off and old mortgages redeemed, cases being reported in which the debts

and mortgages not of individuals only but of whole villages have been cleared off. With freedom from debt and with access to capital on reasonable terms, the agriculturist is enabled to develop his means with better heart and increased resources while the production of hoarded money and its application to the development of the country, coupled with an improvement in the economic position of the people, must result in an increase in their purchasing power and in the expansion of external and internal trade.

Improvement in agriculture.

7. In no direction, is co-operation more full of promise than in the improvement of agriculture. From the first it has enabled cultivators to grapple with the difficulties caused by bad finance and an undeveloped system of rural economy, but during the last two or three years it has begun to show how it can assist them in winning a better living from a reluctant soil and treacherous seasons. In time of need, Government has never been backward in helping the peasant. Loans for the purchase of seed and cattle have been generously given; lenient treatment has hastened recovery from seasonal disasters; and by the greatest gift of all—irrigation—the liability to such disasters has been prevented over large areas. But more helpful than any of these gifts is the teaching which the Agricultural Department is setting before the people. The field, however, is so wide, and the skilled workers so few, that mere departmental efforts can never suffice to bring home to every cultivator the benefits that agricultural science offers. It is here that co-operation has stepped in. It has, in some provinces, provided the means whereby, as each improved variety is perfected and made ready for use, seed can be conveyed from the Government farm to every village over large areas and can be multiplied a thousandfold; it has enabled the purity of the seed to be maintained, and the best price to be secured for the produce; it has placed within reach of the cultivator cheap manure and implements tested and approved by experts; it has supplied to cattle breeders bulls of superior strains for the improvement of the village herds; and it has provided the means by which useful information can be disseminated.

The association of co-operation with agricultural improvements may assume different forms. In one place the co-operative society may perform the functions of an agricultural association; in another agricultural societies or unions may have a separate existence, but may work in the closest touch with the co-operative movement. But wherever agriculture and co-operation have experienced the assistance which each can derive from association with the other, they are fast developing a truly organic connection and there can be little doubt that before many years this will be the case throughout India. It has indeed been stated by outside observers that the efforts of these two departments have made a deeper impression on the life of the people than any of the other measures which Government is engaged in promoting.

Educational value.

8. But these direct economic improvements are not the only benefit which co-operation is conferring on the country. Co-operation has been, in the widest sense of the term, education, both intellectual and moral. When men are associated for business purposes, they feel the need of education. There are tangible reasons for learning to keep accounts, to sign pro-notes, to read pass books and receipts, and knowledge of this kind must lessen the chances of fraud while members who are able to read simple co-operative literature will take a more intelligent interest in their society and in the progress of the movement. Illiteracy is a hindrance to the movement, and just as co-operation leads to a demand for literacy, so literacy encourages the demand for co-operation. The effect of co-operation, however, extends beyond this. It does more than merely provide cheap credit; it encourages thrift. The criterion for admission to a society is a man's character and not his wealth, and, men, when brought together for their common weal and when pledging their common credit, have influenced each other's conduct and advanced each other's interests in ways previously undreamt of in this country. The fact that the members are ultimately responsible for the payment of the debts of each and every member, operates as a powerful check on expenditure on unproductive purposes greater than that absolutely required by public opinion, and marriage expenses have accordingly been curtailed. Drunkards and gamblers have been reformed or excluded from societies. Self-restraint, punctuality, straightforwardness, self-respect, discipline, contentment, and thrift have been

encouraged. In some areas litigation has markedly decreased. In others the common funds have been used to start schools, to provide scholarships, to distribute quinine, to provide drinking wells, to clean streets. The impetus of co-operative credit has led on to saving banks, benefit funds and provision for the poor. Those who have first-hand knowledge of co-operative societies are emphatic in their appreciation of the change which the movement is making in the character of the people affected by it, and it is important to bear in mind that co-operation is not merely a device for obtaining cheap money, or for increasing the economic resources of members, but is also a potent educational influence and, as such, is deserving of the warmest support from those who have the welfare of the people at heart. The managing bodies of the societies have frequently been entrusted with the arbitration of disputes and with other duties which belong to the traditional village panchayats, and there is some reason to think that the continuity of aim, and the solidarity of feeling inherent in the movement, may lead to a revival of the corporate village life which has been so weakened by the disintegrating influences of modern times.

Co-operative credit chiefly for small agriculturists.

9. In India, as in Europe, the greatest obstacle to economic progress has been the difficulty of obtaining capital at reasonable interest for peasant agriculture and for small industrial enterprises, and the foundation of the whole structure of co-operation, both in India and in Europe, has been the credit society. The provision of credit for large landowners is a marked feature of co-operation in some European countries, and there are no doubt openings in India, towards which the Registrars of several provinces have already been feeling their way, for organising the credit of the larger landed proprietors. But an organisation of this kind rests on an entirely different footing from that of the ordinary credit society, and it is unnecessary to refer to it further in this Resolution. The Indian Act of 1904 was admittedly intended to encourage 'small and simple credit societies for small and simple folk with simple needs' and these still constitute the vast majority of the societies which have since been instituted. To those not conversant with co-operative ideas the result may often appear trivial The average number of members in a society in this country is 45 only, and the average working capital of a society does not exceed £290, the actual figures in many societies being of course often far smaller than these. There are indeed societies the capital of which is counted in lakhs, but some of them have commenced from petty beginnings of twenty and thirty rupees, and the strength of the co-operative movement rests in a large number of small but strong societies. Some 600 credit societies are concerned with classes and industries other than agricultural, the proportion of such non-agricultural societies being largest in the United Provinces, Bombay and Mysore. These societies are mainly for the benefit of the poorer classes of artisans, weavers for the most part, but others, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, etc., are also represented. Similar societies have been formed for clerks in offices, and they have lately been tried also in regiments in the Indian Army. The great bulk, however, of the twelve thousand credit societies in the country are for the benefit of the agricultural population, and the chief object held in view from the beginning has been to provide reasonable credit for small agriculturists, who represent the backbone of the Indian polity. The problem of agricultural credit has been looked on as more urgent than that of industrial credit, and the efforts of Government have been mainly devoted to the relief of the small agriculturist.

Effect on money-lenders

10. The small agriculturist has hitherto been dependent for his funds on the small money-lender. It cannot be expected that the small money-lender, who takes great risks and who has to make his living, can lend at a low rate of interest. He has in many instances made unfair use of his superior intelligence, speculating as he does in dishonest borrowers he insures himself against loss by making the honest borrower pay, and the evil traditions of past generations of insecurity have probably led to higher rates of interest being charged than are now reasonable. The extension of co-operative credit entails—and is meant to entail—the discouragement of direct dealings between the money-lender and the peasant. So far therefore as the money-lender depends on money-lending for subsistence, he finds the extension of the movement inimical to his interests. He loses some of

his customers, and to retain the rest he has to reduce his rates of interest. It is not surprising therefore that he should, in many instances, have placed obstacles in the way of co-operation and, in some cases, even organised combined opposition to it. Cases have indeed been known in which Government servants related to, or sympathetic with, the money-lending classes have in their official capacity obstructed the progress of co-operation, and any cases of this kind when brought to light and proved should be dealt with seriously. But although co-operation must necessarily interfere with the business of the small money-lender there is no reason why he too should not participate in its benefits. In the past he has fulfilled a useful function in the rural economy of the country, and if he accommodates himself to circumstances he will continue to do so in the future. It is to be hoped that he will soon realise, as in many places he has already realised, not only that co-operation has come to stay and that it is useless to oppose it, but also that it has a useful and not unremunerative place in its constitution for all the old local banking agencies. The loan business of co-operative institutions is restricted to particular channels and protected by peculiar safeguards ; it also courts full publicity and should therefore prove attractive to money-lenders and others who have funds to invest. It is always open to the village banker to invest his funds either in the village societies or in one or other of the various central agencies, and these will afford him a scope for investment much less speculative than the traditional banking business of the village, while the increased wealth of the villagers will, in the end, open up many opportunities for the profitable utilization of his capital.

'Reasonable' credit.

11. The object of co-operation is to obtain reasonable credit from reasonable creditors. This is not necessarily cheap credit and the rates of interest which represent reasonable credit vary very widely in different parts of India. A rate which would be considered extraordinarily low in Upper Burma would often be looked on as extortionate in parts of Gujerat and Madras, and it is no part of the functions of co-operation to reduce too rapidly the rates of interest to a uniformly low level throughout India. No doubt, as the movement strengthens, the rates of interest will everywhere tend to fall, and the process is taking place before our eyes. But a debtor who has been accustomed to high rates can only be trained to thrift by gradual relief, and the sudden opening up of facile credit has too often led to his ruin. It is very desirable that societies should be financed to a large extent by local capital, and deposits from members or from the local public cannot be expected at rates markedly lower than are obtainable in other forms of investment in the neighbourhood. If, moreover, money is lent to members of societies at rates much below those prevailing in the area affected, there is the danger that money borrowed by members will be lent out again at higher interest. It is accordingly found that credit is afforded by societies at very different rates in different parts of India, but so long as the credit in its relation to local conditions is reasonable, it cannot be pronounced excessive.

Types of society—Raiffeisen and Schulze-Delitzsch.

12. The principal object of the credit societies being, then, to provide reasonable credit for small agriculturists and small artisans, there are various systems under which societies can be organised to attain this object. Speaking broadly there are two main lines on which societies can be constituted, and these are known by the names of their originators, Raiffeisen and Schulze-Delitzsch. The Raiffeisen societies are mainly for agriculturists and are often spoken of as 'rural banks,' while the Schulze-Delitzsch societies are primarily for artisans and are described as 'people's banks.' There are many points, both of principle and of detail, in which the two classes differ, but three only need be considered here, *viz.*, (*i*) the area of operations (*ii*) the liability of members, and (*iii*) the treatment of profits. In the rural or Raiffeisen banks members are selected from a very limited area, their liability is nearly always unlimited, there are usually no shares (or if there are shares their value is very small), and there is no division of profits. In the people's or Schulze-Delitzsch banks, on the other hand, the operations of the society may cover an extended area, liability is usually limited, and the members have shares and receive fairly high dividends. These are the two main types of society known in Europe, but there are many variations from these types both in Europe and elsewhere. Among these may be mentioned the 'people's

banks ' of Italy organised by M. Luzzatti somewhat on the lines of the Schulze-Delitzsch societies but with limited liability in all cases and with smaller shares. In India, where societies have been started primarily for agricultural needs, they have, for the most part, conformed to the Raiffeisen type, but European models have not been slavishly copied, and in a new soil, and with new conditions, there has been no hesitation in departing from recognized types; uniformity has not been attempted and one of the most marked features of the Indian system is its elasticity. By frequent conferences among themselves the Registrars have kept in touch with the essential principles of co-operation, and, so long as these principles are maintained, there can be no objection in adopting a considerable diversity of types.

Area of operations.

13. As credit, which is denied to the individual, becomes accessible to the society because the joint security of all its members is offered, each member must be responsible for every other member and this in fact and not merely in name. They must therefore be personally acquainted with one another and be in a position to exercise mutual control in their transactions with the society. It is true there must be no such artificial limitation in membership as would lead to the society becoming a close corporation, but there must be such a limitation as will ensure that the society is based on the principle of mutual responsibility. For this reason it has been found necessary, as a rule, to require that all the members of a society shall be residents of the same village. It is a sound general rule that there should be only one village in a society and only one society in a village. But to this there are exceptions. Where, for instance, a group of villages can conveniently form a co-operative unit they may without objection be served by one co-operative society. Where persons scattered over large areas are for any special reason so thoroughly in touch with one another that they are able and willing to be jointly responsible, the condition of propinquity is not absolute, and the law accordingly allows that members of the same tribe, class, caste or occupation, even if not resident in the same village or group of villages, may become members of the same society. Similarly, it is permissible to have more societies than one in a single village in cases where a village is so large that all the residents are not mutually acquainted, or where a village is so divided from any cause that one set of residents could not be expected to be jointly responsible for another. But the essential principle remains that societies should ordinarily consist of members so closely in touch with one another that they are willing to be, and can be, both in name and in fact, jointly responsible.

It is for a similar reason that the formation of societies in which one or two men of means have associated themselves with a number of poor and ignorant members has often been deprecated. In such cases there is the danger that the bulk of the members will have no common interest and feel no mutual responsibility. So too, where there are borrowers and lenders in the same society, a conflict of interests may easily arise and, for this reason, societies of poor agriculturists will often refuse to allow the local money-lenders to be associated with them. Where, however, the motives of the monied applicant for membership are not open to suspicion, and where it is beyond doubt that he desires to assist the society by actual participation in its work, and that he has identified himself with the interests of the members, there can be no objection whatever to his admission. It may also sometimes be advisable for different classes of artisans, who need credit at different seasons, to join in one society and so supplement each other's wants. But it is a sound general principle that the members of a society should not only come from a restricted area, but should also represent a community of interest, and it is, as a rule, better that outside helpers should lend or deposit rather than purchase shares or lend their names as members.

Form of liability.

14. In the absence of special orders, passed by the Local Government under the Act, the liability of the members of an agricultural credit society in India must by law be unlimited, and, as a matter of fact, this form of liability prevails in practically all such societies in the country. Even among non-agricultural societies, where limited liability is permitted by law, about half the number are on an

unlimited basis, and experience has shown that unlimited liability constitutes, as a rule, the only means by which individually poor people with small security to offer can obtain money on reasonable terms. It was at first very doubtful whether the idea of unlimited liability would be accepted by the people, and many experienced persons anticipated insuperable difficulties on this ground alone. The instinct of association, however, is familiar to the Indian mind, and the principle of unlimited liability has been accepted without demur. Unlimited liability is, indeed, better understood in the villages than limited liability, and for rural credit it constitutes the main basis of co-operation in this country. In joint or central societies, of which one of the members is a registered co-operative society, limited liability has been laid down by law as the usual rule, while in the case of urban banks, although a choice is allowed, this form of liability is suitable as there is usually less cohesion among the members and more business faculty.

Shares and profits.

15. The holding of shares and division of profits are contrary to strict Raiffeisen principles. Shares are usually associated with profit-making concerns, and one of their chief purposes is to limit the liability of members; while profit-sharing naturally leads to profit-seeking. Consequently, the policy with regard to co-operation in this country, which is mainly based on Raiffeisen principles, has hitherto discouraged both the holding of shares and the division of profits. But as experience has shown, both in India and in Europe, that societies of too austere a type do not always succeed in attracting members, it has been found necessary, under proper precautions, to depart from the Raiffeisen traditions, and in Madras, for example, societies are based largely on share capital, while a modified system of shares and dividends has been adopted in the Punjab, in the United Provinces, and in Burma. This system is one which was devised to a large extent by the peasants of one of the Punjab districts, and it does not conform strictly to that of any of the types of society known in Europe. Under this system, as practised in the Punjab, each rural society has a share capital which the members subscribe in instalments spread over ten years, members who join the society after the first year being required to pay up such instalments as they would have paid had they joined at the beginning. Until recently members could withdraw their shares after the bank had been in existence for ten years, but a new bye-law has now been introduced making all shares subscribed in future non-returnable. The profit earned on a share is not distributed, but, at the end of ten years, the accumulated profit is, after deducting one quarter for reserve, added to the value of the share, and on the increased share thus formed, a dividend will thereafter be paid. After ten years a society will thus have acquired a capital composed of the shares subscribed together with the profit earned. To this capital will be added each year at least one quarter of the annual profits. The ordinary type of agricultural society in the United Provinces and Burma is now based on somewhat similar lines, and the success attained by co-operative credit in provinces which have introduced shares and a division of profits makes it necessary to adopt a somewhat less rigid attitude towards these methods than has hitherto been the case. There can be no question that it should be one of the first objects of a society to form a capital of its own so as to be, so far as is possible, independent of outside assistance. Deposits—even those of members—are liable to become a source of danger in times of financial stress, and it is clear that the more a society employs money of its own, which cannot be withdrawn, and the less it has to depend on the money of others and on money which can be withdrawn, the stronger will be its position at a time of economic strain. Provided, therefore, that shares do not imply any limitation of the liability of members, they undoubtedly form, together with the reserve fund, a valuable part of the assets of a society. They also offer an incentive to thrift and may very well form a provision against old age or misfortune. Division of profits is a matter which is more open to objection; but, if there be shares, a reasonable dividend may without objection be paid, and it is not altogether logical to refuse a dividend on the shares of members, while allowing them interest on deposits. Rather, the member who puts his money permanently with the society would seem to be more deserving of a reasonable return on it than the member who merely puts it in for a time. The general conclusion appears to be that, in judging whether shares and a division of profits are advisable or not, it is necessary to consider the object for which they are introduced. If the object is

the personal gain of the members, or of some of them, both measures are objectionable. But if the object is to increase the permanent resources of the society, and to offer only a moderate incentive to investment, both appear to be legitimate especially when it is remembered that sufficient legislative safeguards exist to prevent abuses. When a share system accompanied by a division of profits has been introduced, the local Government has always the power to check undue profit-making by limiting the number of shares which can be held by a member as well as by limiting the amount of dividend which can be paid. But societies so constituted require to be carefully watched, as it is above all things necessary to ensure that large dividends are not paid and that the mutual benefit of members, which is the primary object of co-operation, is the object kept steadily in view.

16. So, too, as regards the class of security to be taken from borrowers, the main principles underlying co-operative credit, are the full mutual responsibility of the members and the profitable employment by them of the money they borrow. In all unlimited societies the whole property of the members is ultimately liable for the needs of the society. The security, however, both of the society against its members, and of outsiders against the society, is primarily the character of the members and only in a secondary degree their personal or landed property. A loan to a member is sometimes made on the borrower's personal security only, but it would appear to be more common to demand one or two sureties. The loan of money by societies with unlimited liability on the security of movable property is discouraged by the law, and a local Government may prohibit or restrict the lending of money by a society on the mortgage of immovable property. In practice it is rare to find movables taken in security, and mortgages cover a tenth only of the loans given out. In provinces where there are records of rights in land, the amount of each man's property, and the encumbrances on it, are easily ascertained, so that specific mortgages are less necessary, while in some areas the credit obtainable on mortgage from the outside market is already as cheap as can be obtained from co-operative societies. Where, as is usually the case, the loan secured by mortgage is for a long term, there are objections to locking up capital in a form which is not readily available. There is, however, no absolute rule against mortgages, and in some provinces, such as Madras and Burma, where land has always been pledged, this form of security is frequently resorted to, and the fact that his property is mortgaged serves to emphasize the exclusive liability of a member to his society. Mortgages are useful in areas under new colonization where the borrower has little or no security beyond his land to offer, and they are often employed to release a member from a previous usurious mortgage by the substitution of another to the society on milder terms.

Forms of security.

17. A question is in this connection sometimes raised: should a member be admitted to a society who is not free from outside debts? The only answer that experience admits of being given is that until a member has been freed from outside debts, a society is not performing its full functions, but it is a counsel of perfection to expect that no one shall be admitted as a member unless and until his outside debts have been paid off. There are, of course, extreme cases in which a man is so indebted that there is no hope of his debts ever being cleared off, and in such a case the proper course is to refuse him admission to the society. But there are many cases, including some that at first sight may appear hopeless, in which the societies can do much. The panchayats in charge of societies have in many cases undertaken the part of conciliators, and, by offering immediate payment, have secured considerable remissions of claims from creditors. A full disclosure of existing debts is a necessary preliminary to admission and there is sometimes in practice considerable difficulty in ascertaining the full extent of a member's unsecured debts, but proposals have been put forward for investing the societies with power to call on creditors to file claims by a fixed date on pain of lapse, and if these should be approved, societies will be materially strengthened in dealing with the outstanding debts of their members. It is indeed to co-operation, more than to any other measures, that recourse must now be had in the attempt to solve the difficult problem of rural indebtedness in this country, and co-operation has advantages which most of the schemes put forward with

Previous debts.

this object do not possess. It is applicable not only to the classes which possess land but also to others. It makes it possible to reduce outstanding debt without extravagant expenditure of public money. And—what is most important of all—it ensures that the debtor, when cleared of debt, shall be put in a way of life which discourages debt and thriftlessness in the future.

Object of loans.

18. Another important matter regarding which doubt has at times been expressed is whether it is justifiable for a society to lend to its members for other than productive purposes. This was considered when legislation was undertaken, and Government has deliberately refrained from placing any restrictions on the objects for which loans are granted. Apart from the fact that it would be impossible to devise any complete check on the expenditure of a loan, or to say from what sources the money spent on any particular object was derived, it would be suicidal for societies to place any absolute prohibition on the grant of loans for unproductive purposes. The society occupies the place previously held by the money-lender, and it must give loans for all purposes for which loans are essential, including any social expenditure required by public opinion, and if it failed to do this, it would only encourage its members to resort to money-lenders. It has been found by experience that members being jointly and severally responsible for one another will take care that the amount spent on social requirements is not in excess of that prescribed by public opinion in the village, and the dictates of the society in such matters are in most cases cheerfully accepted by the borrower. It has indeed been said, and with much truth, that by lending money for ceremonial purposes societies 'close one of the high roads to insolvency'. While, however, loans are granted for non-productive objects it is an almost universal practice for societies to insist in giving a loan that they should be informed of the object for which it is required in order that they may satisfy themselves as to its necessity, and, as a matter of fact, comparatively few loans are taken for unproductive purposes. It is also necessary that when a loan is granted for a particular purpose the society satisfy itself that the money has actually been applied to the object for which it was borrowed.

Concessions to societies.

19. The extent to which societies receive or should receive direct support, financial or administrative, from Government is a matter which is considered below. There are, however, certain methods by which co-operation may legitimately receive indirect assistance. Just as the whole organization has been exempted from the detailed formalities of the ordinary commercial law of Companies, so too it has been found advisable to allow of the remission in certain cases of such charges as stamp duties, income-tax and registration fees. The working of societies is further facilitated by allowing the despatch of their money in some instances through the Government treasury; Government may help by subscribing to co-operative periodicals; it may go further and allow to societies, as it does in the Act, a prior claim on the debtor's property; or it may exempt shares from attachment. But while Government has been anxious to remove unnecessary obstacles from the path of co-operation, it has been no part of its policy to render the movement dependent for its progress on Government tutelage. When, for instance, it is asked—as it frequently has been asked by many earnest supporters of the cause—to allow the societies a special summary procedure for the recovery of their debts in place of the slow and expensive methods of the courts it has withheld its sanction. Although defaults through fraud are exceedingly rare, it would be mistaken kindness to confer upon societies arbitrary powers of recovery, and if in the absence of such powers a society cannot by means of the joint security given and its own moral authority, collect its debts, the failure is due to a careless selection of members in the first instance or to lax management. Whether or not special methods might be justified in the case of recoveries at the time of liquidation, or when suits are brought by central banks against their constituent societies, there can be little doubt that if individual societies could employ such methods in dealing with their members, they would be encouraged to become careless in administration, and to neglect the vital principle that admission should be refused to those who cannot be relied upon to fulfil their obligations.

Funds of societies.

20. The funds of societies are derived from various sources, and the proportions in which these sources are tapped vary in different parts of India. For agricultural societies generally the four main sources of income are the share capital, the deposits of members, the loans and deposits from non-members, and loans and deposits from other societies, and the percentage of the total working capital represented by each of these heads of income is that indicated in the margin. Leaving out of account the money received from other societies (that is to say in the main from the central societies described in paragraph 23 below) it will be observed that members themselves contribute in the form of shares, loans and deposits about twice as much as outsiders. As indicating the stimulation of thrift this result is, from the co-operative point of view, satisfactory, and it is in some respects better that members should raise their own funds. On the other hand it is a satisfactory test of the progress of a society if it can show that it has enlisted the confidence of the public. The essential point, however, is that funds should be received in such a form that the society will receive adequate warning before they are withdrawn, and from this point of view there are advantages in receiving money in form of shares. Similarly as between deposits, there is an obvious advantage in long term deposits as opposed to those received on short terms or on current account. There is no complete information regarding the ordinary length of term for which loans are given to members by societies in different parts of India, and it would be convenient if in future Registrars would include such data as are available on this subject in their reports. Generally speaking, however, loans, whether made in the first instance for short terms only, or for long periods, are usually repayable after the time of harvest. And just as loans are ordinarily repayable after a harvest, so too the demand for loans is for the most part concentrated into a period corresponding with the commencement of the sowings for the chief harvest of the year, and it is necessary that the system on which deposits are received should accommodate itself so far as possible to these circumstances. To a certain extent this can be done by utilising the credit available from central societies, but it is also necessary that individual societies should provide, so far as possible, that funds may be available when they are most in demand by regulating the ordinary length of term for which deposits are received.

Shares	.. .. ..	13
Loans and deposits by members		10
Do.	by non-members	11
Do.	from other societies	58

Repayment.

21. The ability and willingness on the part of the members of credit societies to repay loans is a prime factor in the establishment of public confidence in the co-operative movement. Forethought, thrift and business methods are not characteristics of the classes for whose benefit co-operation is intended, and in the early years of the movement it would not have been surprising had the members of credit societies shown shortcomings in the matter of the repayment of their loans. On the whole, however, judging by the results, repayment seems to have been satisfactory, delay being due rather to want of the business habit and to the difficulty experienced by Registrars in laying down a definite system of instalments for repayment than to any desire to shirk obligations. Now that experience has been gained it would be well if, so far as is possible, a definite system of repayments were prescribed. Uncertainty in this matter may lead to carelessness on the part of borrowers, to slackness and partiality in management, and so to the 'eternalization' of loans.

Reserve fund.

22. As a test of financial stability the importance of the reserve can scarcely be over estimated. It supplies a source of income which may be drawn upon in lean years; it fortifies outside confidence and so attracts deposits; it protects members from money payments under their unlimited liability; it cheapens credit; and, perhaps, most important of all, it binds members together. The law contemplates that at least one-fourth of the profits shall be credited to the reserve fund, but it should by no means be considered necessary or desirable, even in share societies, to restrict the income of the fund to this figure. Stated in the order of their importance profits are available for three main objects, the building up of a reserve, the reduction of the interest

demanded from borrowers, and the distribution of dividends to members. Regarding the manner in which the reserve should be employed there has, however, been some difference of opinion. Some hold that the reserve should always be separately invested in a central bank or other outside institution, and that unless this is done it is impossible to obtain the additional outside confidence which it is one of the functions of the reserve to secure. Others contend that so long as a higher rate of interest can be obtained by lending it to members, it is better business to utilize the reserve in the ordinary work of the society, and where, as is the case in some provinces, the margin of interest is large and the reserve fund grows rapidly, the use of the reserve fund in this way enables the society to dispense with outside loans and deposits. In Madras and the Central Provinces the reserve is usually invested separately, while in the other large provinces it is freely used for the ordinary business of the societies. There can be little doubt that though in the earlier stages when working capital is small, the reserve may fairly be used to supplement the working capital, it should be invested when any considerable amount has been accumulated and efforts should be made, as the working capital increases, to conform by degrees more closely to this practice. The agricultural societies in India now possess a reserve of 10 lakhs or 3½ per cent. of the working capital, but no information is available to show in each province how much of this is separately invested, or what portion of the amount set aside as reserve may have been excluded from the above figure on account of its employment in the ordinary business of the societies. It may be remarked that in the German Raiffeisen banks the reserve constitutes 2¼, and in the Schulze-Delitzsch banks 6½ per cent. of the working capital.

Central societies.

23. As societies increase in number it has been found advisable in India, as in Europe, to group them together for purposes both of control and of finance. By federating themselves under a joint central institution, societies provide themselves with an excellent agency for mutual inspection, and it is a mistake to suppose that inspection by such central agencies, even when no financial control is involved, in any way impairs the independence of the societies. It must, moreover, be recognised that just as members of an individual society obtain increased confidence and credit by mutual control, so too societies are able by combining with one another to obtain a similar increase of confidence and credit. These combinations of societies are classed in the published returns under the generic name of central societies. But they are not constituted on uniform lines throughout the country. Sometimes the combination is for no other purpose than the inspection and extension of the societies, and in such cases it is properly called a Union. Such a Union may have no connection with finance beyond the provision of information to a financing body, or it may, as in Madras, the Central Provinces and Burma, so far extend its functions as to guarantee the security of the societies which constitute it. In some areas, notably in Bihar, the United Provinces and Bengal, the Union both inspects and finances its constituent societies and is then spoken of as a Banking Union. Or again, the central institution may finance only without inspecting, and such a body constitutes a central bank in the more restricted sense of the term. There is no uniform organisation for these financing bodies, as the societies which they support are not uniformly spread over the country; but there is a tendency to group the societies of a tahsil, taluk, sub-division or district under a central financing institution, known either as a central or a district bank. It is a matter of some importance to recognise the right moment in the development of co-operation at which one of these central agencies should be established. A society cannot attain its full measure of usefulness until it is federated with, and assisted in some way by some central agency, but if central banks be started prematurely, they are apt to become mere forcing agencies for the artificial creation of affiliated societies. In India the structure has been built upwards from below, and for this reason it has been found advisable to discourage the formation of scattered societies at long distances from one another and to concentrate the movement, allowing it as much as possible to expand from centres in which it has found a congenial soil. It is gratifying to know that as a result of this policy there are already whole districts in India where there is one co-operative society for every three or four villages.

The formation of central societies was not contemplated in the Act of 1904. It was supposed that the capital for rural credit societies would largely be supplied through the agency of town societies, and even when the central system was started, it was the practice in some areas to treat the constituent societies as branches of the central society rather than as independent though affiliated units. The status of central societies has, however, been fully recognised and provided for in the Act of 1912. These institutions are sometimes constituted with societies only as members, but in many cases individuals also, and in some cases individuals alone, are admitted to membership. They are treated as co-operative societies under the law, but on a basis of limited liability and about half the individual societies in India are now shareholders in central banks, although assistance is also given by some banks to societies which are not shareholders. In some areas it has been advisable to define the liability of the constituent societies by limiting it to some multiple of their shares, and it would possibly be an advantage if this or some similar plan were adopted generally. It would also probably be well if local Governments were, at the present stage, to avail themselves of the permission given by the law to limit the rate of dividend in the case of central societies, so as to prevent any tendency on the part of such banks to subordinate the interests of the constituent societies to their own. It may be objected that societies are at present unduly dependent on these central agencies for their funds, but the system has its advantages. The administration of the central societies, being more on the lines of joint stock business, requires expert management and they have usually opened a connection with outside joint stock institutions by means of deposits or cash accounts. They are themselves largely dependent for funds on shares and debentures, and are thus in a position to provide the individual societies with a fair proportion of funds for long-term loans as well as to allow current credits for current wants. The ideal to be aimed at is that rural societies should raise locally what capital they ordinarily require, and that central banks should make good any deficiency in the supply of local capital. A time no doubt will come when local capital will be the principal source from which funds are derived, but at present the main function of the central banks is to enable individual societies to obtain and consequently to lend out money on easier terms than are available in the open market, and it is in this respect that they are able to give to the societies a marked advantage over the local money-lenders. Under the system of village finance hitherto prevalent in India, the village money-lender has almost always been dependent on his own resources only, and has dealt with a limited clientèle. Apart, therefore, from all other considerations the rates of interest which he charges are considerably higher than those at which a society acting in combination with other societies and working in touch with the general money market of the country can profitably lend money. By bringing the borrower into touch with the outside money market, central societies are fulfilling a new and important function and they provide also the machinery by which the excesses and deficiencies of their constituent societies can be balanced.

Provincial banks.

24. In themselves, however, the central banks cannot completely fulfil this function. Their range is necessarily limited, and they are subject only in a less degree than the individual societies to vicissitudes of season and fluctuations in the demand for money. They in their turn require further agencies from which they can obtain money in the busy months and through which they can utilize it in the slack season. It is possible to some extent to obtain the necessary help by means of loans from or cash credits with large joint stock banks, but by a combination on co-operative principles among the central banks themselves an additional advantage in the way of increased credit is secured. It has, therefore, in several provinces been found necessary to establish banks dealing with an area larger than that covered by the ordinary central bank. In Burma, the business of one of the central banks is so considerable as practically to cover the whole province and to constitute it a provincial institution. Elsewhere, as in Bombay and the Central Provinces, special Provincial Banks have been organised and the establishment of similar institutions in other provinces is probably only a matter of time. The Bombay Bank, which was started in 1911 by a number of prominent men of business in Bombay,

may issue shares to the value of 7 lakhs in the first instance. With this fund as a basis of credit it may issue debentures carrying interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, to an amount not exceeding three times the paid-up-capital and interest at this rate has been guaranteed by the Government of Bombay. The bank lends to co-operative societies only and loans are made to societies direct, more especially in connection with the development of sugar cultivation on the Nira Canal. The Provincial Bank in the Central Provinces was established in 1912 without any official guarantee, and is an institution dealing with central banks only. It has a capital of six lakhs and should prove a useful link between the ordinary commercial banks and the chain of co-operative banks in the Central Provinces, though it has, hitherto, been successful in raising locally its own capital. But although the operations of banks of this kind are confined to a single province, it is obviously opposed to the best interests of the movement that they should compete in attracting deposits, and Registrars might usefully arrange not only that there may be no overlapping in this respect, but also that the excess funds of one bank may be available for use by another. The responsibilities introduced by the addition to the co-operative organisation of central and provincial banks are of a serious character. To supervise the relations of such institutions with the money market on the one hand and with their constituent societies on the other is a task which requires a considerable degree of technical skill and the administration of the whole co-operative movement in the stages above that of the individual society is a matter which must in the immediate future engage the serious attention of Government and of the people.

Inspection and audit.

25. The establishment of these central agencies even in the lower grades has introduced a new business element into the movement, and the administration of co-operative credit must in future present many more difficulties and complexities than in the past. Hitherto the ordinary staff, both official and non-official, has been sufficient for the purposes of inspection and audit, but the question how far special training and expert assistance are required to deal with the larger central institutions and the problems they involve will shortly have to be faced. It is already necessary in the case of some of these institutions to entrust the audit to outside expert agency, but in the main the audit and inspection of societies is carried out by a staff entertained for the purpose either by Government or by the central agencies themselves. In most of the agricultural societies, the local administration is entirely or almost entirely gratuitous; accounts are ordinarily of a very primitive character, and cases have indeed been known where, in the absence of literate assistance on the spot, accounts have been prepared by the inspecting staff. Even in the less primitive associations the duties of inspection and audit are not regularly differentiated, and both of these duties have usually to be combined with the task of answering enquiries from outside and extending knowledge of the principles of co-operation. The staff is at present a small one —from 200 to 300 in all—but its duties are of great and increasing importance, as it is upon close inspection and trustworthy audit that the success of co-operation must largely depend.

Forms of co-operation other than credit.

26. The above considerations, though intended primarily to apply to credit societies, are largely applicable to other forms of co-operation. Societies other than credit societies were first formally recognised by the Act of 1912, and there has not yet been time for any great development of this form of co-operation. According to the latest data, there are now in India some 170 non-credit societies, of which about half are agricultural in character, and they have been formed in order to secure for the humbler classes of the community those advantages in industry and agriculture which the masters of capital derive from the organization of labour, the use of costly machinery, and the economies of business when carried out on a large scale. The management of such societies, dealing as they do with the sale and purchase of articles and the insurance of animals and produce, involves a class of problems far more complex and difficult than those which arise in ordinary agricultural credit. Their ultimate importance to the country may be immense, possibly greater even than that of credit institutions, but at present they are in their infancy. They are a necessary corollary to improved credit, but credit

is the first essential and until a system of credit has been firmly established in a province, it would be dangerous to encourage too rapid development on other lines. It has indeed been suggested that the establishment of such societies should always be preceded by some kind of agricultural or industrial survey of the economic needs of the people, and the suggestion is worthy of careful consideration. The application to agriculture of this form of co-operation is at present almost entirely confined to Burma, where societies have been started for the production and sale of rice and other crops, or for the insurance of cattle. The latter class of enterprize is one which is attended with special difficulties owing to the absence of reliable data regarding cattle mortality on which the premia can be calculated, and to the very limited extent to which veterinary assistance is available and it has been recognised in Burma that in any system of cattle insurance there must also be some central organization and means for re-insurance in order that local societies may not be ruined by local calamities. In the industrial sphere there has been somewhat greater scope for co-operative societies other than those framed for the improvement of credit, and most of these are societies for the purchase or for the purchase and sale of articles. As in the case of credit, it would appear that the most promising field for industrial co-operation lies in the improvement of the condition of the weaver community, and in some provinces a beginning has been made by establishing societies of handloom weavers who, by joining together, are able to purchase their yarn and to sell their cloth at more favourable rates than are available to an individual workman dealing with a middleman. Other enterprizes have, however, been started in connection with the improvement of sugar production and of milk, the supply of stores and so forth, and the institution of building societies has been a special feature of the co-operative movement in Mysore. In all these directions the people are still feeling their way, and co-operation of the kind is still in an experimental stage. There are, however, two principles which may be laid down as the result of the experience hitherto gained. In the first place it is desirable that the management of each class of work should be kept distinct, either by the establishment of separate societies, or, if that is not feasible, by the appointment of separate sub-committees for each branch of work, separate accounts and separate annual balance sheets being prepared and presented before being incorporated in the general returns of the society. And, secondly, although these societies are meant primarily for the benefit of their own members, it is sometimes advisable to allow non-members to deal with the society, and there are indeed areas where, without an outside clientèle, the operations of the society would be so restricted that it could not have been started with any hope of success. Where, however, a society includes non-members among its customers, it is always open to it to offer more favourable terms to its own members.

Relations of Government to the movement.

27. The relations of Government to the co-operative movement have been criticised from two opposite points of view.

On the one hand, there are some who contend that the movement, beneficent as it is, is essentially one for the people to work out on their own lines and that Government interference at any stage is uncalled for. Whatever limitations, however, may be suitable as regards the assistance of Government in European countries (and in no country is the movement entirely independent of Government aid), it is certain that in India without initiative and help from Government co-operation would still be unknown. Government alone was in a position to supply the knowledge and organization necessary to start the work, and Government alone is able by its association with the movement to create the outside confidence necessary to give it stability. Registrars are not, and are not intended to be, merely registering officers: they are also expected to provide supervision, assistance, counsel, and control. It is not to be imagined that societies will become perfect models of co-operation on formation and it is necessary that Government, through its own and the societies' staff, should continue their co-operative education long after they are registered. Unless a society is co-operative in fact as well as in name—and it can only be so if all its members understand the main principles—it is a fraud on its members and on the public. The fact too that societies, though primarily self-contained and self-governed, are subject to supervision by Government officers, has an important effect in attracting

public confidence, and the benefits thus accruing to the country at large fully justify the expenditure of public money on official supervision. Lastly, the co-operative movement by bringing the officers of Government into close touch with the people in economic matters, provides opportunities for developing those closer relations in other respects which it is so desirable to foster.

But just as there are some critics who deprecate Government assistance, so too there are others, both non-official and official, who plead for a far greater degree of Government intervention than has hitherto been permitted. They urge that in order to touch more than the fringe of the population, a far more rapid rate of progress is called for, and that unless the Government staff be largely increased, and unless active measures be taken by Government to propagate the movement, its effect must be small and its progress slow. This too represents a policy which Government has not felt itself at liberty to adopt. Not only is it the case that work done by a large centralized department tends to become mechanical and listless, but the movement must in its essence be a popular one and nothing should be done to weaken the feeling among co-operators that it is based upon self-reliance and independence. Government, therefore, in the best interests of the movement, must not allow co-operation in this country to become an official concern managed by State establishments.

Financial aid—control and audit.

28. The result is that Government has to steer a middle course, and this has been the policy adopted both as regards supervision and financial aid.

So far as financial aid is concerned, there has been intervention on the part of Government, but it has been of the slightest possible character. When co-operation was initiated ten years ago Government was urged to subsidize the new societies liberally and its apparent parsimony was criticized. But the evils of excessive liberality were fortunately foreseen and the restriction of State aid was due not to niggardliness but to the fact that in other countries experience had shown that unrestricted assistance was a dangerous and might be a fatal gift. It was decided, however, as in the early stages there was no immediate prospect of bringing societies into contact with the general money market, that, subject to equivalent contributions from the members, loans might be given within certain limits. But except in one or two provinces, where special reasons for help existed, Registrars have properly discouraged any undue reliance on such assistance, and the proportion of the total capital of societies represented by Government loans now scarcely exceeds 3 per cent. Without these loans many societies would not have come into existence, and in fostering infant societies they have fulfilled a useful purpose, but events have fully proved the wisdom of the policy of avoiding excessive State aid and it is to the adoption of that policy that the inherent strength of the movement is largely due.

So too, as regards the difficult question of control and audit, it is recognised that these duties cannot be left entirely to the private agency of unions and central banks. It is desirable that this non-official agency should be utilized as much as possible and that purely departmental routine in the work of audit and control should be avoided, but the success of the movement would be endangered if this principle were carried out to an extreme. Without some degree of Government supervision Registrars would lose touch with the societies; and the outside public, who depend largely on the information possessed by Registrars, and who value the scrutiny carried out by those on whom they rely, would lose that confidence in the financial position of the societies which it is so essential to maintain. Had this safeguard been neglected, it is doubtful whether societies would have escaped—as fortunately they have almost everywhere escaped—the evil effects of the recent banking crisis in India, and the circumstances attending that crisis indicate that any arrangement which would dispense altogether with Government supervision is impracticable. The audit, moreover, of a group of societies by a central society, whose own credit is bound up with that of the societies dependent on it, will not be accepted by the public as equivalent in value to an audit by an outside agency. It is necessary, therefore, that societies should be controlled and audited by a reliable staff which can keep the Registrar informed of the financial position of the societies, and it is also necessary that the agency employed should be such as will ensure the confidence of the money-

lending public. The staff need not be paid by Government, and it is indeed as a rule better that societies should themselves be responsible for the payment of the controlling and auditing staff than that they should be indebted to Government for its services, but whether the staff is paid by the societies or not, it is ordinarily advisable that it should be appointed subject to the approval of the Registrars, and that it should remain under their general control. If by this or any other means the two main conditions above noted are satisfied—first, that Registrars should possess reliable information regarding the financial position of societies, and secondly, that the outside public should have confidence in the control and audit—it is an advantage that the number of Government officials employed should be as small as possible, and every effort has been made to reduce to the lowest figure the agency directly employed by Government.

Attitude of district officers.

29. But while the movement must be essentially a popular one, and while excessive official supervision must be avoided, it by no means follows that Government officials outside the circle of those directly connected with co-operation should hold aloof. It is true that the details of initiation and inspection should be left to the expert agency provided for the purpose, and it is no part of the duty of the district officer to intervene in the internal administration of societies. But as co-operative societies are no longer isolated experiments outside the sphere of district work, and as, beyond the material benefits which they offer, they represent an influence closely connected with the welfare of the people and powerful, now and in the future, for good or evil, the district officer cannot dissociate himself from the movement. On the contrary, a knowledge of co-operative principles and practice has now become as essential as a knowledge of revenue law and it is his duty to maintain the closest touch with societies, not allowing them to languish through want of sympathy or to develop on undesirable lines through want of vigilance. Without in any way becoming an active propagandist he should, personally and not through his subordinates, make himself acquainted with the progress of the movement in his district, encouraging and helping those who have formed themselves into societies, enlisting the interest and support of men of influence and wealth, and assisting with his advice those who seek to avail themselves of the benefits of co-operation. This in no way involves the officialising of co-operation, nor does it trench upon the essential principle that the movement, if it is to succeed, must be a popular one. Rather will it gain in strength by such encouragement and guidance while the more closely the district officer is in touch with societies the more surely will he find to his hand new and valuable agencies to help him in his daily work.

It is for Local Governments to consider to what extent and in what manner use can be made of societies in each province in district administration—how far they can afford a means of ascertaining the real public feeling of the district—how far they can by rendering voluntary aid assist in promoting primary education, rural sanitation and medical relief—in what manner they can be used in times of scarcity and famine or during the prevalence of epidemics, or whether the training afforded by them will lead to the development of a true system of village government.

In these and other ways it may be found possible to utilize the co-operative organisation, and the movement should, if wisely directed, exercise an important influence in promoting the welfare of the people. But although it is still uncertain to what extent, and in what manner, societies may assist in the work of the district, there can be no doubt that a new factor in administration, which cannot be disregarded, has come into being, and that new duties and responsibilities have been thrown upon the district officer.

Official and non-official assistance.

30. Co-operation in India owes much to the devoted efforts of the many officials who have spent much time and thought on the furtherance of the movement, and a special obligation is due to the admirable body of Registrars who in the various provinces have guided the societies through their earlier stages. They have as a rule been picked men. Several of them had prepared themselves for their duties by a special study of co-operation in Europe; and as a body they have applied themselves to their task with splendid energy and equally splendid

patience. They have not only effected much by their own efforts, but they have succeeded in eliciting enthusiastic assistance from others, and the movement owes much to the great body of non-official workers who have so ably seconded the efforts of Registrars. Gentlemen of all shades of opinion and creed have come forward to assist not only by making more general a knowledge of the principles of co-operation and of its benefits but also by initiating new societies and by giving unremitting attention to those of which they are themselves members. Help of all kinds has come from every quarter—from commercial firms, from great bankers, from planters, from zamindars, from ryots, from pleaders, from retired Government servants—both European and Indian—from missionary bodies of all denominations, from the Salvation Army and from numerous other classes and associations. The interest which has been aroused in so many quarters, and the zeal which has been shown have added to the strength of the movement, and have been a source of the greatest encouragement to Government and its officers in the initiation of this important experiment. On some few of the un-official workers Government has been able to bestow special marks of its appreciation, but there are many whose work has not and cannot receive tangible recognition, and who indeed have toiled with a strenuous modesty which looks for no reward beyond the consciousness of having served the best interests of their country. To these, equally with the others, Government, which has these same interests at heart, extends its sincere acknowledgments and thanks.

31. The remarkable progress which has been made during the first ten years could not have been foreseen by the most sanguine believer in co-operation. From small beginnings the movement, fostered by the resourceful guidance of Registrars and assisted by a body of non-official workers, has grown rapidly until it now represents an influence vitally affecting a large section of the people. The development which has taken place is all the more striking when it is remembered that excessive State aid has been avoided, and that the aim kept steadily in view has been, not the rapid multiplication of societies, but the restriction of the movement within safe bounds. The policy of restricting State aid within narrow limits has been fully vindicated and has led to an increase of self-reliance and independence, while the caution with which Government has stimulated development has resulted in a natural and healthy growth. The future is full of promise, and although under the influence of federation, and with increased unofficial aid and supervision more rapid progress may be expected, the caution and restraint shown in the past should continue.

Summary.

Co-operation has brought with it a wide circle of benefits, both moral and material, and these benefits are intended primarily and mainly, but by no means exclusively, for the poorer agricultural classes. They are not however confined to societies of any particular type, and a marked feature of the Indian system is its elasticity. So long as the members of the rural society are in touch with one another and have a unity of interest, so long as the principle of unlimited liability is maintained as a leading feature, and so long as precautions are taken to prevent undue importance being attached to the profits of members, there is no necessity to adhere slavishly to any particular type. In the detailed administration of credit societies, there are certain maxims which, subject to the reservations specified in this Resolution, may be said to represent the teachings of our experience and some of these are :—

(a) that mortgages as a security for debt, though ordinarily discouraged, are not without their uses in certain cases ;

(b) that the early clearance of a member from previous debts after his admission to a society is desirable ;

(c) that it is unnecessary to confine the grant of loans to those required for productive purposes ;

(d) that while it is desirable that Government should remove certain technical obstacles in the way of co-operation, it would be unwise to grant exceptional concessions as this would remove from the societies the incentive to self-help ;

(e) that while it is impossible to lay down any general rule regarding the comparative importance of the different sources from which the

funds of societies are derived, it is essential that the bulk of these funds should be in a form easily realizable ;

(f) that the greatest importance should be attached to the punctual repayments of loans ; and

(g) that while there may be advantages in the earlier stages in using the reserve as part of the working capital of the society, it should gradually, as it becomes more important, be set apart for separate investment.

9. As societies increase, it has been found necessary to federate them under central banks or corresponding organizations. In some provinces these have again been brought under a Provincial Bank, and the establishment of such banks in all the major provinces is probably only a matter of time. These central institutions bring individual societies into touch with the general money market and serve as distributing centres for their balances. Their management presents special difficulties, and, if co-operation is to be secured against catastrophe, this portion of the organization will require particular attention. It is necessary for similar reasons to insist on adequate inspection and audit of individual societies, and Government, while anxious to secure as much autonomy as possible for the movement, cannot dissociate itself from the task of securing at all times both on financial and on social grounds an efficient degree of supervision. Finally, although district officers need not concern themselves with the details of initiation and inspection, they must recognise that a new factor in district administration has come into being, that new duties and new responsibilities have been thrown upon them, and that the movement, if wisely directed, may form yet another link which binds together Government and the people.

To the Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " Bihar and Orissa.
" " the United Provinces.
" " the Punjab.
" " Burma.
" Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Assam
" Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province.
" Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
" Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.
" Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Home, Education and Finance Departments, and to the Foreign and Political Department for communication to the Residents in Mysore and Baroda.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 18th June, 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 13th June 1914 is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	65	45
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Broach Port	...	...
		Broach District	...	...
		Kaira District	...	...
		Panch Mahals District	...	...
		Rewa Kantha Agency	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	2	1
		Rander Port	...	...
		Surat District	3	3
		Surat Agency	...	...
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra Port	1	1
		Malad "	...	...
		Bassein "	...	...
		Thana "	1	1
		Kalyan "	...	...
		Kurla "	...	...
		Thana District	...	...
	Central	Ahmednagar District	...	...
		East Khandesh "	...	...
		Poona Town	1*	1*
		Poona District	...	...
		Satara District	...	...
	Southern	Panvel Port	...	...
		Revdanda Port	...	...
		Alibag Port	2	2
		Thal Port	...	...
		Kolaba District	1	4
		Vengurla Port	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	...	...
		Belgaum "	13	5
		Dharwar "	10	6
		Bijapur District	...	...
		Bijapur Agency	...	...
		Kanara District	...	...

*Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	5	6
		Karachi District	...	...
		Sukkur "	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	...	...
		Nawabshah "	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	16	8
		Cutch State	3	3
		Mandvi Port	3	7
		Kathiawar Agency	13	8
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	8	8
		Satara Agency	...	...
		Khairpur State	...	...
		TOTAL	152	108
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	North Arcot District	...	...
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Bellary District	...	...
		Mangalore Town and Port	1	1
		South Canara District	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	...	...
		The Nilgiris "	1	1
		Negapatam Town	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Tanjore District	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	2	2

In the return for the week ending 6th June 1914 against Karachi Town and Port *read* 12 cases *for* 20 cases.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum District	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Hooghly District	...	...
		Howrah Town	2	2
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	1	1
		Calcutta	17	14
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur District	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	20	17
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	1	1
		Patna District	23	17
		Gaya Town	1	1
		Gaya District	1	1
		Shahabad District	2	2
	Tirhut	Saran District	48	42
		Champaran District	1	...
		Muzaffarpur District	13	13
		Palamau District	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	18	21

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	27	18
		Purnea "	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	135	116
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Saharanpur City	...	...
		Saharanpur District	5	1
		Muzaffarnagar District	10	7
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut District	21	21
		Bulandshahr District	15	15
	Agra	Aligarh District	...	...
		Muttra "	...	...
		Agra City	...	...
		Mainpuri District	...	...
		Etah "	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District	3	3
		Budaun "	...	...
		Moradabad "	3	3
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
		Pilibhit District	...	...
	Allahabad	Furrukhabad City	...	...
		Furrukhabad District	...	...
		Etawah "	...	...
		Cawnpore City	...	...
		Cawnpore District	...	...
		Fatehpur "	...	...
		Allahabad City	...	...
		Allahabad District	...	...
	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun "	...	...
		Banda City	...	...
		Banda District	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	...	...
		Benares District	...	...
		Mirzapur City	...	...
		Mirzapur District	...	...
		Jaunpur "	2	2
		Ghazipur "	8	7
		Ballia "	15	17

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	18	10
		Basti "	...	...
		Azamgarh "	8	10
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	...	...
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	...	...
		Lucknow District	...	...
		Unao "	4	5
		Rae Bareli "	3	3
		Sitapur "	1	1
		Hardoi "	...	...
		Kheri "	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	1	2
		Gonda "	...	...
		Bahraich "	3	3
		Sultanpur District	...	...
		Partabgarh "	...	...
		Bara Banki "	6	6
		TOTAL	126	116
PUNJAB	Ambala	Hissar District	2	1
		Gurgaon "	2	2
		Rohtak "	12	11
		Karnal "	20	20
		Ambala "	*	*
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	20	17
		Jullundur City	7	...
		Jullundur District	29	31
		Ludhiana "	8	13
		Ferozepore "	6	8

* Report not received.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Lahore City	...	...
		Lahore District	2	1
		Amritsar City	3	3
		Amritsar District	71	71
		Gurdaspur "	85	80
		Sialkot "	177	174
		Gujranwala "	144	140
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	35	33
		Gujrat District	168	156
		Jhelum "	41	38
		Rawalpindi "	32	12
		Attock "	...	...
	Multan	Lyallpur District	*	*
		Jhang "	2	2
	NATIVE STATES	Jind State	...	...
		Nabha State	...	...
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	45	45
		Kapurthala State	35	14
		Malerkotla State	...	...
		Kalsia State	...	...
		TOTAL	946	867
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	22	22
		Insein District	2	2
		Hanthawaddy District	4	4
		Tharrawaddy District	1	1
		Pegu District	2	2
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...
		Bassein District	5	5
		Henzada "	2	2
		Myaungmya "	2	2
		Maubin "	...	...
		Pyapon District	14	14
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	...	...
		Thaton "	...	...
		Toungoo "	...	...
		Moulmein Town	7	7
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Bhamo District	1	...
		Katha "	...	...

* Report not received.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Sagaing	Shwebo District	3	2
		Lower Chindwin District	...	...
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	...	...
		Myingyan "	...	...
		TOTAL	65	68
ASSAM	Cachar ...	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	7	6
		Bangalore City	...	...
		Bangalore District	...	...
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	...	...
		Hassan "	...	...
		Kadur "	2	...
		Kolar "	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	1	1
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	4	4
		Chitaldroog "	...	...
		TOTAL	14	11
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	...	...
		Bidar "	...	...
		Parbhani "	...	...
		Hyderabad City and suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad "	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Chitor	...	...
		Udaipur City	...	...
		Jodhpur City	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	...	...
		Jaipur City	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Dholpur City	...	...
		Tonk State	...	...
		Tonk Pargana Nimbahera	...	...
		Partabgarh Town	...	...
		Partabgarh State	...	...
		Kishangarh "	...	...
		Beawar	...	...
		Karauli City	...	...
		Abu Road	...	...
		Bharatpur City	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Alwar "	...	...
		Ajmer Town	...	...
		Shahpura "	...	...
		Sirohi State	...	...
		Dungarpur	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar District	7	8
		Hazara "	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	7	8
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	6	2
		TOTAL	6	2
		GRAND TOTAL	1,478	1,310

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	During official year 1912-13.	1913.	1914.	6th June 1913.	6th June 1914.	1913.	1914	6th June 1913.	6th June 1914.			
	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
State and Guaranteed Railways.												
5' 6" gauge.												
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	319	2,571	2,678	6,33,623	7,78,000	246	291	78,63,702	79,84,000	1,20,298	...	
Bezwada Extension	356	21	21	5,226	8,900	249	424	71,532	1,04,000	32,468	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	666	946	958	5,95,052	6,62,000	629	683	79,15,970	75,21,000	...	2,94,970	
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	430	1,578	1,578	4,95,497	5,82,000	314	369	53,04,196	57,11,000	4,06,804	...	
East Indian	793	2,5[illegible]	2,549	20,37,544	20,50,000	799	804	2,03,61,874	2,01,32,000	...	2,29,874	
Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	626	2,537	2,537	9,21,995	15,32,000	363	604	1,58,72,492	1,73,19,000	14,46,508	...	
Agra-Delhi Chord	339	126	126	20,919	48,000	166	381	3,82,984	4,69,000	86,016	...	
Baran-Kotah	86	40	40	1,993	3,200	49	79	27,863	33,900	6,037	...	
Bhopal-Itarsi	586	57	57	21,515	20,500	377	370	3,40,754	2,30,000	...	1,10,754	
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	269	2,585	2,585	4,68,620	8,08,000	181	313	74,46,711	80,78,000	6,31,289	...	
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	446	3,806	4,012	24,24,133	22,20,000	637	553	1,77,79,119	1,68,10,000	...	9,69,119	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	295	1,600	1,600	4,37,982	4,64,000	274	290	49,03,768	42,99,000	...	6,04,768	
Cawnpore-Banda (*a*)	..	33	33	971	2,800	29	85	(*a*) 5,170	19,100	13,930	...	(*a*) From 21st April 1913.
Hardwar-Dehra	267	32	32	8,864	9,300	277	291	1,00,075	91,500	...	8,575	
3' 3⅜" gauge.												
Assam-Bengal	158	805	851	1,05,910	1,18,000	132	139	10,55,377	12,30,000	1,74,623	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	328	1,828	1,828	6,11,657	6,00,000	335	328	57,46,926	59,60,000	2,13,074	...	
Burma	280	1,545	1,552	4,22,217	4,49,000	273	289	47,24,649	50,83,000	3,58,351	...	
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	209	124	124	31,653	18,700	255	151	3,47,556	2,03,000	...	1,44,556	
Lucknow-Bareilly	153	298	304	43,536	51,100	146	168	4,68,971	5,00,000	31,029	...	
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields, 5' 6")	172	411	411	48,131	79,000	117	192	7,05,675	7,82,000	76,325	...	
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	379	1,451	1,454	5,30,348	5,97,000	366	411	54,76,834	56,25,000	1,48,166	...	
Travancore Branch	147	108	108	16,859	19,500	156	181	1,51,686	1,55,000	3,314	...	
Tirhoot	242	792	788	1,80,735	1,93,000	228	245	20,32,743	21,79,000	1,46,257	...	
2' 6" gauge.												
Jorhat (Provincial)	78	32	32	2,023	3,100	63	97	21,934	21,600	...	334	
Total	415	25,877	26,298	1,00,67,003	1,13,37,100	389	431	10,91,08,561	11,06,40,100	15,31,539	...	

[illegible]	[illegible]	56	56	13,850	13,000	247	232	1,02,931	1,31,000	23,069	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	[illegible]	114	114	16,042	20,000	141	175	2,07,260	2,21,000	13,740	...
Bina-Goona-Baran	[illegible]	148	148	5,711	12,000	39	31	1,06,633	1,37,000	30,367	...
Delhi-Umbala-Kalka	332	192	192	66,898	64,400	348	335	6,33,302	6,41,000	7,698	...
Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	104	16	16	2,677	1,300	167	81	31,480	19,600	...	11,880
Jullundur Doab	...	73	113	3,716	7,000	51	62	27,302	63,000	35,698	...
Khanpur Chachran	25	22	22	652	1,000	30	45	6,833	8,000	1,167	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	182	79	79	13,803	16,000	175	203	1,39,532	1,46,000	6,468	...
Nagda-Ujjain	169	34	34	5,365	6,000	158	176	65,926	62,600	...	3,326
Nizam's Guaranteed State	341	334	334	97,675	98,900	292	296	12,07,692	11,47,000	...	60,692
Petlad-Cambay	172	34	34	6,527	6,600	192	194	72,230	67,400	...	4,830
Rajpura-Bhatinda	348	108	108	44,257	35,000	410	324	3,99,961	3,17,000	...	82,961
Southern Punjab	230	425	425	1,41,294	1,22,000	332	287	9,92,029	9,65,000	...	27,029
Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	142	155	155	38,968	28,000	251	181	2,38,754	2,26,000	...	12,754
Sutlej Valley	47	208	208	17,010	15,000	82	72	1,06,286	1,31,000	24,714	...
Tapti Valley	176	155	155	27,943	26,000	180	168	3,12,184	3,04,000	...	8,184
Tarkessur	333	22	22	5,650	7,000	257	318	88,894	79,000	...	9,894
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	3,182	3,000	94	88	27,987	25,200	...	2,787
Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmakhed Extension)	76	89	89	8,091	8,200	91	92	89,430	85,300	...	4,130
Bengal and North-Western	182	1,239	1,240	2,18,540	2,21,000	176	178	23,88,685	22,46,000	...	1,42,685
Bengal-Dooars	181	153	153	22,903	27,300	150	178	2,14,976	2,40,000	25,024	...
Bezwada-Masulipatam	124	52	52	4,587	7,900	88	152	68,424	77,200	8,776	...
Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	150	212	227	40,135	45,900	189	202	3,40,763	3,70,000	29,237	...
Cooch Behar	163	33	33	4,714	5,300	143	160	53,377	55,000	1,623	...
Dibru-Sadiya	299	86	86	24,318	26,000	283	302	2,73,761	2,53,000	...	20,761
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi)	78	184	184	16,498	17,400	90	95	1,94,694	1,82,000	...	12,694
Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	121	211	220	28,712	28,800	136	131	3,04,243	3,00,000	...	4,243
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	192	442	442	70,069	1,12,000	159	253	8,23,556	11,64,000	3,40,444	...
Jaipur	87	73	73	6,368	6,000	87	82	60,887	57,000	...	3,887
Jamnagar	90	54	54	6,293	5,600	117	104	69,976	62,800	...	7,176
Jodhpur-Bikaner	107	995	1,074	1,13,868	93,400	114	87	12,36,128	9,52,000	...	2,84,128
Junagad	93	113	114	12,159	13,600	108	119	1,36,271	1,43,000	6,729	...
Kolhapur	210	29	29	4,183	7,700	144	266	68,414	87,000	18,586	...
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	40	100	100	4,450	6,100	45	61	44,682	58,200	13,518	...
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	148	93	93	17,684	15,100	190	162	1,65,044	1,33,000	...	32,044
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	132	55	55	6,370	7,400	116	135	67,129	88,700	21,571	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon	143	268	268	43,395	36,400	162	136	4,41,709	3,57,000	...	84,709
Sangli	146	5	5	380	1,000	76	200	8,958	10,000	1,042	...
Shoranur-Cochin	187	65	65	11,928	13,400	184	206	1,37,025	1,41,000	3,975	...
Tanjore District Board	175	103	103	22,975	26,300	223	255	2,15,710	2,20,000	4,290	...
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	95	67	67	5,006	4,800	75	72	57,562	54,000	...	3,562
Barsi	96	116	116	15,012	18,800	129	162	2,23,312	3,30,000	1,06,688	...
Bowringpet-Kolar (b)	...	...	11	...	800	...	73	..	7,600	7,600	...
Champaner-Shivrajpur	92	20	20	1,555	1,200	78	60	21,347	15,700	...	5,647
Dhond-Baramati (c)	...	...	27	...	800	...	30	...	1,900	1,900	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	89	118	142	11,781	12,000	100	85	1,62,812	1,53,000	...	9,812
Godhra-Lunavada (d)	...	...	24	...	900	...	37	...	9,800	9,800	...
Kosamba-Zankhvav	14	26	26	531	500	20	19	6,550	5,500	...	1,050
Murtajapur-Ellichpur (e)	...	...	48	...	4,600	...	96	...	52,500	52,500	...
Nadiad-Kapadvanj	...	28	28	2,395	2,500	16	89	23,533	24,800	1,267	...
Rajpipla	62	37	37	2,185	2,300	59	62	31,152	29,300	...	1,852
Darjeeling-Himalayan	430	51	51	21,739	30,000	426	588	2,64,789	2,64,000	...	789
Pipar-Bilara	...	-5	25	524	700	21	28	4,994	5,500	506	...
TOTAL	163	7,351	7,630	12,60,574	12,93,900	171	170	1,29,67,109	1,29,26,600	...	40,509
GRAND TOTAL	360	33,228	33,928	1,13,27,577	1,26,31,000	341	372	12,20,75,670	12,35,66,700	14,91,030	...

(b) Opened from 15th December 1913.

(c) Opened from 20th May 1914.

(d) Opened from 5th December 1913.

(e) Opened from 1st December 1913.

...la, the 18th June 1914.

C. F. ANDERSON, Major, R.E.,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1914.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd June 1914.

His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the 2nd Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order.

Lieutenant-General ERNEST DE BRATH, C.B., C.I.E., Indian Army (retired).

Lieutenant-General Sir MALCOLM HENRY STANLEY GROVER, K.C.I.E., C.B., Commanding Quetta Division.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the 3rd Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM RICE EDWARDS, C.M.G., I.M.S., Chief Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Colonel CHARLES HENRY UVEDALE PRICE, D.S.O., Indian Army.

Brigadier-General HAVELOCK HUDSON, C.I.E., General Staff, Northern Army.

Colonel GILBERT WALTER PALIN, C.I.E., Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, 6th (Poona) Division.

Colonel WILLIAM GEORGE WALKER, V.C., Commanding 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Colonel COURTENAY CLARKE MANIFOLD, I.M.S., Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, United Provinces (on leave).

J. B. WOOD,
Political Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd June 1914.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to, and promotions in, the said Order :—

To be Honorary Knights Commanders.

Shaikh Sir KHAZAL KHAN, K.C.I.E., Sárdar-i-Arfa', Amir-i-Nuyán, Shaikh of Mohammerah.

Shaikh Sir MUBARAK BIN SUBAH, K.C.I.E., Ruler of Kuwait.

To be Knights Commanders.

MICHAEL WILLIAM FENTON, Esquire, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Financial Commissioner, Punjab (on leave).

The Honourable Sir HAROLD ARTHUR STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

Colonel SIDNEY GERALD BURRARD, C.S.I., F.R.S., Royal Engineers, Surveyor-General in India.

To be an Honorary Companion.

Shaikh ESA BIN ALI AL KHALIFA of Bahrain.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Sardar DALJIT SINGH of Jullundur, Honorary Magistrate and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raj Kumar BIR BIKRAM SINGH, C.I.E., Commandant of the Imperial Service Sappers of the Sirmur State, Punjab.

The Honourable Mr. WALTER MAUDE, Indian Civil Service, Temporary Member of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor, Bihar and Orissa.

BERTRAM SAUSMAREZ CAREY, Esquire, C.I.E., V.D., Burma Commission, Commissioner of the Sagaing Division, Burma.

MICHAEL NETHERSOLE, Esquire, Public Works Department, Inspector-General of Irrigation, Government of India.

HENRY ASHBROOKE CRUMP, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Financial Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The Honourable Mr. WILLIAM JAMES REID, Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, and a Member of the Council of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr. MYSORE KANTHARAJ URS, Member of the Mysore State Council.

The Honourable Mr. OSWALD VIVIAN BOSANQUET, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Political Department, Government of India, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

The Honourable Mr. WALTER GUNNELL WOOD, A.M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, Buildings, Roads and Railways Branches, United Provinces, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. JOHN CORNWALLIS GODLEY, M.A., Indian Educational Department, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

By Order of the Grand Master,

A. H. McMAHON,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd June 1914.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the said Order:—

To be Knights Commanders.

BRIAN EGERTON, Esquire, C.I.E., Controller-General of Paigahs, Hyderabad.

Maharaja GIRIJA NATH RAY Bahadur of Dinajpur, Bengal.

STEPHEN GEORGE SALE, Esquire, M.A., Barrister, Legal Adviser and Solicitor to the Secretary of State for India.

To be an Honorary Companion.

HAJI MOHAMMAD ALI RAIS-UT-TUJJAR of Mohammerah.

To be Companions.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Indian Medical Service, Surgeon, 1st District, and Superintendent, Medical School, Rayapuram, Madras.

PHILLIP GLYNN MESSENT, Esquire, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust.

The Honourable Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS MEHTA, Merchant, Bombay, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

LEONARD BIRLEY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, Bengal.

The Honourable Babu MOHENDRA NATH RAY, Vakil of the High Court of Judicature in Fort William, Bengal, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

FRANK FREDERICK LYALL, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of Muzaffarpur, Bihar and Orissa.

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE JAMES HAMILTON BELL, Indian Medical Service, Inspector-General of Prisons, Burma.

FRANK CURRIE LOWIS, Esquire, Public Works Department, Executive Engineer, Seniku-Htawgaw Road Extension, Burma.

LEWIS FRENCH, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Chief Minister, Kapurthala State, Punjab.

Colonel SIDNEY MERCER RENNY, Royal Artillery, Director of Ordnance Factories.

Captain WALTER HUGH JEFFERY, Indian Army, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, G.S.O., 3rd grade, Army Head-Quarters.

RICHARD MEREDITH, Esquire, Indian Telegraph Department, Director of Telegraphs (on leave).

ALBERT HOWARD, Esquire, M.A., A.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.L.S., Imperial Economic Botanist at Pusa, Bengal.

Major EDWARD DAVID WILSON GREIG, M.B., B.SC., Indian Medical Service, Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

HAROLD ARDEN CLOSE, Esquire, Indian Police, Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province (on leave).

RICHARD HUGH TICKELL, Esquire, M.I.C.E., Public Works Department, Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, lately Superintending Engineer, Swat River Canals Circle, North-West Frontier Province.

FRANCIS SAMUEL ALFRED SLOCOCK, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces and Berar.

Lieutenant-Colonel FITZ WARREN LLOYD, V.D., Tea-planter, Assam, and Commandant, Assam Valley Light Horse.

Major ARTHUR LESLIE JACOB, Indian Army, Political Agent, Zhob, Baluchistan.

Nawab KHAIR BAKHSH, Khan Bahadur, Tumandar of the Mari tribe, Baluchistan.

THOMAS SUMMERS, Esquire, D.SC., M.I.C.E., late Bombay Public Works Department.

HENRY JAMES WAKELY FRY, B.A., Director-General of Stores, India Office.

By Order of the Grand Master,

A. H. McMAHON,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KNIGHTHOOD.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd June 1914.

His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

The Honourable Mr. Justice LESLIE CREERY MILLER, Indian Civil Service, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Fort St. George, Madras.

The Honourable Mr. FREDERICK LAWRENCE SPROTT, Public Works Department, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. Justice STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Indian Civil Service, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel LEONARD ROGERS, C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service, Professor of Pathology, Medical College, and Bacteriologist to Government, Calcutta.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd June 1914.

His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments:—

To be Companions.

(*a*) *Office of the Secretary of State for India.*

WILLIAM HOUSTON TREASURE, Esquire, lately Assistant Solicitor to the Secretary of State for India.

(*b*) *Civil Services in India.*

EDWARD HOLROYD GADSDEN, Esquire, Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, Madras.

Mr. MANMATHA NATH GHOSH, M.A., B.L., Provincial Civil Service, Deputy Magistrate, Bengal.

JAMES GUYER HARRIS, Esquire, Provincial Civil Service, Superintendent, Office of the Commissioner, Mandalay Division, Burma.

Rai Bahadur TILOK CHAND, Provincial Civil Service, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

FRANK LUKER, Esquire, Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad, United Provinces (on leave).

SHANKAR MADHO CHITNAVIS, Esquire, B.A., Statutory Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, Central Provinces and Berar.

ARTHUR HENRY WILSONE, Esquire, Superintendent of the Office of the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops.

Babu KANTI BHUSHAN SEN, Provincial Civil Service, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Orissa.

GILBERT FRANKLYN WINN, Esquire, Registrar in the Home Department of the Government of India.

Rao Bahadur ANANT SADASHIV TAMBE, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Junagadh State, Bombay Presidency.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd June 1914.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

ARTHUR DAVIES, Esquire, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Principal, Madras Law College, Madras.

Mr. TRIBHUVANDAS NAROTTAMDAS MALVI, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor of Surat, Bombay Presidency.

ALBERT MEREDYTH YOUNG, Esquire, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, Bahadur Khel, North-West Frontier Province.

Rai HIRA SINGH, Chief of the Sangri State, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

Major CHARLES EDWARD SOUTHON, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Chief Plague Medical Officer, Punjab.

Reverend Mother GONZAGA, Provincial of the Order of Loretto Sisters, Calcutta.

Dewan Bahadur KRISHNARAJAPURAM POLLEGONDAI PUTTANNA CHETTY, late a Member of the Mysore State Council, President of the Bangalore City Municipality.

Honorary Captain WILLIAM JOHN ALEXANDER HOGAN, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail, Muzaffarnagar, United Provinces.

WILLIAM COLDSTREAM, Esquire, Indian Civil Service (retired).

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award to the Reverend EDWARD GUILFORD, Church Mission Society, Tarn Taran, Amritsar District, Punjab, a Bar to be worn with the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the First Class which has already been awarded to him.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

The Reverend GEORGE NICHOLAS THOMSSEN, American Baptist Mission, Bapatla, Guntur District, Madras.

BAI ZAOBEBAI BHAGWANDAS, widow of the late Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Bombay.

Reverend FRANK VAN ALLEN, M.D., American Madura Mission, Madras.

Babu JOGENDRA NATH MUKHARJI, Bengal Police, Inspector of Police, Serampur, District Hooghly, Bengal.

Miss EMMA TUDBALL, Lady Superintendent, Ahmedabad Nursing Association, Bombay Presidency.

Risaldar-Major (Honorary Captain) HANWANT SINGH, Sirdar Bahadur, of Beri, Rohtak District, Punjab.

Miss LILIAN WINIFRED BROCK, B.A., Indian Educational Service, Inspectress of Schools, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, Bengal.

MAUNG SHWE THA, Bar.-at-Law, Manager of W. Rc Gyaw Thu's Bank, Akyab, and Municipal Commissioner, Burma.

Reverend CECIL SILAS MEAD, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., Medical Missionary, Orakandi, Gopalganj P. S., Faridpur, Bengal.

Captain CHARLES REGINALD MACDONALD, Planter and a Captain in the Bihar Light Horse.

JAMES THEODORE BEST, Esquire, M.A., Principal of St. John's College, Rangoon, Burma.

PERCY ALBERT CHURCHWARD, Esquire, Managing Director of the Bank of Rangoon, Burma.

Assistant Surgeon GEORGE ARCHIBALD DEANE, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, in sub-charge of Station Hospital, Secunderabad.

Dr. JOHN HUTCHISON, Church of Scotland Mission, Chamba, Punjab.

THOMAS CHARLES FLASHMAN, Esquire, Member of the Rawalpindi Cantonment Committee and Murree Municipal Committee.

Mrs. DOROTHY WEBB-WARE, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Webb-Ware, C.I.E., Political Agent, Chagai, Baluchistan.

FREDERICK CHIGHTON WALLER, Esquire, Merchant and Municipal Councillor, Delhi.

Miss JEAN GRANT, M.B., Ch. B., Medical Missionary, Seoni, Central Provinces and Berar.

SAMUEL GILBERT THOMAS, Esquire, Late Headmaster, St. John's College, Agra, United Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to the Honourable the Reverend ANDREW CAMPBELL, D.D., Missionary in charge of the Senthal Mission at Pakhuria, Manbhum District, Bihar and Orissa, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd June 1914.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Maharaja Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Babu Keshava Prasad Singh, Zamindar of Dumraon, Shahabad District, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maharaj Kumar Guru Mahadevasram Prasad Sahi, Zamindar of Hatwa, Saran District, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Sheo Mangal Singh of Mainpuri, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the title of Raja Bahadur, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja, as a personal distinction, upon—

The Honourable Babu Kritanand Singh, of Banaili, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Chowna Gohâin Khamti, Khamti Chief, North-East Frontier, in the Province of Assam.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Musammat Dhan Dei Bibi, widow of Rai Durga Prasad Bahadur, of Jaunpur and Gorakhpur, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the title of Rani, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya, as a personal distinction, upon—

Brahmasri Harihara Sastrigal, Head Pandit, Sanskrit Patasala, Chidambaram, South Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

Pandit Lakshman Shastri, Professor of Sanskrit, Sanskrit College, Calcutta, Bengal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Shams-ul-Ulama, as a personal distinction, upon—

Maulvi Abul Khair Abdul Wahhab, Subordinate Educational Service, Bengal.

Maulvi Saiyid Abbas Husain, of Jarcha, Bulandshahr District, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Diwan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Pasupuleti Parankusam Naidu, Superintendent of Police and Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras, in the Madras Presidency.

The Honourable Mr. Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, Retired Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, and an Additional Member of the Legislative Council in the Bombay Presidency.

Rai Bahadur Seth Ram Gopal, of Secunderabad, Hyderabad State.

Mr. Calapatti Srikantesvara Aiyar, Inspector-General of Police, Mysore State.

Mr. Changaon Srinivasiengar, Retired Councillor, Mysore State.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Belbong Ram, Inspector, Armed Police, Jalpaiguri, Bengal.

Sardar Narain Singh, Nalwa, Honorary Magistrate of Gujranwala, in the Punjab.

Sardar Jowahir Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Mustafabad, Ambala District, in the Punjab.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Bamanji Kharsetji Anklesaria, Temporary Assistant Surgeon, in the Bombay Presidency.

Maulvi Muhammad Ismail, Public Prosecutor and Vice-Chairman, District Board, Mymensingh, Bengal.

Muhammad Ali Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Cawnpore, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Munshi Abdul Ghani Khan, Zamindar of Kukra, Kheri District, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Khan Sahib Hashmat Ali Khan, Jail Factory Auditor, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Maulvi Muhammad Matin-uz-Zaman Khan, Deputy Collector in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, lately Superintendent of Census Operations in Kashmir.

Khan Sahib Shaikh Fazl Karim, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Mahtab Shah Gilani, Professor, Veterinary College, Lahore, in the Punjab.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Khwaja Muhammad Nur, Pleader of Gaya, and a Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

Maulvi Muhi-ud-din Ahmad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Mr. Ali Ahmad, Officiating Additional District Judge of Shahabad, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Khan Sahib Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Afzal, Assistant Surgeon, Temple Medical School at Bankipore, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Subadar Mahomed Afzal Khan, Bhamo Battalion, Burma Military Police, in Burma.

Khan Sahib Mir Mian Khan, Kurd Chief, Bolan, in Baluchistan.

Khan Sahib Mir Shakar Khan, Jamaldini Rakshani, Kardar in Kharan, in Baluchistan.

Khan Sahib Saadulla Khan, Subadar-Major of Swat Levies and Canal Khassadars, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Sahib Ghulam Murtaza Khan, First Assistant to the Political Officer in charge of the Ex-Amir.

Abdur Rahman, Civil Assistant Surgeon, His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Jeddah.

Khan Sahib Nana Bhai Kuverji Modi, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Madireddi Paupa Rao Nayudu Garu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Jesudasan Solomon Gnaniyar Nadar Avargal, Subordinate Judge, in the Madras Presidency.

Babu Basanta Krishna Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Bengal.

Babu Tarak Chandra Das, late Small Cause Court Judge, Munshiganj, Dacca, Bengal.

Babu Monmohan Chakravarti, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Bengal.

Babu Nogendra Nath Dhur, Subordinate Judge, Nadia, Bengal.

Babu Dina Nath Sanyal, Civil Surgeon, Pubna, Bengal.

Rai Sahib Dr. Purnananda Chatterji, Provincial Educational Service, Bengal.

Babu Nimai Chandra Dastidar, Chittagong, Bengal.

Mr. Bhupati Nath Das, Provincial Educational Service, Bengal.

Babu Nagendra Nath Ghosal, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor for Oudh, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Pundit Durga Dat Joshi, District and Sessions Judge, Azamgarh, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Munshi Sarju Prasad, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Munsif, Gorakhpur, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Pandit Beni Madho Dube, Chairman, Municipal Board, Unao, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Rai Sahib Sheo Sahai Pathak, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Etawah, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Pandit Gokal Das, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, in the Punjab.

Rai Sahib Ganga Ram, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the Punjab.

Babu Surendra Nath Mazumdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Rebati Kanta Nag, late Sub-Judge, Patna, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Priyabrata Narayan Singh, Zamindar of Pachgachia, Bhagalpur District, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Dadu Vishvanath Singh, Seoni, in the Central Provinces.

Babu Abhaya Sankar Guha, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Province of Assam.

Mr. Saraimal Bapna, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, in Central India.

Rai Sahib Pandit Shib Ditta, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Kotah State, in Rajputana.

Rai Sahib Malik Takht Ram, Retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Rai Sahib Abinash Chunder Koar, Superintendent in the Home Department of the Government of India.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Tirupatur Narasinga Rao Avargal, Non-official Visitor, Salem Jail, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Mantapudi Kameswara Rao Pantulu Garu, Inspector of Schools, Guntur, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Arni Krishnaswami Rau Avargal, Chief Accountant, Office of the Accountant-General, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Moses Gnanabaranam Arogyaswami Pillai Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Coimbatore, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Subbaraya Reddi Kumaraswami Reddiar Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly District, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Tiruvalyangudi Vijayaraghava Achariyar Avargal, Revenue Officer, Corporation of Madras, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Aringunram Duraiswami Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, in the Madras Presidency.

Keshavlal Girdharlal Trivedi, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, now Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State, in the Bombay Presidency.

Raghunathji Nicchabhai Tatya, late Government Pleader, Surat, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Shripat Vishnu Mhaskar, Sub-Engineer and Honorary Assistant Engineer, in the Bombay Presidency.

Bhaskar Yashavant Jathar, late Head Master, Government High School, Dharwar, in the Bombay Presidency.

Rao Sahib Keshav Govind Damle, of Akola, in the Central Provinces.

M. R. Ry. K. Srinivasa Rangachary, Postmaster, Bangalore.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Muhammad Bazlullah Sahib, Presidency Magistrate, Madras, in the Madras Presidency.

Haji Abdul Khadir Marakkayar, Merchant and Landholder, Porto-Novo, South Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

Khaja Ahmadulla Khan, Khazi of Rajahmundry, Godavari District, in the Madras Presidency.

Ghulam Rasul Khan Ghulam Ghaus Khan, Commanding Imperial Service Lancers, Junagadh State, in the Bombay Presidency.

Burjorji Manekji Patel, of Dharwar, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. David Aaron, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in the Bombay Presidency.

Banemiya Shaik Amirali, Inspector, Bombay District Police, in the Bombay Presidency.

Hyem Benjamin, late Subadar-Major, 122nd Infantry, now Chief Constable, Palanpur Agency Police, in the Bombay Presidency.

Maulvi Abdur Rahim, Inspector of Police, Calcutta, Bengal.

Khadim Husain Khondkar, Secretary, Maksudpur Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited, District Faridpur, Bengal.

Munshi Muhammad Alamgir Khan, Retired Tahsildar of Mandawar, Bijnor District, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Maulvi Khalil-ur-Rahman, Weaver, Benares, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Saiyid Inayat Husain, Tahsildar, Cawnpore, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Maulvi Ghulam Qadir, Overseer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the Punjab.

Munshi Najm-ud-Din, Political Tahsildar of Dera Ghazi Khan, in the Punjab.

Ghulam Hasan Varaich, of Chak 50, Southern Branch, Sargodha, in the Punjab.

Mirza Zafar Ali, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.

Munshi Daim Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the Punjab.

Mian Abdul Hamid, Mashir Mal of the Kapurthala State, in the Punjab.

Sheikh Nizam Din, Divisional Inspector of Vaccination and of Birth and Death Registration, in the Punjab.

Maulvi Muhammad Shams-uz-Zoha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maulvi Habib-ur-Rahman, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gaya, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maulvi Saiyid Nur-ul-Hasan, Inspector of Registration offices, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maulvi Rahmat Ali Khan, Inspector of Police, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Aga Mahmood, Merchant and Honorary Magistrate, Rangoon, in Burma.

Maulvi Abdul Qadir, Pleader, Amraoti, in the Central Provinces.

Munshi Muhammad Abdul Haq, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Diwan of the Kawardha Feudatory State, in the Central Provinces.

Kerbalai Hassan Ali, Merchant, Quetta, in Baluchistan.

Wadera Jan Muhammad Khosa, Nasirabad, in Baluchistan.

Sardar Khoedad Khan, Tumandar of the Ustranas, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Abdul Kadir Khan of Jhanda, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Faqir Muhammad Khan, Temporary Engineer, Swabi Division, Upper Swat River Canal, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Taj Muhammad Khan, late Subadar-Major, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Azad Khan, Subadar in the Frontier Constabulary, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Maulvi Saiyid Ahmad Dehlvi, Delhi.

Hazrat Shah, Deputy Inspector of Police, Maskat.

Sheikh Shams-ud-din, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, I.S.M.D.

Mr. Pallonji F. Rabadina, Permanent-Way Inspector, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Mr. Manakji Burjorji, lately Station Superintendent, Karachi City Station, and Honorary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Bhai Ganda Singh, Jailor, Cawnpore District Jail, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Bhai Bishan Singh, Head Master, Government High School, Sialkot, in the Punjab.

Bhai Charan Singh, Sub-Engineer and Honorary Assistant Engineer, in the Punjab.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Coimbatore Muthuswami Maduranayagam Pillai Avargal, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Gulvadi Rama Rao Avargal, Assistant Professor, Medical College, Madras, in the Madras Presidency.

Babu Bepin Mohan Sehanabis, Joint Sub-Registrar of Calcutta, Bengal.

Babu Tarak Chandra Datta, Head Assistant, Bengal Police Office, Bengal.

Haran Chandra Ganguli, Clerk, Customs House, Calcutta, Bengal.

Babu Satendra Prasad Sanyal, Munsarim, District Judge's Court, Saharanpur, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Madan Mohan Lal, Managing Director, District Bank, Budaun, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Mani Mohan Basu, Balrampur, Gonda District, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Chaudhri Raghbir Narain Singh of Asora, Meerut District, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Lala Bedai, Contractor, Lucknow, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Lala Bishambhar Nath Tandon, Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, Lucknow, and Government Treasurer in the Sitapur, Unao and other districts, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Murat Lal, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Police Hospital, Meerut, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Lala Mokand Lal, Retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.

Lala Mul Chand, son of Lala Nanak Chand, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor for the Gujranwala Sessions Division, in the Punjab.

Babu Chuni Lal Ray, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Excise and Salt and Inspector-General of Registration, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Bhuban Mohan Chattarji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Nilmani De, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Bama Charan Bhaumik, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Jwala Prasad, Government Pleader, Arrah, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Raghunandan Singh, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Trailokya Nath Ghosh, late Head Master of the Zilla School at Chapra, Saran District, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Nikunja Behari Roy, Supervisor, Public Works Department, in Burma.

Amarchand, Inspector of Police, Nagpur, in the Central Provinces.

Radhika Pershad Banerji, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Nagpur, in the Central Provinces.

Babu Prakash Chandra Purkayastha, Landholder, Sylhet District, in the Province of Assam.

Srijut Durbasa Singh, Overseer, Public Works Department, in the Province of Assam.

Srijut Durgadhar Borkataki, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley Circle, in the Province of Assam.

Ajudhia Pershad, Inspector of Police, in Central India.

Lala Bakhtawar Lal, State Engineer, Rajgarh State, in Central India.

Munshi Bhagwandas, Deputy Collector, Karauli State, in Rajputana.

Har Parshad, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Khost Colliery Dispensary, in Baluchistan.

Lala Mangat Rai, Head Clerk, Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Lala Ishri Pershad, late Treasurer, Delhi District, Delhi.

Lala Balak Ram, Head of the firm of Messrs. Kishan Chand & Sons, Delhi.

Dr. Nagendra Nath Dutt, Medical practitioner, Rawalpindi.

Narendra Nath Mukharji, Head Accountant, Office of the Surveyor-General of India.

Hira Singh, Assistant, Trigonometrical Survey Office, Dehra Dun.

Babu Bhag Chand, Station Master, Multan City Station, North-Western Railway.

Lala Dhanpat Rai, Contractor, North-Western Railway.

Lala Ram Saran, Head Assistant, Office of Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Western Circle, Poona.

Babu Choitan Charan Shaw, Technical Telegraph Master, Indian Telegraphs.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Atmaram Lakshman Shirgavkar Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Cochin, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Tattavarti Narayanaswami Nayudu Garu, Assistant Surgeon, Nellore, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Maruthi Narayana Rao Avargal, Deputy Tahsildar, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Krishna Ayyangar Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Council, Srivilliputhur, Ramnad District, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Ramaswami Pillai Narayanaswami Pillai Avargal, Secretary, Municipal Council, Dindigul, Madura District, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Ebenezer Rangaswami Adiappa Pillai Avargal, Manager, Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, in the Madras Presidency.

Ambashankar Umiashankar Malji, Pleader and Mill-owner, Broach, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Rango Govind Naik, Pleader, Belgaum, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Tatia Pandu Sawant, Head Clerk, Office of the Executive Engineer, Dharwar Irrigation District, in the Bombay Presidency.

Balaji Sakharam Kotbagi, late Vernacular Master, Belgaum District, in the Bombay Presidency.

Girdharsing Maniram, Inspector, Bombay District Police, Criminal Investigation Department, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Kewalram Tulsidas Sujansingani, Retired Sub-Engineer, in the Bombay Presidency.

Teju Kaya, Contractor, Bombay, in the Bombay Presidency.

Antony Simon Gabriel Michael, Shipping Clerk, Depôt and Agency Forest Division, Rangoon, in Burma.

Mr. Vellore Ratna Kalyanasundram Mudelliar, Superintendent, Military Accounts Department, Calcutta.

Mr. Dhundiraj Balkrishna Rajadhyaksha, Accountant, Public Works Department, Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min, as a personal distinction, upon—

Maung Taung Gyi, T.D.M., Deputy Superintendent of Police, in Burma.

Maung Kyin Yôn, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in Burma.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min, as a personal distinction, upon—

Maung Ne Dun, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in Burma.

Maung Po Than, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in Burma.

Maung Maung, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in Burma.

Maung Nyun, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Mandalay, in Burma.

Maung Maung, Judicial Myoôk, in Burma.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd June 1914.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 575.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified :—

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur".

1. Risaldar Thakur Singh, *Bahadur*, I.O.M., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse), *vice* Risaldar-Major and Honorary Captain Ghulam Sarwar Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, 15th Bengal Lancers, deceased. Dated 17th November 1913.
2. Subadar-Major Atar Singh, *Bahadur*, I.O.M., 47th Sikhs, *vice* Subadar-Major and Honorary Captain Ghulam Hussain, *Sardar Bahadur*, 2nd Madras Lancers, deceased. Dated 13th January 1914.
3. Subadar Guranditta, *Bahadur*, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 22nd June 1914.
4. Subadar-Major Badal Singh, *Bahadur*, 89th Punjabis. Dated 22nd June 1914.
5. Subadar-Major Kishandhoj Rai, *Bahadur*, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 22nd June 1914.
6. Risaldar Bhai Khan, *Bahadur*, 54th Camel Corps. Dated 22nd June 1914.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur".

1. Subadar Wassawa Singh, I.O.M., 32nd Sikh Pioneers, *vice* Risaldar Thakur Singh, *Bahadur*, I.O.M., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse), promoted. Dated 17th November 1913.
2. Risaldar-Major Ashraf Ali Khan, 3rd Skinner's Horse, *vice* Subadar-Major Atar Singh, *Bahadur*, I O.M., promoted. Dated 13th January 1914.
3. Subadar Gulzada, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, *vice* Risaldar Ajab Khan, *Bahadur*, 9th Hodson's Horse, deceased. Dated 14th January 1914.
4. Subadar-Major Debi Chand, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, *vice* Subadar Lehna Singh, *Bahadur*, 21st Punjab Infantry, deceased. Dated 3rd March 1914.
5. Risaldar-Major Pahlwan Khan, 12th Cavalry, *vice* Subadar-Major Narayan Singh, *Bahadur*, 16th Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 7th March 1914.
6. Risaldar-Major Labh Singh, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), *vice* Subadar Guranditta, *Bahadur*, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force), promoted. Dated 22nd June 1914.

7. Risaldar-Major Isar Singh, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force), *vice* Subadar-Major Kishandhoj Rai, *Bahadur*, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles, promoted. Dated 22nd June 1914.

8. Subadar-Major Muhammad Bakhsh, 93rd Burma Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Badal Singh, *Bahadur*, 89th Punjabis, promoted. Dated 22nd June 1914.

9. Subadar Unkar Singh, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis). Dated 22nd June 1914.

10. Subadar-Major Motilal Lama, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles. Dated 22nd June 1914.

11. Subadar-Major Ram Das, 61st King George's Own Pioneers. Dated 22nd June 1914.

12. Subadar-Major Kishn Singh, 36th Sikhs. Dated 22nd June 1914.

13. Subadar-Major Keshri Pershad, Mewar Bhil Corps. Dated 22nd June 1914.

14. Subadar-Major Abdul Aziz, 81st Pioneers. Dated 22nd June 1914.

15. Subadar Hans-ram Sing Negi, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles. Dated 22nd June 1914.

16. Subadar Ghan Singh, 76th Punjabis. Dated 22nd June 1914.

17. Subadar-Major Padam Sing Burathoki, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles. Dated 22nd June 1914.

18. 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ram Singh, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bengal). Dated 22nd June 1914.

No. 576.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Order of British India among Indian Officers of the Military Police, with effect from the 22nd June 1914:—

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur".

Subadar-Major Amar Singh, I.O.M., *Rai Bahadur*, Burma Military Police.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur".

Subadar Sadiq Khan, *Khan Bahadur*
Subadar Jangsher Gurung, *Rai Bahadur*
Subadar Sher Singh
—Burma Military Police.

No. 577.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointment to the Order of British India among Indian Officers of the Imperial Service Troops, with effect from the 22nd June 1914:—

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur".

Dharm Singh, Subadar, I.O.M., Commandant, Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery Depôt.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 578.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to No. 3992 Sowar (Acting Lance-Dafadar) Budh Singh, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 579.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following new rates of Indian pay of rank for officers of the British Service in military employ, including officers of the Indian Ordnance Department and Military Works Services. These rates will have effect from 1st January 1914, and will, as at present, carry exchange compensation allowance :—

—	Royal Horse Artillery.	British Cavalry.	Royal Field and Royal Garrison Artillery.	Royal Engineers.	British Infantry.
	Rs. Per mensem.	Rs. Per mensem.	Rs. Per mensem.	Rs. Per mensem.	Rs. Per mensem.
2nd Lieutenant	300	300	250	250	250
Lieutenant on promotion ...	350	350	300	300	300
Lieutenant after 6 years' service ...	375	375	325	325	325
Captain on promotion	485	485	435	435	435
Captain after 3 years in rank and with 12 years' service.	530	530	480	480	480

2. Details regarding the pay of majors will be notified separately later.

3. The following special provisions will apply :—

(i) *Officers commissioned from the ranks.*—Warrant officers and non-commissioned officers granted combatant commissions as second-lieutenants in British cavalry or infantry will—

(a) on being commissioned, if they have served for not less than 3 years in the ranks, receive the minimum rate of pay provided for a lieutenant of their arm of the service;

(b) be entitled to count the time, not exceeding 3 years, which they have served in the ranks as service towards increase of pay in all cases in which increase of pay is dependent on the completion of a fixed period of service ;

(c) receive a grant of £150 in aid of outfit.

The only conditions under which recommendations for promotion to second-lieutenancies in cavalry and infantry of warrant and non-commissioned officers will be entertained, will be as specified in the Army Council's instructions on the Royal Warrant published in Army Order No. 1 of 1914.

(ii) *Subaltern officers.*—The increase to a lieutenant after 6 year's service shall not be admissible unless he is certified by his commanding officer as practically efficient in the command of men.

(*iii*) *Brevet rank*—The pay of a captain having higher rank by brevet shall not exceed that which he would draw as a captain.

(*iv*) *Staff and extra-regimental appointments.*—In the case of appointments in which pay of rank and branch is admissible and which can be held by officers of either the British Service or the Indian Army, captains and lieutenants of the British Service will draw the rates now sanctioned for captains and lieutenants on promotion. In the case of similar appointments, tenable only by officers of the British Service, captains and lieutenants will draw the new rates of pay shown in paragraph 1 above Royal Artillery lieutenants, however, holding appointments as Volunteer Adjutants, are restricted to the lower rate.

[Paragraph 3, Clause (*iv*), does not for the present apply to Volunteer Adjutants of the rank of captain, regarding whom further orders will be issued.]

(*v*) *Indian Artillery.*—Subaltern officers serving with Indian Mountain Artillery will draw Indian Army pay of rank.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

REGISTERED No. L 848.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 26.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	PAGES.
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	1147—1182
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	1669—1726
PART III.—Advertisements and notices by Private Individuals and Corporations .	55—56

SUPPLEMENT No. 26—	PAGES.
Tariff Valuation of Sugar . . .	1339—1340
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 20th June 1914 . .	1341—1348
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 25th June 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period .	1349—1350
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 20th June 1914	1351—1354
Statement showing the number of persons on relief works, etc., for the week ending 13th June 1914 . . .	1355—1356
Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways . .	1357—1359

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1914.

No. 940.—Whereas the tribes known as the Santals, Bhumijs, Oraons, Mundas *alias* Muras, Kharias, Ghasis, Malés, Gonds, Garos, Totoos and Malpaharias, dwelling in the Presidency of Bengal have customary rules of succession and inheritance incompatible with the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1865), and it is inexpedient to apply the provisions of that Act to the members of those tribes,

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1865), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt all Santals, Bhumijs, Oraons, Mundas *alias* Muras, Kharias, Ghasis, Malés, Gonds, Garos, Totoos and Malpaharias, dwelling in the Presidency of Bengal, from the operation of the provisions of the Act retrospectively from the passing of the Act,

Provided that this notification shall not be held to affect any person in regard to whose rights a decision contrary to its effect has already been given by a competent Civil Court.

The 25th June 1914.

No. 950.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely :—

In Schedule II after the entry relating to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

The Punjab	Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs.	All.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

Simla, the 22nd June 1914.

No. 985-I.-C.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the 2nd Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order.

Lieutenant-General ERNEST DE BRATH, C.B., C.I.E., Indian Army (retired).

Lieutenant-General Sir MALCOLM HENRY STANLEY GROVER, K.C.I.E., C.B., Commanding Quetta Division.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the 3rd Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM RICE EDWARDS, C.M.G., I.M.S., Chief Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Colonel CHARLES HENRY UVEDALE PRICE, D.S.O., Indian Army.

Brigadier-General HAVELOCK HUDSON, C.I.E., General Staff, Northern Army.

Colonel GILBERT WALTER PALIN, C.I.E., Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, 6th (Poona) Division.

Colonel WILLIAM GEORGE WALKER, V.C., Commanding 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Colonel COURTENAY CLARKE MANIFOLD, I.M.S., Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, United Provinces (on leave).

J. B. WOOD,
Political Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

Simla, the 22nd June 1914.

No. 25-*S.-I.*—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to, and promotions in, the said Order :—

To be Honorary Knights Commanders.

Shaikh Sir KHAZAL KHAN, K.C.I.E., Sárdar-i-Arfa', Amir-i-Nuyán, Shaikh of Mohammerah.

Shaikh Sir MUBARAK BIN SUBAH, K.C.I.E., Ruler of Kuwait.

To be Knights Commanders.

MICHAEL WILLIAM FENTON, Esquire, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Financial Commissioner, Punjab (on leave).

The Honourable Sir HAROLD ARTHUR STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

Colonel SIDNEY GERALD BURRARD, C.S.I., F.R.S., Royal Engineers, Surveyor-General in India.

To be an Honorary Companion.

Shaikh ESA BIN ALI AL KHALIFA of Bahrain.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Sardar DALJIT SINGH of Jullundur, Honorary Magistrate and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raj Kumar BIR BIKRAM SINGH, C.I.E., Commandant of the Imperial Service Sappers of the Sirmur State, Punjab.

The Honourable Mr. WALTER MAUDE, Indian Civil Service, Temporary Member of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor, Bihar and Orissa.

BERTRAM SAUSMAREZ CAREY, Esquire, C.I.E., V.D., Burma Commission, Commissioner of the Sagaing Division, Burma.

MICHAEL NETHERSOLE, Esquire, Public Works Department, Inspector-General of Irrigation, Government of India.

HENRY ASHBROOKE CRUMP, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Financial Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The Honourable Mr. WILLIAM JAMES REID, Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, and a Member of the Council of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr. MYSORE KANTHARAJ URS, Member of the Mysore State Council.

The Honourable Mr. OSWALD VIVIAN BOSANQUET, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Political Department, Government of India, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

The Honourable Mr. WALTER GUNNELL WOOD, A.M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, Buildings, Roads and Railways Branches, United Provinces, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. JOHN CORNWALLIS GODLEY, M.A., Indian Educational Department, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

By Order of the Grand Master,

A. H. McMAHON,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Simla, the 22nd June 1914.

No. 47-*I.-E.*—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the said Order:—

To be Knights Commanders.

BRIAN EGERTON, Esquire, C.I.E., Controller-General of Paigahs, Hyderabad.

Maharaja GIRIJA NATH RAY Bahadur of Dinajpur, Bengal.

STEPHEN GEORGE SALE, Esquire, M.A., Barrister, Legal Adviser and Solicitor to the Secretary of State for India.

To be an Honorary Companion.

HAJI MOHAMMAD ALI RAIS-UT-TUJJAR of Mohammerah.

To be Companions.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Indian Medical Service, Surgeon, 1st District, and Superintendent Medical School, Rayapuram, Madras.

PHILLIP GLYNN MESSENT, Esquire, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust.

The Honourable Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS MEHTA, Merchant, Bombay, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

LEONARD BIRLEY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, Bengal.

The Honourable Babu MOHENDRA NATH RAY, Vakil of the High Court of Judicature in Fort William, Bengal, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

FRANK FREDERICK LYALL, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of Muzaffarpur, Bihar and Orissa.

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE JAMES HAMILTON BELL, Indian Medical Service, Inspector-General of Prisons, Burma.

FRANK CURRIE LOWIS, Esquire, Public Works Department, Executive Engineer, Seniku-Htawgaw Road Extension, Burma.

LEWIS FRENCH, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Chief Minister, Kapurthala State, Punjab.

Colonel SIDNEY MERCER RENNY, Royal Artillery, Director of Ordnance Factories.

Captain WALTER HUGH JEFFERY, Indian Army, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, G.S.O., 3rd grade, Army Head-Quarters.

RICHARD MEREDITH, Esquire, Indian Telegraph Department, Director of Telegraphs (on leave).

ALBERT HOWARD, Esquire, M.A., A.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.L.S., Imperial Economic Botanist at Pusa, Bengal.

Major EDWARD DAVID WILSON GREIG, M.B., B.SC., Indian Medical Service, Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

HAROLD ARDEN CLOSE, Esquire, Indian Police, Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province (on leave).

RICHARD HUGH TICKELL, Esquire, M.I.C.E., Public Works Department, Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, lately Superintending Engineer, Swat River Canals Circle, North-West Frontier Province.

FRANCIS SAMUEL ALFRED SLOCOCK, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces and Berar.

Lieutenant-Colonel FITZ WARREN LLOYD, V.D., Tea-planter, Assam, and Commandant, Assam Valley Light Horse.

Major ARTHUR LESLIE JACOB, Indian Army, Political Agent, Zhob, Baluchistan.

Nawab KHAIR BAKHSH, Khan Bahadur, Tumandar of the Mari tribe, Baluchistan.

THOMAS SUMMERS, Esquire, D.SC., M.I.C.E., late Bombay Public Works Department.

HENRY JAMES WAKELY FRY, B.A., Director-General of Stores, India Office.

By Order of the Grand Master,

A. H. MCMAHON,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KNIGHTHOOD.

Simla, the 22nd June 1914.

No. 986-*I.-C.*—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

The Honourable Mr. Justice LESLIE CREERY MILLER, Indian Civil Service, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Fort St. George, Madras.

The Honourable Mr. FREDERICK LAWRENCE SPROTT, Public Works Department, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. Justice STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Indian Civil Service, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel LEONARD ROGERS, C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service, Professor of Pathology, Medical College, and Bacteriologist to Government, Calcutta.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

Simla, the 22nd June 1914.

No. 987-*I.-C.*—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments:—

To be Companions.

(*a*) *Office of the Secretary of State for India.*

WILLIAM HOUSTON TREASURE, Esquire, lately Assistant Solicitor to the Secretary of State for India.

(*b*) *Civil Services in India.*

EDWARD HOLROYD GADSDEN, Esquire, Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, Madras.

Mr. MANMATHA NATH GHOSH, M.A., B.L., Provincial Civil Service, Deputy Magistrate, Bengal.

JAMES GUYER HARRIS, Esquire, Provincial Civil Service, Superintendent, Office of the Commissioner, Mandalay Division, Burma.

Rai Bahadur TILOK CHAND, Provincial Civil Service, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

FRANK LUKER, Esquire, Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad, United Provinces (on leave).

SHANKAR MADHO CHITNAVIS, Esquire, B.A., Statutory Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, Central Provinces and Berar.

ARTHUR HENRY WILSONE, Esquire, Superintendent of the Office of the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops.

Babu KANTI BHUSHAN SEN, Provincial Civil Service, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Orissa.

GILBERT FRANKLYN WINN, Esquire, Registrar in the Home Department of the Government of India.

Rao Bahadur ANANT SADASHIV TAMBE, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Junagadh State, Bombay Presidency.

J. B. WOOD,
Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

Simla, the 22nd June 1914.

No. 988-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

ARTHUR DAVIES, Esquire, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Principal, Madras Law College, Madras.

Mr. TRIBHUVANDAS NAROTTAMDAS MALVI, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor of Surat, Bombay Presidency.

ALBERT MEREDYTH YOUNG, Esquire, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, Bahadur Khel, North-West Frontier Province.

Rai HIRA SINGH, Chief of the Sangri State, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

Major CHARLES EDWARD SOUTHON, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Chief Plague Medical Officer, Punjab.

Reverend Mother GONZAGA, Provincial of the Order of Loretto Sisters, Calcutta.

Dewan Bahadur KRISHNARAJAPURAM POLLEGONDAI PUTTANNA CHETTY, late a Member of the Mysore State Council, President of the Bangalore City Municipality.

Honorary Captain WILLIAM JOHN ALEXANDER HOGAN, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail, Muzaffarnagar, United Provinces.

WILLIAM COLDSTREAM, Esquire, Indian Civil Service (retired).

No. 989-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award to the Reverend EDWARD GUILFORD, Church Mission Society, Tarn Taran, Amritsar District, Punjab, a Bar to be worn with the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the First Class which has already been awarded to him.

No. 990-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

The Reverend GEORGE NICHOLAS THOMSSEN, American Baptist Mission, Bapatla, Guntur District, Madras.

BAI ZAOERBAI BHAGWANDAS, widow of the late Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Bombay.

Reverend FRANK VAN ALLEN, M.D., American Madura Mission, Madras.

Babu JOGENDRA NATH MUKHARJI, Bengal Police, Inspector of Police, Serampur, District Hooghly, Bengal.

Miss EMMA TUDBALL, Lady Superintendent, Ahmedabad Nursing Association, Bombay Presidency.

Risaldar-Major (Honorary Captain) HANWANT SINGH, Sirdar Bahadur, of Beri, Rohtak District, Punjab.

Miss LILIAN WINIFRED BROCK, B.A., Indian Educational Service, Inspectress of Schools, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, Bengal.

MAUNG SHWE THA, Bar.-at-Law, Manager of W. Re Gyaw Thu's Bank, Akyab, and Municipal Commissioner, Burma.

Reverend CECIL SILAS MEAD, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., Medical Missionary, Orakandi, Gopalganj P. S., Faridpur, Bengal.

Captain CHARLES REGINALD MACDONALD, Planter and a Captain in the Bihar Light Horse.

JAMES THEODORE BEST, Esquire, M.A., Principal of St. John's College, Rangoon, Burma.

PERCY ALBERT CHURCHWARD, Esquire, Managing Director of the Bank of Rangoon, Burma.

Assistant Surgeon GEORGE ARCHIBALD DEANE, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, in sub-charge of Station Hospital, Secunderabad.

Dr. JOHN HUTCHISON, Church of Scotland Mission, Chamba, Punjab.

THOMAS CHARLES FLASHMAN, Esquire, Member of the Rawalpindi Cantonment Committee and Murree Municipal Committee.

Mrs. DOROTHY WEBB-WARE, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Webb-Ware, C.I.E., Political Agent, Chagai, Baluchistan.

FREDERICK CHIGHTON WALLER, Esquire, Merchant and Municipal Councillor, Delhi.

Miss JEAN GRANT, M.B., Ch. B., Medical Missionary, Seoni, Central Provinces and Berar.

SAMUEL GILBERT THOMAS, Esquire, Late Headmaster, St. John's College, Agra, United Provinces.

No. 991-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to the Honourable the Reverend ANDREW CAMPBELL, D.D., Missionary in charge of the Sonthal Mission at Pakhuria, Manbhum District, Bihar and Orissa, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd June 1914.

No. 992-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Maharaja Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Babu Keshava Prasad Singh, Zamindar of Dumraon, Shahabad District, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maharaj Kumar Guru Mahadevasram Prasad Sahi, Zamindar of Hatwa, Saran District, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

No. 993-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Sheo Mangal Singh of Mainpuri, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the title of Raja Bahadur, as a personal distinction.

No. 994-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja, as a personal distinction, upon—

The Honourable Babu Kritanand Singh, of Banaili, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Chowna Gohain Khamti, Khamti Chief, North-East Frontier, in the Province of Assam.

No. 995-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Musammat Dhan Dei Bibi, widow of Rai Durga Prasad Bahadur, of Jaunpur and Gorakhpur, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the title of Rani, as a personal distinction.

No. 996-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya, as a personal distinction, upon—

Brahmasri Harihara Sastrigal, Head Pandit, Sanskrit Patasala, Chidambaram, South Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

Pandit Lakshman Shastri, Professor of Sanskrit, Sanskrit College, Calcutta, Bengal.

No. 997-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Shams-ul-Ulama, as a personal distinction, upon—

Maulvi Abul Khair Abdul Wahhab, Subordinate Educational Service, Bengal.

Maulvi Saiyid Abbas Husain, of Jarcha, Bulandshahr District, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

No. 998-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Diwan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Pasupuleti Parankusam Naidu, Superintendent of Police and Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras, in the Madras Presidency.

The Honourable Mr. Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, Retired Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, and an Additional Member of the Legislative Council in the Bombay Presidency.

Rai Bahadur Seth Ram Gopal, of Secunderabad, Hyderabad State.

Mr. Calapatti Srikantesvara Aiyar, Inspector-General of Police, Mysore State.

Mr. Changaon Srinivasiengar, Retired Councillor, Mysore State.

No. 999-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Belbong Ram, Inspector, Armed Police, Jalpaiguri, Bengal.

Sardar Narain Singh, Nalwa, Honorary Magistrate of Gujranwala, in the Punjab.

Sardar Jowahir Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Mustafabad, Ambala District, in the Punjab.

No. 1000-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Bamanji Kharsetji Anklesaria, Temporary Assistant Surgeon, in the Bombay Presidency.

Maulvi Muhammad Ismail, Public Prosecutor and Vice-Chairman, District Board, Mymensingh, Bengal.

Muhammad Ali Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Cawnpore, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Munshi Abdul Ghani Khan, Zamindar of Kukra, Kheri District, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Khan Sahib Hashmat Ali Khan, Jail Factory Auditor, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Maulvi Muhammad Matin-uz-Zaman Khan, Deputy Collector in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, lately Superintendent of Census Operations in Kashmir.

Khan Sahib Shaikh Fazl Karim, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Mahtab Shah Gilani, Professor, Veterinary College, Lahore, in the Punjab.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Khwaja Muhammad Nur, Pleader of Gaya, and a Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

Maulvi Muhi-ud-din Ahmad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Mr. Ali Ahmad, Officiating Additional District Judge of Shahabad, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Khan Sahib Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Afzal, Assistant Surgeon, Temple Medical School at Bankipore, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Subadar Mahomed Afzal Khan, Bhamo Battalion, Burma Military Police, in Burma.

Khan Sahib Mir Mian Khan, Kurd Chief, Bolan, in Baluchistan.

Khan Sahib Mir Shakar Khan, Jamaldini Rakshani, Kardar in Kharan, in Baluchistan.

Khan Sahib Saadulla Khan, Subadar-Major of Swat Levies and Canal Khassadars, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Sahib Ghulam Murtaza Khan, First Assistant to the Political Officer in charge of the Ex-Amir.

Abdur Rahman, Civil Assistant Surgeon, His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Jeddah.

Khan Sahib Nana Bhai Kuverji Modi, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

No. 1001-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Madireddi Paupa Rao Nayudu Garu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Jesudasan Solomon Gnaniyar Nadar Avargal, Subordinate Judge, in the Madras Presidency.

Babu Basanta Krishna Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Bengal.

Babu Tarak Chandra Das, late Small Cause Court Judge, Munshiganj, Dacca, Bengal.

Babu Monmohan Chakravarti, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Bengal.

Babu Nogendra Nath Dhur, Subordinate Judge, Nadia, Bengal.

Babu Dina Nath Sanyal, Civil Surgeon, Pubna, Bengal.

Rai Sahib Dr. Purnananda Chatterji, Provincial Educational Service, Bengal.

Babu Nimai Chandra Dastidar, Chittagong, Bengal.

Mr. Bhupati Nath Das, Provincial Educational Service, Bengal.

Babu Nagendra Nath Ghosal, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor for Oudh, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Pundit Durga Dat Joshi, District and Sessions Judge, Azamgarh, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Munshi Sarju Prasad, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Munsif, Gorakhpur, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Pandit Beni Madho Dube, Chairman, Municipal Board, Unao, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Rai Sahib Sheo Sahai Pathak, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Etawah, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Pandit Gokal Das, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, in the Punjab.

Rai Sahib Ganga Ram, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the Punjab.

Babu Surendra Nath Mazumdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Rebati Kanta Nag, late Sub-Judge, Patna, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Priyabrata Narayan Singh, Zamindar of Pachgachia, Bhagalpur District, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Dadu Vishvanath Singh, Seoni, in the Central Provinces.

Babu Abhaya Sankar Guha, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Province of Assam.

Mr. Saraimal Bapna, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, in Central India.

Rai Sahib Pandit Shib Ditta, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Kotah State, in Rajputana.

Rai Sahib Malik Takht Ram, Retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Rai Sahib Abinash Chunder Koar, Superintendent in the Home Department of the Government of India.

No. 1002-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Tirupatur Narasinga Rao Avargal, Non-official Visitor, Salem Jail, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Mantapudi Kameswara Rao Pantulu Garu, Inspector of Schools, Guntur, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Arni Krishnaswami Rau Avargal, Chief Accountant, Office of the Accountant-General, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Moses Gnanabaranam Arogyaswami Pillai Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Coimbatore, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Subbaraya Reddi Kumaraswami Reddiar Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly District, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Tiruvalyangudi Vijayaraghava Achariyar Avargal, Revenue Officer, Corporation of Madras, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Aringunram Duraiswami Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, in the Madras Presidency.

Keshavlal Girdharlal Trivedi, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, now Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State, in the Bombay Presidency.

Raghunathji Nicchabhai Tatya, late Government Pleader, Surat, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Shripat Vishnu Mhaskar, Sub-Engineer and Honorary Assistant Engineer, in the Bombay Presidency.

Bhaskar Yashavant Jathar, late Head Master, Government High School, Dharwar, in the Bombay Presidency.

Rao Sahib Keshav Govind Damle, of Akola, in the Central Provinces.

M. R. Ry. K. Srinivasa Rangachary, Postmaster, Bangalore.

No. 1003-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Muhammad Bazlullah Sahib, Presidency Magistrate, Madras, in the Madras Presidency.

Haji Abdul Khadir Marakkayar, Merchant and Landholder, Porto-Novo, South Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

Khaja Ahmadulla Khan, Khazi of Rajahmundry, Godavari District, in the Madras Presidency.

Ghulam Rasul Khan Ghulam Ghaus Khan, Commanding Imperial Service Lancers, Junagadh State, in the Bombay Presidency.

Burjorji Manekji Patel, of Dharwar, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. David Aaron, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in the Bombay Presidency.

Banemiya Shaik Amirali, Inspector, Bombay District Police, in the Bombay Presidency.

Hyem Benjamin, late Subadar-Major, 122nd Infantry, now Chief Constable, Palanpur Agency Police, in the Bombay Presidency.

Maulvi Abdur Rahim, Inspector of Police, Calcutta, Bengal.

Khadim Husain Khondkar, Secretary, Maksudpur Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited, District Faridpur, Bengal.

Munshi Muhammad Alamgir Khan, Retired Tahsildar of Mandawar, Bijnor District, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Maulvi Khalil-ur-Rahman, Weaver, Benares, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Saiyid Inayat Husain, Tahsildar, Cawnpore, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Maulvi Ghulam Qadir, Overseer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the Punjab.

Munshi Najm-ud-Din, Political Tahsildar of Dera Ghazi Khan, in the Punjab.

Ghulam Hasan Varaich, of Chak 50, Southern Branch, Sargodha, in the Punjab.

Mirza Zafar Ali, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.

Munshi Daim Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the Punjab.

Mian Abdul Hamid, Mashir Mal of the Kapurthala State, in the Punjab.

Sheikh Nizam Din, Divisional Inspector of Vaccination and of Birth and Death Registration, in the Punjab.

Maulvi Muhammad Shams-uz-Zoha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maulvi Habib-ur-Rahman, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gaya, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maulvi Saiyid Nur-ul-Hasan, Inspector of Registration offices, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maulvi Rahmat Ali Khan, Inspector of Police, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Aga Mahmood, Merchant and Honorary Magistrate, Rangoon, in Burma.

Maulvi Abdul Qadir, Pleader, Amraoti, in the Central Provinces.

Munshi Muhammad Abdul Haq, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Diwan of the Kawardha Feudatory State, in the Central Provinces.

Kerbalai Hassan Ali, Merchant, Quetta, in Baluchistan.

Wadera Jan Muhammad Khosa, Nasirabad, in Baluchistan.

Sardar Khoedad Khan, Tumandar of the Ustranas, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Abdul Kadir Khan of Jhanda, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Faqir Muhammad Khan, Temporary Engineer, Swabi Division, Upper Swat River Canal, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Taj Muhammad Khan, late Subadar-Major, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Azad Khan, Subadar in the Frontier Constabulary, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Maulvi Saiyid Ahmad Dehlvi, Delhi.

Hazrat Shah, Deputy Inspector of Police, Maskat.

Sheikh Shams-ud-din, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, I.S.M.D.

Mr. Pallonji F. Rabadina, Permanent-Way Inspector, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Mr. Manakji Burjorji, lately Station Superintendent, Karachi City Station, and Honorary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway.

No. 1004-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Bhai Ganda Singh, Jailor, Cawnpore District Jail, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Bhai Bishan Singh, Head Master, Government High School, Sialkot, in the Punjab.

Bhai Charan Singh, Sub-Engineer and Honorary Assistant Engineer, in the Punjab.

No. 1005-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Coimbatore Muthuswami Maduranayagam Pillai Avargal, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Gulvadi Rama Rao Avargal, Assistant Professor, Medical College, Madras, in the Madras Presidency.

Babu Bepin Mohan Sehanabis, Joint Sub-Registrar of Calcutta, Bengal.

Babu Tarak Chandra Datta, Head Assistant, Bengal Police Office, Bengal.

Haran Chandra Ganguli, Clerk, Customs House, Calcutta, Bengal.

Babu Satendra Prasad Sanyal, Munsarim, District Judge's Court, Saharanpur, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Madan Mohan Lal, Managing Director, District Bank, Budaun, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Mani Mohan Basu, Balrampur, Gonda District, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Chaudhri Raghbir Narain Singh of Asora, Meerut District, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Lala Bedai, Contractor, Lucknow, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Lala Bishambhar Nath Tandon, Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, Lucknow, and Government Treasurer in the Sitapur, Unao and other districts, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Murat Lal, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Police Hospital, Meerut, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Lala Mokand Lal, Retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.

Lala Mul Chand, son of Lala Nanak Chand, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor for the Gujranwala Sessions Division, in the Punjab.

Babu Chuni Lal Ray, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Excise and Salt and Inspector-General of Registration, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Bhuban Mohan Chattarji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Nilmani De, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Bama Charan Bhaumik, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Jwala Prasad, Government Pleader, Arrah, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Raghunandan Singh, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Trailokya Nath Ghosh, late Head Master of the Zilla School at Chapra, Saran District, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Nikunja Behari Roy, Supervisor, Public Works Department, in Burma.

Amarchand, Inspector of Police, Nagpur, in the Central Provinces.

Radhika Pershad Banerji, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Nagpur, in the Central Provinces.

Babu Prakash Chandra Purkayastha, Landholder, Sylhet District, in the Province of Assam.

Srijut Durbasa Singh, Overseer, Public Works Department, in the Province of Assam.

Srijut Durgadhar Borkataki, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley Circle, in the Province of Assam.

Ajudhia Pershad, Inspector of Police, in Central India.

Lala Bakhtawar Lal, State Engineer, Rajgarh State, in Central India.

Munshi Bhagwandas, Deputy Collector, Karauli State, in Rajputana.

Har Parshad, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Khost Colliery Dispensary, in Baluchistan.

Lala Mangat Rai, Head Clerk, Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Lala Ishri Pershad, late Treasurer, Delhi District, Delhi.

Lala Balak Ram, Head of the firm of Messrs. Kishan Chand & Sons, Delhi.

Dr. Nagendra Nath Dutt, Medical practitioner, Rawalpindi.

Narendra Nath Mukharji, Head Accountant, Office of the Surveyor-General of India.

Hira Singh, Assistant, Trigonometrical Survey Office, Dehra Dun.

Babu Bhag Chand, Station Master, Multan City Station, North-Western Railway.

Lala Dhanpat Rai, Contractor, North-Western Railway.

Lala Ram Saran, Head Assistant, Office of Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Western Circle, Poona.

Babu Choitan Charan Shaw, Technical Telegraph Master, Indian Telegraphs.

No. 1006-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Atmaram Lakshman Shirgavkar Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Cochin, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Tattavarti Narayanaswami Nayudu Garu, Assistant Surgeon, Nellore, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Maruthi Narayana Rao Avargal, Deputy Tahsildar, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Krishna Ayyangar Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Council, Srivilliputhur, Ramnad District, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Ramaswami Pillai Narayanaswami Pillai Avargal, Secretary, Municipal Council, Dindigul, Madura District, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Ebenezer Rangaswami Adiappa Pillai Avargal, Manager, Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, in the Madras Presidency.

Ambashankar Umiashankar Malji, Pleader and Mill-owner, Broach, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Rango Govind Naik, Pleader, Belgaum, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Tatia Pandu Sawant, Head Clerk, Office of the Executive Engineer, Dharwar Irrigation District, in the Bombay Presidency.

Balaji Sakharam Kotbagi, late Vernacular Master, Belgaum District, in the Bombay Presidency.

Girdharsing Maniram, Inspector, Bombay District Police, Criminal Investigation Department, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Kewalram Tulsidas Sujansingani, Retired Sub-Engineer, in the Bombay Presidency.

Teju Kaya, Contractor, Bombay, in the Bombay Presidency.

Antony Simon Gabriel Michael, Shipping Clerk, Depôt and Agency Forest Division, Rangoon, in Burma.

Mr. Vellore Ratna Kalyanasundram Mudelliar, Superintendent, Military Accounts Department, Calcutta.

Mr. Dhundiraj Balkrishna Rajadhyaksha Accountant, Public Works Department, Bombay.

No. 1007-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min, as a personal distinction, upon—

Maung Taung Gyi, T.D.M., Deputy Superintendent of Police, in Burma.

Maung Kyin Yôn, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in Burma.

No. 1008-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min, as a personal distinction, upon—

Maung Ne Dun, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in Burma.

Maung Po Than, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in Burma.

Maung Maung, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in Burma.

Maung Nyun, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Mandalay, in Burma.

Maung Maung, Judicial Myoôk, in Burma.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1914.

No. 1361-*Est.-A.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Fisher, D.S.O, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st June, 1914.

No. 1364-*Est.-A.*—Captain W. A. Garstin, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Nowshera, with effect from the 31st May, 1914.

No. 1381-*Est.-A.*—Captain W. G. Neale, of the Political Department, is posted as First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 7th June, 1914.

No. 1384-*Est.-A.*—Under section 3 of the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1907, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Walter Gordon Neale, First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to be Judicial Assistant to His Majesty's Consul-General for Fars and the Coasts and Islands of the Persian Gulf *vice* Captain Richard Lockington Birdwood.

2. Foreign Department Notification No. 2495-Est.-A., dated the 29th August, 1912, is hereby cancelled.

The 25th June, 1914.

No. 1393-*Est.-A.*—Major L. B. H. Haworth, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and sixteen days combined with furlough for one year and two months, with effect from the 31st May, 1914, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1394-*Est.-A.*—Major A. P. Trevor, C.I.E, of the Political Department, is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Arabistan and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 31st May, 1914.

No. 1397-*Est.-A.*—Captain J. S. Crosthwaite, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days combined with special leave for four months and two days, with effect from the 16th February, 1914, under Articles 233 and 316, Civil Service Regulations.

(Notification No. 1515-D., dated the 24th March, 1914, is hereby cancelled.)

The 26th June, 1914.

No. 1387-*G.*—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2168-E, dated the 24th October 1902, the following Order of His Majesty in Council, which has been published at page 2350 of the *London Gazette* of the 17th March, 1914, is republished for general information :—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 9th day of March, 1914.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Lord President.
Marquess of Lincolnshire.
Master of the Horse.
Lord Wimborne.
Mr. Charles Hobhouse.

WHEREAS by Article 13 of the East Africa Order in Council, 1902, the enactments described in the First Schedule to the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, were applied to the East Africa Protectorate, subject as therein mentioned, and for the purpose of such application the High Court of East Africa was substituted for Magistrate or Justice of the Peace of a Colony or British Possession.

And whereas, by an Ordinance of the East Africa Protectorate, shortly entitled the Courts Ordinance, 1907, there were constituted courts with jurisdiction in criminal matters, to be known as subordinate courts of the first, second and third class, and to be held by magistrates as in the said Ordinance provided.

An whereas it is expedient that the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the enactments described in the said schedule on a Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace of a Colony or British Possession should be exercisable by magistrates holding subordinate courts of the first class as provided by the said Ordinance, and duly appointed by the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate in that behalf,

And whereas, by an Order of His late Majesty in Council, dated the 4th day of July, 1908, and made under Section 737 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, His Majesty was pleased to direct that the taking of certain depositions, authorized under certain Acts therein mentioned to be done by or before a British Consular Officer, might be done in the East Africa Protectorate by, or before, the Chief of Customs, and whereas it is expedient to amend the said Order so as to provide that the taking of the said depositions may, in the East Africa Protectorate, be done by, or before, a magistrate holding a subordinate court of the first class, as aforesaid;

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, and Section 737 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as "The East Africa Order in Council, 1914".

2. Article 13 of the East Africa Order in Council, 1902, is hereby amended by deleting the last fifteen words of the exceptions, adaptations, and modifications contained in paragraph (1) thereof, and substituting therefor the words "and a magistrate holding a subordinate court of the first class constituted under the Courts Ordinance, 1907, of the East Africa Protectorate or any law substituted for, or amending the same, and duly appointed by the Governor in that behalf, for a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace of a Colony or British Possession."

3. In the Schedule to the Order of His late Majesty in Council, dated the 4th day of July, 1908, and providing for the exercise in various British Protectorates of the powers of a British Consular Officer under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, as applied by Section 7 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, the words "The Chief of Customs" shall be omitted, and the following words substituted, namely: "A magistrate holding a subordinate court of the first class constituted under the Courts Ordinance, 1907, of the East Africa Protectorate or any law substituted for, or amending the same, and duly appointed, by the Governor in that behalf".

4. This Order shall be published in the Official Gazette of the East Africa Protectorate, and shall thereupon commence and come into operation.

And the Right Honourable Lewis Harcourt, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1914.

No. 828-*F.E.*—Mr. P. G. Jacob, an officer of the General List of the Indian Finance Department, reverted from Class I (officiating) to Class III, with effect from the 28th November 1913.

The 24th June, 1914.

No. 825-*F.E.*—The following grade promotions in the Indian Finance Department are notified:—

With effect from the 26th March 1914—
Mr. H. N. Heseltine to officiate in Class III of Accountants General, but to remain on special duty.
Mr. U. L. Majumdar to officiate in Class III of Accountants General.
With effect from the 27th March 1914—
Rai N. G. Basu Bahadur, C.I.E., to officiate in Class III of Accountants General.
With effect from the 30th March 1914—
Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor to officiate in Class II of Accountants General.
Mr. G. C. Hart to officiate in Class I of the General List.

No. 842-*F.E.*—Bhai Hukam Singh, an Accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Accountant, Class II, in that office, with effect from 31st May 1914, and until further orders.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 25th June, 1914.

No. 910-F.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

May 1914. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	MAY.		TO END OF MAY.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1913-1914.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation.)	2,24	2,76	4,28	4,97	34,44	34,85
Opium	21	20	42	61	2,76	2,38
Salt	50	48	98	97	5,16	5,16
Stamps	60	60	1,35	1,38	8,06	7,79
Excise	1,11	1,08	2,30	2,20	13,74	13,32
Provincial Rates	5	7	6	13	5	28
Customs	91	87	1,89	1,78	10,85	11,33
Assessed Taxes	19	19	31	30	2,67	2,76
Forest	16	14	26	27	3,44	3,19
Registration	8	8	15	15	78	78
Tributes from Native States	3	5	9	10	91	93
Other Civil Revenue	35	31	65	61	5,28	4,46
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS ...	6,45	6,83	12,74	13,47	88,64	87,23
Major Irrigation Revenue	6	8	9	10	3,97	4,09
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue	2	3	4	6	67	71
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works)	6,53	6,94	12,87	13,63	93,28	92,03
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—57	—56	—62	—64	—4,99	—4,97
Opium...	—20	—20	—55	—45	—99	—1,51
Famine Relief (Civil)	—4	...	—6	—1	—16	—9
Other Civil Expenditure	—3,53	—3,49	—7,03	—6,93	—49,88	—45,34
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS ...	—4,34	—4,25	—8,26	—8,03	—56,02	—51,91
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	—11	—12	—23	—24	—1,87	—1,81
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	—40	—40	—73	—67	—8,77	—7,85
Famine Relief (Public Works)	—4	...	—14	...	—98	—90
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	—18	—15	—28	—27	—1,47	—1,29
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	—15	—14	—29	—25	—1,73	—1,87
Delhi Capital Expenditure	—3	—2	—5	—5	—85	—60
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	—5,25	—5,08	—9,98	—9,51	—71,69	—66,23
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Post Office (Net)	+23	+5	+56	+19	+2,04	+2,24
Telegraph (Net)	—8	—8	—17	—19	—1,29	—1,05
Marine (Net)	—5	—4	—8	—7	—37	—44
Military Works (Net)	—11	—8	—18	—15	—1,29	—1,25
Military Receipts	+4	+9	+9	+14	+1,32	+1,20
Military Issues	—1,71	—1,78	—3,38	—3,45	—21,65	—21,29
Railway Receipts.						
East Indian Railway	+76	+81	+1,50	+1,54	+59,15	+8,60
Other Railways	+4,51	+4,66	+9,03	+8,93		+50,53
TOTAL ...	+5,27	+5,47	+10,53	+10,47	+59,15	+59,13
Railway Issues.						
East Indian Railway	—57	—49	—1,07	—88	—38,79	—4,73
Other Railways	—2,98	—2,61	—6,29	—5,75		—32,41
TOTAL ...	—3,55	—3,10	—7,36	—6,63	—38,79	—37,14
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS ...	+4	+53	+1	+31	—88	+1,40
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments)	...	...	...	...	+4,71	+2,85
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—9	—39	—4	—24	...	...
Currency Transfers for Gold in England ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for Silver in transit	...	...	...	...	...	+6,75
Deposits of District Funds	+10	+18	—22	—3	+13	+1,38
Loans by Government	—13	+3	...	+25	—25	—84
Exchange on Remittance Account	...	+1	...	+2	...	+20
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 15 per £	—87	—3,12	—3,34	—6,75	—30,00	—43,58
Other Debt Heads	+32	+40	—59	—1,20	+1,21	+52
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS ...	—67	—2,89	—4,19	—7,95	—24,20	—38,72
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES ...	+65	—50	—1,29	—3,52	—3,49	—5,52
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	21,47	25,92	23,41	28,94	22,06	28,94
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	22,12	25,42	22,12	25,42	18,57	23,42

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

The 25th June, 1914.

No. 912-*F*.—The following statements showing the position of the Gold Standard Reserve are published for general information :—

I.—Statement of receipts, charges and balance of the Reserve on the 31st March 1914 :—

	Dr.		*Cr.*
	£		£
Opening Balance	24,736,179	Closing Balance	25,532,231
Net profit on coinage	362,853		
Interest on investments including discount on Treasury Bills and gain resulting from the valuation of the securities held on the 1st April 1914 at the current market price	433,199		
Total ...	25,532,231	Total ...	25,532,231

II.—Statement showing the form in which the balance of the Reserve was held on the 31st March 1914 :—

	£	£
1. As a book credit		22,199
2. Rupees in India equivalent to		4,000,000
3. Gold set aside in the Bank of England		4,320,000
4. Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice		24,962
5. Securities—		
British Government 2½ per cent Consolidated Stock ...	3,566,392	
3 per cent Local Loans Stock	200,000	
2¾ per cent Guaranteed Stock Irish Land	438,720	
3 per cent Transvaal Government Guaranteed Stock (1923-1953)	1,092,023	
2¾ per cent Exchequer Bonds (1914-15)	32,500	
3 per cent " " (1915)	2,885,600	
3 per cent " " (1916)	4,000,000	
Canada Government 3¾ per cent Bonds	161,000	
Corporation of London 3¼ per cent Debentures ...	50,000	
Corporation of London 3½ per cent Debentures ...	45,000	
Union of South Africa Bills	650,000	
New Zealand 3½ per cent Debentures	511,400	
New South Wales 4 per cent Bonds	34,000	
New South Wales 3½ per cent Inscribed Stock	113,000	
Queensland 4 per cent Bonds	155,000	
Queensland 4 per cent Inscribed Stock	55,000	
Southern Nigeria 4 per cent Bonds	350,000	
New South Wales Treasury Bills	900,000	
South Australia Bills	75,000	
British Treasury Bills	2,400,000	
Canada Treasury Bills	25,000	
Metropolitan Water Board Bills	500,000	
	18,239,635	
Market Price		17,165,070*
Total		25,532,231

* This represents the value of the securities at the minimum market price on the 1st April 1914.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1914.

No. 16.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. T. Gregory, Superintendent, 1st grade, from the 1st April 1914, the following permanent promotions are ordered in the Secretariat of this Department, with effect from the same date :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. W. G. Dollman	Superintendent, 1st grade, s. p. t....	Superintendent, 1st grade.
Mr. W. I. Tilden	Superintendent, 2nd grade, s. p. t....	Superintendent, 2nd grade.
Mr. H. M. Marchant, V.D. ...	Superintendent, 3rd grade, s. p. t....	Superintendent, 3rd grade.

The 25th June, 1914.

No. 17.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 51 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer upon the Municipal Commissioners of Darjeeling, the licensees under the Darjeeling Electric License, 1913, for the placing of electric supply lines for the transmission of energy for any purpose authorised by that license, the powers which the Telegraph authority possesses under sections ten to nineteen of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government, or to be so established or maintained. The exercise of the powers hereby conferred is subject to the provisions of the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

R. P. RUSSELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 24th June, 1914.

No. 1381—58-13.—With reference to Notification No. 388-C., dated the 26th March 1914, the Hon'ble Mr. L. J. Kershaw, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Bihar and Orissa), is confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th June 1914.

F. NOYCE,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

FORESTS.

The 26th June, 1914.

No. 615-F.—165-6.—The services of Mr. E. Benskin, Assistant Conservator of Forests, temporarily attached to the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, are replaced at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th June 1914.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 20th June 1914.

No. 4981.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "*Gadr di Gunj*" (Echo of Mutiny) published (in Gurmukhi and in any other Indian language) by the Yugantar Ashram, San Francisco.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 27th June 1914.

No. 5106-133.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. J. Browne, Manager, Bhowra Coal Mine, with effect from the 5th May 1914, to be a member of the Board of Examiners constituted by Rule 28 of the Rules framed under Section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), and published with Notification No. 2968-82, dated the 21st April 1906.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 27th June 1914.

No. 5141-2.—Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S., an officiating Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from Bengal to Bombay with effect from the 7th June 1914.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 27th June 1914.

No. 5029-99.—The following reversions in the grades of Postmasters-General are ordered with effect from the 6th June 1914:—

Mr. G. R. Clarke, I.C.S., to revert to the 2nd grade;

Mr. H. A. Sams, I.C.S., on leave, to revert to the 3rd grade;

Mr. H. C. Sheridan to revert to the 3rd grade;

Mr. H. F. P. Tulloch to revert to the 4th grade;

Mr. M. P. C. Byrne to revert as Deputy Postmaster-General, 2nd grade.

No. 5133-31.—Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, M.V.O., Assistant Director-General of the Post Office, in the grade of Rs. 1,200—40—1,400, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster-General, 4th grade, and Deputy Director-General of the Post Office, with effect from the 1st April 1914, and until further orders.

No. 5137-31.—Mr. H. F. P. Tulloch, Postmaster-General, 4th grade, in charge of the late Eastern Bengal and Assam Circle, is appointed Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa Circle, with effect from the 1st April 1914.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd June 1914.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 575.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified :—

To the 1st Class, with the title of " Sardar Bahadur ".

1. Risaldar Thakur Singh, *Bahadur*, I.O.M., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse), *vice* Risaldar-Major and Honorary Captain Ghulam Sarwar Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, 15th Bengal Lancers, deceased. Dated 17th November 1913.
2. Subadar-Major Atar Singh, *Bahadur*, I.O.M., 47th Sikhs, *vice* Subadar-Major and Honorary Captain Ghulam Hussain, *Sardar Bahadur*, 2nd Madras Lancers, deceased. Dated 13th January 1914.
3. Subadar Guranditta, *Bahadur*, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 22nd June 1914.
4. Subadar-Major Badal Singh, *Bahadur*, 89th Punjabis. Dated 22nd June 1914.
5. Subadar-Major Kishandhoj Rai, *Bahadur*, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 22nd June 1914.
6. Risaldar Bhai Khan, *Bahadur*, 54th Camel Corps. Dated 22nd June 1914.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of " Bahadur ".

1. Subadar Wassawa Singh, I.O.M., 32nd Sikh Pioneers, *vice* Risaldar Thakur Singh, *Bahadur*, I.O.M., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse), promoted. Dated 17th November 1913.
2. Risaldar-Major Ashraf Ali Khan, 3rd Skinner's Horse, *vice* Subadar-Major Atar Singh, *Bahadur*, I.O.M., promoted. Dated 13th January 1914.
3. Subadar Gulzada, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, *vice* Risaldar Ajab Khan, *Bahadur*, 9th Hodson's Horse, deceased. Dated 14th January 1914.
4. Subadar-Major Debi Chand, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, *vice* Subadar Lehna Singh, *Bahadur*, 21st Punjab Infantry, deceased. Dated 3rd March 1914.
5. Risaldar-Major Pahlwan Khan, 12th Cavalry, *vice* Subadar-Major Narayan Singh, *Bahadur*, 16th Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 7th March 1914.
6. Risaldar-Major Labh Singh, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), *vice* Subadar Guranditta, *Bahadur*, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force), promoted. Dated 22nd June 1914.
7. Risaldar-Major Isar Singh, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force), *vice* Subadar-Major Kishandhoj Rai, *Bahadur*, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles, promoted. Dated 22nd June 1914.

8. Subadar-Major Muhammad Bakhsh, 93rd Burma Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Badal Singh, *Bahadur*, 89th Punjabis, promoted. Dated 22nd June 1914.

9. Subadar Unkar Singh, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis). Dated 22nd June 1914.

10. Subadar-Major Motilal Lama, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles. Dated 22nd June 1914.

11. Subadar-Major Ram Das, 61st King George's Own Pioneers. Dated 22nd June 1914.

12. Subadar-Major Kishu Singh, 36th Sikhs. Dated 22nd June 1914.

13. Subadar-Major Keshri Pershad, Mewar Bhil Corps. Dated 22nd June 1914.

14. Subadar-Major Abdul Aziz, 81st Pioneers. Dated 22nd June 1914.

15. Subadar Hans-ram Sing Negi, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles. Dated 22nd June 1914.

16. Subadar Ghan Singh, 76th Punjabis. Dated 22nd June 1914.

17. Subadar-Major Padam Sing Burathoki, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles. Dated 22nd June 1914.

18. 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ram Singh, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bengal). Dated 22nd June 1914.

No. 576.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Order of British India among Indian Officers of the Military Police, with effect from the 22nd June 1914:—

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur".

Subadar-Major Amar Singh, I.O.M., *Rai Bahadur*, Burma Military Police.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur".

Subadar Sadiq Khan, *Khan Bahadur*
Subadar Jangsher Gurung, *Rai Bahadur* } ,—Burma Military Police.
Subadar Sher Singh

No. 577.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointment to the Order of British India among Indian Officers of the Imperial Service Troops, with effect from the 22nd June 1914 :—

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur".

Dharm Singh, Subadar, I.O.M., Commandant, Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery Depôt.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 578.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to No. 3992 Sowar (Acting Lance-Dafadar) Budh Singh, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 579.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following new rates of Indian pay of rank for officers of the British Service in military employ, including officers of the Indian Ordnance Department and Military Works Services. These rates will have effect from 1st January 1914, and will, as at present, carry exchange compensation allowance :—

—	Royal Horse Artillery.	British Cavalry.	Royal Field and Royal Garrison Artillery.	Royal Engineers.	British Infantry.
	Rs. Per mensem.	Rs. Per mensem.	Rs. Per mensem.	Rs. Per mensem.	Rs. Per mensem.
2nd Lieutenant	300	300	250	250	250
Lieutenant on promotion ...	350	350	300	300	300
Lieutenant after 6 years' service ...	375	375	325	325	325
Captain on promotion	485	485	435	435	435
Captain after 3 years in rank and with 12 years' service.	530	530	480	480	480

2. Details regarding the pay of majors will be notified separately later.

3. The following special provisions will apply :—

(*i*) *Officers commissioned from the ranks.*—Warrant officers and non-commissioned officers granted combatant commissions as second-lieutenants in British cavalry or infantry will—

(*a*) on being commissioned, if they have served for not less than 3 years in the ranks, receive the minimum rate of pay provided for a lieutenant of their arm of the service;

(*b*) be entitled to count the time, not exceeding 3 years, which they have served in the ranks as service towards increase of pay in all cases in which increase of pay is dependent on the completion of a fixed period of service;

(*c*) receive a grant of £150 in aid of outfit.

The only conditions under which recommendations for promotion to second-lieutenancies in cavalry and infantry of warrant and non-commissioned officers will be entertained, will be as specified in the Army Council's instructions on the Royal Warrant published in Army Order No. 1 of 1914.

(*ii*) *Subaltern officers.*—The increase to a lieutenant after 6 years' service shall not be admissible unless he is certified by his commanding officer as practically efficient in the command of men.

(*iii*) *Brevet rank.*—The pay of a captain having higher rank by brevet shall not exceed that which he would draw as a captain.

(*iv*) *Staff and extra-regimental appointments.*—In the case of appointments in which pay of rank and branch is admissible and which can be held by officers of either the British Service or the Indian Army, captains and lieutenants of the British Service will draw the rates now sanctioned for captains and lieutenants on promotion. In the case of similar appointments, tenable only by

officers of the British Service, captains and lieutenants will draw the new rates of pay shown in paragraph 1 above. Royal Artillery lieutenants, however, holding appointments as Volunteer Adjutants, are restricted to the lower rate.

[Paragraph 3, Clause (*iv*), does not for the present apply to Volunteer Adjutants of the rank of captain, regarding whom further orders will be issued.]

(*v*) *Indian Artillery.*—Subaltern officers serving with Indian Mountain Artillery will draw Indian Army pay of rank.

Simla, the 26th June 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 580.—Frederic Arthur deVere Robertson to be Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated the 26th June 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 581.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Herbert Cheselden Wooldridge, Commandant, 109th Infantry. Dated 21st January 1914.

Wilfred Edward Young, Commandant, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse). Dated 8th March 1914.

Captains to be Majors.

Freeman Astley Jackson, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse)
Seymour Bazett, Civil Employ
},—24th June 1914.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Arthur FitzGerald, Supply and Transport Corps
Frederick Robert Maxwell Campbell, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force)
},—21st June 1914.

Andrew Henry Jukes, 9th Gurkha Rifles,—22nd June 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 582.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant George Oswald Weston to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

1st Class Assistant Surgeon William Joseph Key Stone, *seconded*, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, and to remain *seconded*, and

1st Class Assistant Surgeon Edmund James Culpeper to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain G. W. Davis, superannuated; with effect from the 1st February 1914.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 583.—The undermentioned Sub-Assistant Surgeon is specially promoted in recognition of good services rendered by him to the State :—

No. 981, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mumtaz Ali Khan Bhatti (E), to be 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, (*supernumerary*) ; with effect from the 17th January 1914.

No. 584.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

No. 1061, Angad Singh (E),—20th October 1913.
No. 1030, Lal Singh Sandhu (E),—12th March 1914.
No. 1114, Badri Parshad (E),—19th April 1914.
No. 1122, Sham Singh (E) }
No. 1124, Maula-bakhsh (E) },—1st May 1914.

(F) Passed in English.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 585.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Charles O'Donnell to be Commissary,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Samuel Robert Allwright to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor Frederick James Utting to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor John Turner, *seconded*, to be absorbed on reversion to arsenal duty,

vice Commissary and Honorary Captain Peter Connor, retired ; with effect from the 8th May 1914.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(*Late*) *Madras List.*

No. 586.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Edward James Goodhall to be Commissary,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Simon Brown to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor Charles Lewis to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor (Supernumerary Conductor) Arthur Bartram to be absorbed in the rank of Conductor, and

Staff-Serjeant Joseph Mary Patrick Hartnett, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List ;

vice Commissary and Honorary Captain John Lawrence, retired ; with effect from the 11th June 1914.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

No. 587.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain William O'Brien, *seconded*, to be Commissary and to remain *seconded* ; with effect from the 25th June 1914.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 588.—Conductor Frederick Stanley Waldegrave to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductors Lewis Newton and Peter McIntyre to be Conductors, and

Staff-Serjeants George Wilson, John William Danskin, Mosdel Heriot Coombs, Wilfrid Clarance Nelson and Percival Edward Day to be Sub-Conductors :

on augmentation of establishment ; with effect from the 7th March 1914.

No. 589.—Sub-Conductor Henry Richard Roffey to be Conductor, and

Staff-Serjeants Horatio Joseph Wells and Benjamin John Newman to be Sub-Conductors ;

on augmentation of establishment ; with effect from the 1st April 1914.

No. 590.—Sub-Conductor John Cresswell to be Conductor, and

Staff-Serjeant Frederick Byrne to be Sub-Conductor ;

vice Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Frank Sainty Jones, retired ; with effect from the 1st April 1914.

No. 591.—Staff-Serjeant Arthur Hill to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Robert Sneddon, retired ; with effect from the 1st April 1914.

No. 592.—Staff-Serjeant John Fletcher Pownall to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Ernest Francis Carter, deceased ; with effect from the 16th April 1914.

No. 593.—Staff-Serjeant William Joseph Green to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Thomas Peter Gilmore, deceased ; with effect from the 17th April 1914.

(Army Department Notifications Nos. 375, 377, 439 and 501 of 1914, are hereby cancelled.)

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 594.—The following promotions are made :—

25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Hakim Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Rajwali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Balwant Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st June 1914.

27th Light Cavalry.

Dafadar Saiyid Nazir Husain to be Jemadar, *vice* Yakub Khan, promoted ; with effect from the 30th August 1913.

Dafadar Abban Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Mainuddin, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st December 1913.

24th Punjabis.

Jemadar Umar Khan, I.O.M., to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Amir Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shah Zaman, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 24th May 1914.

55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Dugla to be Subadar and Havildar Tikhu to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghagga, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st June 1914.

27th Light Cavalry.

No. 595.—In Army Department Notification No. 880, dated the 24th October 1913, *for* " Muhammad Khan " *read* " Mahmud Khan."

REWARDS.

No. 596.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned warrant officer in recognition of the exceptionally good service rendered by him in connection with the Coronation Durbar, Delhi, 1911.

The promotion will have effect from the 7th March 1914.

To be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Conductor James Allen, India Miscellaneous List.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 597.—Conductor Thomas Tannyane, Ordnance Department, Northern Army, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 25th May 1914.

SPECIAL.

No. 598.—With reference to paragraph 305, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officers having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the dates specified :—

Captain Henry Rundle Lawrence, Political Employ,—28th April 1914.
Captain Hugh Robert Norman Pritchard, Political Employ,—24th June 1914.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 599.—Captain Alston Flagg, 25th Punjabis, is permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 600.—Brevet-Colonel William Tomes Fairbrother, C.B., Unemployed Supernumerary List, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE (BENGAL).

No. 601.—Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph George Hulbert, M.B., has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 12th May 1914.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 602.—Commissary and Honorary Captain Peter Connor is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 8th May 1914.

Southern Army.

No. 603.—Commissary and Honorary Captain Jacob Pike has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 28th June 1914.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Madras List.

No. 604.—Commissary and Honorary Captain John Lawrence is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 11th June 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 605.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, to fill existing vacancies :—

Joseph Callan
Sherman Guy Forbes
Ronald Leslie Steele
Edward Bridgeman Mills
Harold Eric Ormerod
Maurice Joseph Determes
} Dated the 15th May 1914.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 606.—Captain Richard Gillies Neilson resigns his commission. Dated the 1st May 1914.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 607.—Second Lieutenant Peter Hughes to be Lieutenant, *vice* G. H. Newcombe, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st April 1914.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 608.—Colonel Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 31st January 1914.

2nd Battalion, Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 609.—Lieutenant Joseph Henry Powell, resigns his commission. Dated the 1st April 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th June 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 17th and 23rd June 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
11th Rajputs.	Captain Edward Dorling Roberts.	13th June 1914.	Camberley.	...	Was student at the Staff College, Camberley.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 22nd April and 23rd June 1914.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.	
James Lillie Costello*.	Captain.	51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).	7th September 1913.	Testate.	218 14 6	25th August 1914.

* *Next-of-kin.*—(1) *Son*—Victor James Alexander Costello (born 18th May 1907).

(2) *Father.*—Colonel C. P. Costello, C/o Messrs. H. S. King & Co., Pall Mall, London, W.

Solicitor and one of the executors of will.—Mr. G. H. Hudson Pile, 3, Finsbury Circus, London.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd June 1914.

No. 167.—The services of Mr. R. J. Hallidy, Executive Engineer, State Railways, are lent to the Bankura Damoodar River Railway Company, Limited, for employment as Engineer-in-Chief of the Bankura Damoodar River Railway Construction.

The 24th June 1914.

No. 168.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 995-T., dated the 16th June 1914.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Adoption on the Hoshiarpur Doab and Jacobabad-Kushmore Railways, of the General Rules for working Railways under construction.

RESOLUTION.—The Administrations of the marginally* noted railways, not administered by Government, have applied for the adoption, on such portion or portions of those railways as may be under construction, of the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which were promulgated with Railway Board's Resolution No. 1216-R. T., dated the 6th July 1912, and published in the *Gazette of India* under their Notification No. 114 of the same date.

*Hoshiarpur Doab Railway.
Jacobabad-Kushmore Railway.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th

March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the General Rules for working railways under construction cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portion or portions of each of the railways noted on the margin of that paragraph as may be under construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be further notified to the railway servants concerned, and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of charge, in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief in charge of the construction of the railway ; also that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the officers noted on the margin* for information and guidance, and to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 4 and the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association, for information.

*The Agent and Chief Engineer, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railways Co., Ld.
The Managing Agents, Upper Sind Light Railways, Jacobabad-Kashmore Feeder, Ld.

The 26th June 1914.

No. 169.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 1023-T., dated the 23rd June 1914.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Amendments in rules 1 (26), 37 (1), 73 (1) and (2), and 91 of the General Rules for working Railways under construction.

RESOLUTION.—One of the Railway Administrations having suggested certain amendments in the General Rules for working railways under construction, sanctioned in Railway Board's Resolution No. 1216 R. T., dated the 6th July 1912, and published with their notification No. 114 of the same date, they were, at the instance of the Railway Board, considered by the Indian Railway Conference Association at their meeting held in September—October 1913, and the recommendations made have been accepted by the Boards of Directors and Controlling Authorities of the several railways and by the Railway Board.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction under Section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the application to such portion or portions of the railways in British India administered by the Government as may be under construction, of the amendments appended hereto, in the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

3. The Railway Board desire that the said rules may be brought to the notice of the Administrations of the several railways not administered by the Government, and that the Agents and Managers of those railways may be invited to submit a formal application for the adoption of the said amendments on their respective lines.

Order.—Ordered that this Resolution, with the accompanying amendments, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by Section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that the amendments be further notified to the railway servants concerned and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of charge, in the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief in charge of the construction of the railway; also that a copy of this Resolution and of its enclosure be communicated to the* Local Governments and Administrations and to the officers noted on the margin for information and necessary action, and to the† Local Governments and Administrations and to the officers noted on the margin, for information.

*The Government of Bombay, Political and Public Works Departments.
The Government of Bengal, Railway and Marine Departments.
The Governments of the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, Public Works Department.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.
The Political Secretary, Huzur Darbar, Gwalior.
The Agents, Assam-Bengal, Barsi Light, Bengal and North-Western, Bengal-Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Burma, East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Guzerat, Madras and Southern Mahratta, Rohilkund and Kumaon and South Indian Railways.
The Agent and Chief Engineer, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways (through the Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad).
The Agent and Chief Engineer, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railways Companies, Limited.
The Managers and Engineers-in-Chief, Bengal Dooars, Gondal-Porbandar, Jamnagar and Junagad Railways.
The Manager and Executive Engineer, Morvi Railway.
The Manager, Bhavnagar Railway.
The Managing Agents, Upper Sind Light Railways, Jacobabad-Kushmari Feeder, Limited.
†The Governments of Madras and the Punjab, Public Works Department.
The Government of Burma, Commerce and Industry Department.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province.
The Agents, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal Railways.
The Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, Circles Nos. 1 to 7.
The Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

Enclosure to Railway Department (Railway Board) Resolution No. 1023-T., dated the 23rd June 1914.

Amendments in rules 1 (26), 37 (1), 73 (1) and (2), and 91 of the General Rules for working railways under construction, promulgated with Railway Board's Resolution No. 1216-R. T., dated the 6th July 1912.

RULE 1 (26).—*Delete* the semi-colon at the end of this sub-rule and *add* the words "or between such other marks as shall be settled by special instructions;"

RULE 37 (1).—*Delete* the words "(if any)" appearing in the second line.

RULE 73 (1)—*Delete* the words "in exceptional circumstances" appearing in the eleventh line, and in their place *insert* "the Absolute Block system is to be used, whenever practicable. When circumstances demand it, one of the other systems may be used, or when circumstances are exceptional,"

Delete sub-rule (2), and *number the revised rule* as rule 73.

RULE 91.—*Add* the following sentence at the end of the Rule:—

"At such stations shunting shall be carried out under special instructions."

The 26th June 1914.

No. 170.—Mr. H. A. F. Musgrave, Superintendent of Local Manufactures, Calcutta, it granted three months' extraordinary leave without allowances with effect from the 15th May 1914.

No. 171.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 170, dated the 26th June 1914, Mr. H. F. Davy, Assistant Laboratory Officer, Government Test House, Alipore, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Local Manufactures, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties.

T. RYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 25th June, 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 20th June 1914 is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	..	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	
		TOTAL		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	24	23
		Kaira District	...	...
		Bulsar Port	2	2
		Surat Town and Port	1	3
		Surat District	4	3
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra Port	10	13
		Thana "	1	1
		Kalyan "	...	...
		Kurla "	[illegible]	...
		Thana District	[illegible]	4
	Central	Poona Town	[illegible]	...
		Poona District	...	...
		Satara District	...	...
	Southern	Panvel Port	[illegible]	...
		Alibag Port	...	...
		Kolaba District	...	...
		Belgaum "	7	8
		Dharwar "	8	7
		Bijapur District	2	2

*Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	2	2
		Karachi District	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	11	4
		Cutch State	1	1
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar Port	22	14
		Kathiawar Agency	4	3
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	8	17
		Satara Agency	...	...
		Khairpur State	...	...
		TOTAL	1[illegible]8	80
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	North Arcot District	...	...
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Bellary District	...	...
		Mangalore Town and Port	...	...
		South Canara District	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	...	...
		The Nilgiris "	...	...
		Negapatam Town	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Tanjore District	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum District	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Hooghly District	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	1	1
		Calcutta	13	13
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur District	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	14	14
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	26	23
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	...	...
		Shahabad District	1	...
	Tirhut	Saran District	15	26
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	7	8
		Palamau District	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	...	...

In the return for the week ending 13th June 1914 against the Saran district *read* 45 cases *for* 48 cases.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bihar and Orissa	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	13	15
		Purnea "	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas District	3	1
	Chota-Nagpur	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		Total	65	73
United Provinces	Meerut	Saharanpur City	...	...
		Saharanpur District	...	1
		Muzaffarnagar District	...	...
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut District	2	2
		Bulandshahr District	3	3
	Agra	Aligarh District	...	...
		Muttra "	...	...
		Agra City	...	...
		Mainpuri District	...	...
		Etah "	..	...
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District		...
		Budaun "	...	...
		Moradabad "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
		Pilibhit District	...	...
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Etawah "	...	...
		Cawnpore City	...	...
		Cawnpore District	...	...
		Fatehpur "	...	...
		Allahabad City	...	...
		Allahabad District	...	...
	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun "	...	...
		Banda City	...	...
		Banda District	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	...	...
		Benares District	...	...
		Mirzapur City	...	...
		Mirzapur District	...	...
		Jaunpur "	2	2
		Ghazipur "	6	6
		Ballia "	16	16

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 30,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	...	...
		Basti "	1	1
		Azamgarh "	5	8
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	...	...
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	...	...
		Lucknow District	...	...
		Unao "	...	...
		Rae Bareli "	...	...
		Sitapur "	1	1
		Hardoi "	...	...
		Kheri "	...	1
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	...	...
		Gonda "	...	...
		Bahraich "	...	...
		Sultanpur District	...	...
		Partabgarh "	...	...
		Bara Banki "	4	4
		TOTAL	40	46
Punjab	Ambala	Hissar District	...	...
		Gurgaon "	8	8
		Rohtak "	...	...
		Karnal "	9	9
		Ambala "	136	136
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	7	7
		Jullundur City	6	8
		Jullundur District	21	11
		Ludhiana "	14	5
		Ferozepore "	5	2

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Lahore City	...	...
		Lahore District	...	...
		Amritsar City	...	...
		Amritsar District	55	55
		Gurdaspur "	119	119
		Sialkot "	202	202
		Gujranwala "	32	86
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	38	22
		Gujrat District	146	124
		Jhelum "	31	21
		Rawalpindi "	20	12
		Attock "	...	...
	Multan	Lyallpur District	18	16
		Jhang "	3	1
	NATIVE STATES	Jind State	...	...
		Nabha State	...	...
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	215	215
		Kapurthala State	1	1
		Malerkotla State	...	...
		Kalsia State	...	...
		TOTAL	1,086	1,055
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	49	42
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	4	4
		Tharrawaddy District	...	...
		Pegu District	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	3	3
		Bassein District	10	10
		Henzada "	5	5
		Myaungmya "	5	5
		Maubin "	7	5
		Pyapon District	12	12
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	...	...
		Thaton "	...	...
		Toungoo "	...	...
		Moulmein Town	10	10
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha "	1	1

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Sagaing	Shwebo District	9	8
		Lower Chindwin District	...	...
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	...	...
		Myingyan "	...	...
		TOTAL	115	105
ASSAM	Cachar ...	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	7	7
		Bangalore City	...	...
		Bangalore District	6	4
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	...	...
		Hassan "	...	...
		Kadur "	...	...
		Kolar "	4	4
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	...
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	9	7
		Chitaldroog "	...	...
		TOTAL	26	22
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	...	...
		Bidar "	...	...
		Parbhani "	...	...
		Hyderabad City and suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad "	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Chitor	...	...
		Udaipur City	...	...
		Jodhpur City	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	...	...
		Jaipur City	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Dholpur City	...	...
		Tonk State	...	...
		Tonk Pargana Nimbahera	...	...
		Partabgarh Town	...	...
		Partabgarh State	...	...
		Kishangarh "	...	...
		Beawar	...	...
		Karauli City	...	...
		Abu Road	...	...
		Bharatpur City	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Alwar "	...	...
		Ajmer Town	...	...
		Shahpura "	...	...
		Sirohi State	...	...
		Dungarpur	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar District	7	4
		Hazara "	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	7	
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	4	3
		TOTAL	4	3
		GRAND TOTAL	1,480	1,408

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 25th June 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Weather was disturbed during the week in both the east of the Arabian Sea and the north of the Bay. The disturbance in the Arabian Sea disappeared on the 22nd, but an area of low pressure passed westwards along the Mekran Coast and caused an extension of monsoon rainfall into Baluchistan. The disturbance at the head of the Bay took several days to develop into a storm, and during its development the monsoon withdrew from northeast India, where weather was practically dry during the greater part of the week. The storm crossed the coast near Gopalpur on the 24th and was shown in the southeast of the Central Provinces on the morning of the 25th. It caused some heavy rain in the northeast of the Peninsula.

2. *Burma.*—Nearly general rain fell in Lower Burma throughout the week, and in Upper Burma on the 21st and 22nd.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Practically no rain occurred in Assam, and in the rest of the division rainfall was confined chiefly to the southern districts. It was nearly general in south Bengal on the 18th and 24th, in Orissa on the 18th, 23rd and 24th, and in Chota Nagpur on the 18th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain fell locally in the United Provinces, chiefly in the western districts, and in Central India West. It was nearly general on the 22nd and 23rd in Central India East, and on the 23rd in the Central Provinces.

Northwest India.—There was nearly general rain on the 22nd in Gujarat, and on the 24th in east Rajputana. Local rainfall occurred in the east and north Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, lower Sind and west Rajputana.

The Peninsula.—Only a few falls of rain occurred in the Bombay Deccan, southeast Madras, the Madras Deccan and Mysore. Rainfall was nearly general every day on the west coast, on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 24th in north Hyderabad, on the 24th in south Hyderabad, and on the 21st on the north Madras coast.

3. The chief amounts of rain were as follows:—

June 18th. Maymyo 1·48″, Jessore 2·11″, Berhampore 2·64″, False Point 1·70″, Ranchi 1·84″, Seoni 1·41″, Pendra 1·38″, Chanda 1·50″, hakCat 2·35″, Mussooree 1·67″, Ambala 1·37″, Surat 1·40″, Ratnagiri 2·52″, Mangalore 3·01″ and Calicut 2·39″.

„ 19th. Maymyo 1·24″, Minbu 1·70″, Indore 1·15″, Nagpur 2·21″, Chanda 1·40″, Jagdalpur 1·24″, Ludhiana 1·39″, Ratnagiri 2·71″, Ahmadnagar 0·90″ and Nizamabad 1·22″.

„ 20th. Port Blair 1·95″, Mergui 1·45″, Kyaukpyu 3·50″, Jagdalpur 2·78″, Ahmadabad 1·21″, Udaipur 0·95″, Bombay and Karwar each 1·88″, Ratnagiri 3·86″, Marmagao 3·51″, Mangalore 2·50″, Calicut 1·50″ and Trivandrum 1·48″.

„ 21st. Port Blair 3·03″, Mergui 2·18″, Tavoy 3·18″, Moulmein 4·96″, Bassein 1·74″, Kyaukpyu 1·83″, Monywa 1·82″, Bhamo 1·36″, Jagdalpur 1·16″, Dwarka 4·38″, Surat 5·17″, Bombay 6·14″, Ratnagiri 3·31″ and Cochin 1·40″.

„ 22nd. Table Island 1·44″, Tavoy 2·45″, Moulmein 2·37″, Rangoon 1·51″, Bassein 1·30″, Akyab 6·50″, False Point 2·55″, Rawalpindi 1·22″, Murree 2·36″, Surat 4·98″, Karwar 3·44″, Parbhani 1·30″, Mangalore 1·97″, Calicut 1·76″, Cochin 1·50″ and Mercara 1·75″.

„ 23rd. Tavoy 3·18″, Moulmein 2·29″, Diamond Island 1·93″, Toungoo 1·29″ Akyab 1·74″, Saugor Island 1·08″, Balasore 1·48″, Cuttack 2·69″, False Point 1·04″, Bahraich 1·32″, Nowgong 1·65″, Hoshangabad 1·02″, Saugor 1·67″, Jubbulpore 2·20″, Nagpur 1·61″, Pachmarhi 3·34″, Jagdalpur 3·50″, Murree 2·28″, Cherat 1·72″, Peshawar 0·95″, Fort Sandeman 1·72″, Harnai 1·03″, Pasni 1·29″, Karachi [illegible]″ and Gopalpur 2·06″.

June 24th. Table Island 1·70″, Tavoy 1·94″, Moulmein 2·26″, Rangoon 1·65″, Diamond Island 2·67″, Kyaukpyu 3·05″, Akyab 3·70″, Minbu 1·30″, Barisal 2·82″, Jessore 1·16″, Cuttack 1·29″, Chakrata 1·90″, Mussooree 6·20″, Simla 0·96″, Pasni 5·00″, Neemuch 1·10″, Raipur 1·10″, Chanda 1·19″, Jagdalpur 3·90″, Marmagao 1·92″, Karwar 2·39″, Sholapuar 1·23″, Hanamkonda 2·15″, Waltair 2·24″ and Gopalpur 6·76″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Orissa, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Gujarat, the Konkan, Hyderabad North, Malabar and the Madras Coast North; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Kashmir, the Punjab Southwest, Central India East, Berar, the Bombay Deccan, Madras Southeast and the Madras Deccan. In the rest of the country it differed from the normal by less than 20 per cent.

The rainfall from the 1st May to date is 20 per cent or more in excess in Upper Burma, Orissa, the Punjab East and North, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West and the Madras Coast North; and is 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Bihar, Kashmir, the Punjab Southwest, Berar, the Central Provinces East, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Madras Southeast. In the remaining divisions rainfall is within 20 per cent of the normal.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 25th June 1914.			Rainfall data from 1st May 1914 to 25th June 1914.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	8·1	4·5	+3·6	25·5	33·7	− 8·2	− 24	− 40
Lower Burma	9·5	7·8	+1·7	43·4	38·5	+ 4·9	+ 13	+ 10
Upper Burma	2·2	1·5	+0·7	17·0	12·1	+ 4·9	+ 40	+ 40
Assam	0·2	4·5	−4·3	22·0	26·0	− 4·0	− 15	+ 1
Bengal	1·7	4·0	−2·3	19·4	19·5	− 0·1	− 1	+ 14
Orissa	3·7	2·6	+1·1	18·5	10·5	+ 8·0	+ 76	+ 87
Chota Nagpur	1·0	2·4	−1·4	10·4	9·4	+ 1·0	+ 11	+ 26
Bihar	0·2	2·8	−2·6	7·2	9·4	− 2·2	− 23	+ 6
United Provinces, East	0·4	1·7	−1·3	4·3	4·1	+ 0·2	+ 5	+ 63
United Provinces, West	0·5	1·5	−1·0	3·2	3·8	− 0·6	− 16	+ 17
Punjab, East and North	1·0	0·9	+0·1	3·0	2·5	+ 0·5	+ 20	+ 25
Punjab, Southwest	0·1	0·2	−0·1	0·4	1·2	− 0·8	− 67	− 70
Kashmir	0·1	0·3	−0·2	2·1	3·3	− 1·2	− 36	− 33
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·5	0·1	+0·4	1·1	1·0	+ 0·1	+ 10	− 33
Baluchistan	0·2	0	+0·2	0·4	0·4	0	0	− 50
Sind	0·3	0·3	0	0·7	0·5	+ 0·2	+ 40	+100
Rajputana, West	0·4	0·4	0	2·7	1·5	+ 1·2	+ 80	+109
Rajputana, East	0·8	0·8	0	3·6	2·4	+ 1·2	+ 50	+ 75
Gujarat	3·0	1·5	+1·5	4·3	2·9	+ 1·4	+ 48	− 7
Central India, West	1·8	1·6	+0·2	5·5	4·0	+ 1·5	+ 37	+ 54
Central India, East	1·5	2·1	−0·6	4·8	4·4	+ 0·4	+ 9	+ 43
Berar	0·9	1·5	−0·6	3·9	5·1	− 1·2	− 24	− 17
Central Provinces, West	2·6	2·6	0	5·6	6·1	− 0·5	− 8	− 14
Central Provinces, East	2·8	2·5	+0·3	5·2	6·7	− 1·5	− 22	− 43
Konkan	10·7	6·3	+4·4	25·0	26·2	− 1·2	− 5	− 28
Bombay Deccan	0·8	1·0	− 0·2	3·2	5·6	− 2·4	− 43	− 48
Hyderabad North	1·8	1·3	+0·5	5·4	4·8	+ 0·6	+ 13	+ 3
Hyderabad, South	1·3	1·1	+0·2	4·2	4·8	− 0·6	− 13	− 22
Mysore	0·5	0·5	0	3·5	6·9	− 3·4	− 49	− 53
Malabar	8·4	5·7	+2·7	27·4	32·8	− 5·4	− 16	− 30
Madras Southeast	0·1	0·3	−0·2	1·9	3·4	− 1·5	− 44	− 42
Madras Deccan	0·2	0·7	−0·5	3·8	3·7	+ 0·1	+ 3	+ 20
Madras Coast, North	3·5	1·0	+2·5	8·7	4·9	+ 3·8	+ 78	+ 33

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 25th June 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 20th June 1914.

Burma.—The rainfall was normal and well distributed in the wet zone. Good falls are reported to have been received in the dry zone. Ploughing and sowing of nurseries and of broadcast winter rice are progressing. Sowing of sesamum, cotton, groundnut and peas proceeds normally in the dry zone. The condition of standing crops is good. The health of cattle is satisfactory. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon is steady and above normal.

Assam.—Heavy rain fell in the Surma Valley and in parts of the Brahmaputra Valley followed by floods in the Sunamganj subdivision of Sylhet which caused some damage to the rice and jute crops bordering on the hills. Plucking of tea, ploughing for early broadcast and transplanted winter rice, sowing of winter rice and planting of sugarcane are in progress. Harvesting of early rice and jute on low lands in Goalpara and of early rice in the Garo Hills has commenced. Prospects of tea and other standing crops are fair to good. The average price of common rice has risen by 2 per cent. Cattle disease is reported from three districts.

Bengal.—During the week general rain fell nearly throughout the Province. The fall was heavy in Jalpaiguri and Chittagong but moderate elsewhere. Ploughing for winter rice and weeding of autumn paddy and jute are nearly finished. Sowing of winter rice in nurseries is going on briskly and transplantation has begun in places. Prospects of standing crops are fairly good. Cattle disease is reported from nine districts. The average price of common rice remains stationary as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain was general over the Province. Sowing of autumn crops is in progress. Standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from several districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

United Provinces.—General rain has fallen throughout the Provinces but more rain is wanted. Preparation of land for autumn crops and sowing of cotton and of fodder crops are in progress. Sowing of autumn crops continues in places. Cattle disease is still reported from about one-third of the Provinces. Scarcity of fodder continues but Government hay is being taken freely for agricultural cattle which are in fair condition. Prices show a slight downward tendency in the east of the Provinces; elsewhere, they are practically stationary.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Light rain has fallen throughout the distressed area except in the Moradabad, Bareilly, Budaun, Shahjahanpur and Etawah districts. More rain is urgently needed. Relief works are in progress in Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda; civil works in Etawah, in the Haburah settlement in Moradabad and in Jhansi; aided works in Moradabad, Agra, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda and unaided private works in Agra, Budaun, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda. Poor-houses are open in Etawah, Hamirpur and Banda and gratuitous relief is being distributed throughout the distressed area. Gratuitous relief from charitable funds is also being given to people in some districts. The numbers of persons on relief on the last day of

the week were:—Public works, Jalaun 11,692, Hamirpur 4,642, Banda 21,694; civil works, Etawah 7,768; aided works, Jalaun 697, Hamirpur 6,360, Banda 5,816; total on works 58,669. Dependents, Etawah 3,031, Hamirpur 1,813, Banda 14,086; total 18,930. Gratuitous relief, Etawah 3,751, Jalaun 17,389, Hamirpur 15,067, Banda 18,552; total 54,759. In poor-houses, Etawah 41, Hamirpur 11, Banda 18; total 70. Grand total 1,32,428. The number of persons on civil works on the last day of the week was:—Moradabad 233, Jhansi 195; on aided works, Moradabad 170, Agra 212, Budaun 4,029, Shahjahanpur 778, Fatehpur 602, Allahabad 8,890, Jhansi 13,439; total on works 28,548. On gratuitous relief, Moradabad 3,794, Bareilly 939, Muttra 1,962, Agra 1,901, Budaun 1,035, Shahjahanpur 2,696, Fatehpur 3,319, Jhansi 18,570; total 34,216. Grand total 62,764. The number of persons on unaided private works was:—Agra 680, Budaun 622, Fatehpur 39, Allahabad 70, Jalaun 1,639, Jhansi 6,181, Hamirpur 2,494, Banda 5,184; total on works 16,909. On gratuitous relief from charitable funds the numbers were:—Moradabad 1,004, Budaun 355; total 1,359. Grand total 18,268. *Takavi* is being distributed for purchase of seed and for cattle. Distress is acute in the famine area and is increasing in parts of scarcity tracts. The numbers on relief in the famine area are falling while those in scarcity tracts are rising. In Jalaun, dependents on works have been drafted to village gratuitous relief lists. People are reported to be returning to their villages in some districts. Crime shows an increase in three districts; elsewhere it is normal. The public health is generally good. Little wandering or emaciation is noticed. Emigration and immigration continue on a small scale. Cattle are reported to be deteriorating rapidly in the famine area and disease and mortality among them are increasing. Clothing is being distributed to the poor and needy and cash doles are being given from charitable funds to indigent and respectable people and to *parda nashin* women. Anxiety prevails among agricultural classes in distressed tracts owing to delay in the arrival of the monsoon. Fodder and water are deficient in the famine area and in parts of the scarcity tracts. Markets are well stocked. The price basis is from 9 to 13 seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Moderate rain fell in parts of the submontane tract and light rain elsewhere. It was beneficial for standing extra spring and autumn crops but was insufficient for sowings of autumn crops on unirrigated areas except in a few districts. More rain is badly wanted. Sowings of cotton, fodder and other autumn crops continue and are normal in area except in parts of the southeast where they are restricted. The condition of standing crops is generally good. Extra spring crops are being reaped in some districts and the yield is generally good. Shortage of drinking and canal water is reported in parts of the southeast. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder is sufficient except in parts of the southeast where they are suffering for want of it. Prices of wheat range between normal and warning rates and of other food grains between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—No rain fell during the week. The weather was clear and hot. The condition of standing crops is generally good except on unirrigated areas in Bannu where it is below normal and in Dera Ismail Khan where it is average. The outturn of crops is normal except in areas damaged by hail in Bannu. The public health is good. The condition of cattle is fair. Water and fodder are sufficient except in certain *daman* villages of the Dera Ismail Khan district. Prices are high but are falling in Peshawar and Marwat.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 10 to 18 and maize from 13 to 21 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—No rain fell during the week. Standing crops are in good condition. Agricultural operations for autumn crops are in progress. Prospects of the harvest are good. Prices are normal. There is no disease among cattle. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The maximum fall of rain was 222 cents in Partabgarh but light and scattered rain was received in other States. Ajmer-Merwara received 19 to 87 cents. The weather is generally hot and cloudy. Autumn sowings are in progress in most places. Cattle are generally fair but are losing condition in parts of eastern and central Rajputana and also in Mewar and Marwar where fodder is insufficient. Fodder is also insufficient in Ajmer-Merwara and parts of Haraoti. Some sporadic cattle disease is reported. Prices are generally high and stationary. The numbers on gratuitous relief were :—Ajmer 15 and Merwara 94.

Central India.—The rainfall was general in Gwalior, Indore, Bundelkhand, Malwa and the southern States, partial in Bhopal and *nil* elsewhere. More rain is wanted in Gwalior and Bhopal. Sowing of autumn crops has commenced in parts of Indore, Bundelkhand, Malwa and the southern States and preparation of land for autumn crops is in progress elsewhere. Cattle disease continues in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. The condition of cattle is bad in the affected parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand. Fodder is fair in Bhopal, poor in Baghelkhand and is being imported in Bundelkhand, the Alampur pergana of Indore and in the northern parts of the Gwalior division. Prices are rising in Gwalior, Bhopal and Baghelkhand, fluctuating in Malwa and the southern States and steady elsewhere. In Bundelkhand the average numbers on test works were :—Panna 1,598, Baoni 88, Chattarpur 42, Sarila 114, Dhurwai 99, Bijna 42, Tori Fatehpur 77, Jigni 120, Lughasi 149, Bihat 279, Beri 45, Bilheri 556, Bijawar 679, Samthar 580, Charkhari 427, Ajaigarh 450, Alipura 257, Orchha 1,018, Datia 428, Garrauli 326 and Gaurihar 84. On gratuitous relief the numbers were :—Panna 2,737, Baoni 213, Chattarpur 460, Sarila 49, Dhurwai 8, Bijna 11, Tori Fatehpur 60, Jigni 15, Lughasi 121, Bihat 164, Beri 20, Naigawan Rebai 22, Bilheri 260, Bijawar 221, Samthar 64, Charkhari 843, Ajaigarh 352, Banka Pahari 5, Alipura 72, Orchha 139, Datia 2,040, Garrauli 62 and Gaurihar 73.

The famine report for the Alampur pergana of Indore has not been received.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been hot and cloudy. Light to moderate rain ranging from 10 cents in Jubbulpore to 3½ inches in Hoshangabad was received all over the Provinces. Sowing of autumn crops continues but has been retarded in parts of a few districts for want of sufficient rain. Insufficiency of fodder and water is still felt in places. The condition of cattle is good except in a few localities. Variations in prices are unimportant but exhibit an upward tendency.

Feudatory States.—Light to moderate rain fell in eleven States. Sowing of autumn crops is proceeding. The price of wheat rose by 2 seers per rupee in Jashpur.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The numbers on relief were :—Works *nil*, gratuitous 11,070. The price of grain is rising slightly in the Jubbulpore and Damoh districts. Distress is not acute. The numbers of workers are diminishing on ordinary contract works. Cattle have suffered from shortage of fodder and water in some circles of Damoh. The public health is generally good.

Bombay.—Good rain fell during the week in Surat, the Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Savantvadi and Kolhapur and moderate rain elsewhere except in Sind. Preparations for autumn crops are progressing and sowing continues except in Dharwar, one-third of Sholapur and half of Belgaum where it has been retarded owing to scanty rain. The fodder supply is inadequate in Poona, Sholapur and Satara. Grass and *kadbi* are being imported. Cattle are generally in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is insufficient in Poona, Sholapur, Satara and the Karnatak. Irrigation water is deficient in the Deccan and the Karnatak. Prices have risen in Sind and are stationary elsewhere. The numbers on gratuitous relief during the week ending 20th June were :—Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur 3,617.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall was general and fair except in the Parbhani, Nander, Medak and Warangal districts. The average for the Dominions was 79 cents. The highest fall was 2 inches 88 cents in Udgir. Lands are being prepared for autumn crops and sowings are progressing. Early rice lands are being prepared. Fodder scarcity prevails in seventeen, water scarcity in twenty-nine and cattle disease in eight talukas. Prices of grains are constant. The highest price in districts is 9 seers in Raichur and the lowest 18 seers in Usmanabad and Bidar.

Mysore.—Slight rain fell throughout the State. Prices of food grains have risen slightly in Mysore and Hassan and are steady elsewhere. Markets are well supplied. Ploughing and sowing operations are in progress. Standing crops are in fair condition but more rain is urgently needed throughout the State. Prospects of the season are fair. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available in the greater part of the State but elsewhere fodder is scarce.

Coorg.—The rainfall during the week was 4 inches 93 cents. Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was heavy or very heavy on the west coast, good in Ganjam, the Vizagapatam littoral and the Nilgiris, *nil* in Banganapalle, Sandur and Madras and light to fair elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good generally but are withering or have withered in parts of Kistna and Bellary and require rain in parts of three other districts. Harvesting of paddy, dry crops and sugarcane is proceeding or ending in parts with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding normally in parts. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water-supply is insufficient for irrigation in parts of most districts. Pasture is scanty in parts of some districts but fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts in which famine has been declared.

Name of Province or State.	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED).			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous and special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
United Provinces . . .	64,853	77,658	1,42,511	58,669	73,759	1,32,428	- 10,083
Native States.							
[illegible]entral [illegible]	1,076	497	1,573	1,076*	497*	1,573*	...
Total .	65,929	78,155	1,44,084	59,745	74,256	1,34,001	—10,083

* The previous week's figures have been repeated, no report having been received for the present week.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 13th June 1914.

No.	Name of District or State.	Area under famine relief.							Tracts under observation and test.	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	Number of persons on gratuitous and special relief. Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Districts.				BOMBAY.					
1	Sholapur ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,628
2	Satara ...									
3	Bijapur ...									
	Total Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,628
					UNITED PROVINCES.					
1	Muttra ...	820	425,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,003
2	Agra ...	455	178,802	...	...	...	...	...	214	1,807
3	Bareilly ...	1,579	1,094,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	938
4	Etawah ...	634	244,346	7,211	2,841	3,566	6,407	13,618	...	...
5	Budaun ...	2,010	1,053,328	...	...	...	...	...	4,112	1,034
6	Moradabad	1,498	958,270	...	...	...	...	...	602	3,804
7	Shahjahanpur	500	250,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,019	2,787
8	Allahabad...	1,183	354,415	...	...	...	...	...	7,821	4,616
9	Jhansi ...	3,634	680,688	...	...	...	...	...	14,869	17,644
10	Jalaun ...	1,549	404,775	20,485	9,980	12,876	22,856	[illegible]341	...	...
11	Hamirpur...	2,292	465,223	10,941	1,800	15,795	17,595	2[illegible]536	...	...
12	Banda ...	3,200	657,000	26,216	12,8[illegible]1	17,999	30,500	57,[illegible]16	...	...
13	Fatehpur...	1,642	676,939	...	...	...	...	...	36[illegible]	3,287
	Total United Provinces.	20,996	7,444,208	64,853	27,422	50,236	77,658	142,5[illegible]	[illegible]0,095	38,010
					AJMER-MERWARA.					
1	Ajmer ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	15
2	Merwara ...	(Ditto.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	92
	Total Ajmer-Merwara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST.	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					CENTRAL PROVINCES.					
1	Jubbulpore	2,980	471,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,435
2	Damoh ...	1,046	201,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,700
3	Mandla ...	2,536	256,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
	Total Central Provinces.	6,562	928,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,535
					CENTRAL INDIA.					
1	Alampur Pergana.	43·5	15,759	1,076	...	497	497	1,573	...	...
2	Panna	(Not	known.)	...	...	...	...	...	1,340	2,332
3	Orchha ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	857	170
4	Datia ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	858	2,204
5	Baoni ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	74	209
6	Sarila ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	105	50
7	Dhurwai	„	„	...	..	.	..	...	147	8
8	Gaurihar...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
9	Bijna ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	13	11
10	Tori Fatehpur.	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	74	60
11	Bihat ...	„	„	...	...	...	..	...	350	178
12	Jigni ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	206	27
13	Bilheri	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	290
14	Beri ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	48	20
15	Bijawar ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	551	228
16	Chhatarpur	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	225	538
17	Garrauli	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	310	58
18	Lugasi	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	15	124
19	Ajaigarh ...	„	„	...	...	..	...	...	515	372
20	Naigawan-Rebai.	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
21	Banka Pahari	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
22	Samthar ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	542	80
23	Alipura ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	257	72
24	Charkhari	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	396	613
	Total Central India.	43·5	15,759	1,076	...	497	497	1,573	7,428	7,734

L. J. KERSHAW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

141RAD